

SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTIETH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 12TH TO THE 25TH JUNE 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, has written from Goalundo on the 23rd June the following remarks for inclusion in the present narrative:—

“During the past fortnight I have passed down the Ganges and part of the Brahmapootra and its branches, from Monghyr to Dacca, visiting parts of the districts on either bank of the river, and conferring with the local authorities and with the principal natives. The remarks which I shall now offer apply not at all to Behar, but to the generally distressed, or partly distressed districts of North-Eastern Bengal, namely, Cooch Behar, Dinagpore, Rungpore, Bogra, Malda, Rajshahye, and Pubna.”

“In the spring, frequent showers enabled the husbandmen in many places (though not everywhere) to sow the early (or *boro*) rice to a larger extent than usual, advantage being taken, with skill and promptitude, of every patch of ground that could be turned to this purpose; such as beds of those tanks and of those rivers which had been deprived of their water by the drought. Occasional rain-storms brought forward to maturity the produce of these little green fields in the midst of the arid, drought-stricken country just at the time of sorest need, when the circumstances of May caused stocks to fall, prices to rise, and employment to cease. The incoming of this early harvest, though not enough to alter the general situation, did yet suffice to afford relief and mitigation.”

“Then the rains, commencing seasonably and propitiously at the end of May, have continued through June abundantly, but not violently; filling the

rivers, soaking the soil in the uplands, where the autumn rice crop (*aous*) is springing up, and flooding the hollows, where the winter crop (*amun*) has just been sown, and affording the required moisture for the lowlands, where the sowings have yet to be made. The sowings for the autumn rice are believed to have been extensive beyond the average: the crop is now so strong and high above the ground as to be considered almost secure. The sowings for the winter rice are understood to have already been considerable, and to be progressing well. For the most part there has been no want of seed. In some places some such want has manifested, or may yet manifest itself. It is remedied partially, if not completely, by the arrangements which the local officers are able to make."

"Thus far, then, the agricultural prospect is favorable."

"The rivers are rising, the summer navigation of these natural highways is opening fast: these are the arteries and the veins of this system of inland communication. It is therefore possible for trade to throw in supplies from distant districts; but this is not being done as yet to any considerable extent. The southerly and the easterly breezes, which are the trade-winds in this section of the great river at this season, have been blowing propitiously for many days past. Some fleets of the Dacca boats—always distinguishable by their tall masts and white swelling sails—are to be seen, laden sometimes, but not always, with rice from Naraingunge (the entrepot of South-Eastern Bengal), and bound for the distressed districts. But the quantities thus brought are as yet small compared to the needs of the North-Eastern markets. Some supplies may reach the river-side districts, as Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and parts of Rungpore; but no succour worth reckoning has as yet come to Dinagepore, which has the broadest area of distress in all North-Eastern Bengal, and few persons seem now to believe in its coming. The Dinagepore marts usually supply all their own neighbourhood, and export largely to Rajshahye and Pubna. This year they cannot meet their home demands, much less supply any one else. The inland river-side "bundars" or quays for the collection of rice to be sent away by boats, so numerous in the interior of this district, and usually so full and busy, have this year been empty and deserted. Again, the east tract of Dinagepore, having good crops, exported rice to the neighbouring tract of Rungpore, which was in distress, to such an extent that it became itself distressed in its turn."

"Then the markets of Rajshahye and Pubna, even in ordinary years, expect to receive a part of the Dinagepore supplies. This year they depended still more on such importation, as the supplies from the local harvests, though in good part saved, were yet short and scanty, but have received, and will receive, next to nothing. In the Rajshahye district prices have gone on rising until on a very recent date they were as dear as in the most distressed districts. In the south part of the Pubna district the upward tendency of prices has been stopped, and indeed reversed, to the relief of the people. This fortunate result arose, however, not so much from importation as from the belief in the safety of the *aous* crop, and the consequent production of old stocks. In the north part of the Pubna district, around Serajgunge (the well known place, where the collection of country boats forms a sort of floating city), the market had for months been trusting to supplies from the Mymensingh district, across the Brahmapootra. These suddenly ceasing, together with failure of supplies from the Dinagepore direction and gradual depletion of local stocks, caused a panic, which was checked only by importation of Government grain. Scarcity, however, still prevails in most of the northern parts of Rajshahye and the north-eastern part of Pubna."

"In the Cooch Behar division (including the Julpigoree district, the Cooch Behar State, and part of the Bhootan Dooars), there was but slight failure of crop (chiefly in a locality to the south of Julpigoree itself), but grain was exported briskly to parts of Purneah and of Dinagepore. Then in the Julpigoree district there arose panic in the grain-markets;—how far from depletion of stocks, how far from combination among dealers to hold their stocks, it is hard to say, but probably from both causes. The trouble, which at one time threatened to become serious, was checked by relief measures and by the importation of Government grain."

"The Rungpore and Bogra districts obtained much of their food-supply for many weeks from Mymensingh, across the Brahmapootra. In the beginning the Mymensingh crop was expected partly to fail. Had it not been saved, there

is no doubt that the troubles in Rungpore and Bogra would have begun much earlier, and proved worse than they actually have. The west part of Rungpore also benefited by the trouble which has been just mentioned as befalling the east part of Dinagepore. The frequent occurrence of panics in the grain-marts of Rungpore, and the equally frequent demand for Government aid, prove the precarious position in which the trade has been standing for several months past."

"In Mymensingh, again, the north-west corner brought temporary trouble on itself from helping others. In that particular quarter the markets became empty. There was money enough in the hands of the people, but no food-grain for it to purchase. Hence arose the strange circumstance of Government grain being landed on that margin of the river highway whence surplus grain had recently been exported to districts within sight across the water."

"Further down the river, in the Dacca district, though the crops were fairly good, there were very high prices of rice (8 to 10 seers for the rupee) for some time and many complaints of distress among the people, owing doubtless to the grain going to meet demands elsewhere. Within the last few days the price has become cheaper, 12 to 13 seers for the rupee. It is worthy of note that the Dacca district is held by the local authorities to be secure from general distress caused by drought, because large areas of rice-land, which ordinarily suffer from floods, yield fully in years of scanty rainfall; yet even in this district it has for some weeks past been necessary to distribute charitable relief at the chief centres of population."

"These circumstances may be not devoid of interest, as showing the interdependence of these several districts, in consequence of which any extensive trouble befalling any considerable part ramifies ultimately over the whole, and causes divers complications and mischances to occur suddenly, and to tax our vigilance to the utmost."

"Under all the circumstances, as above set forth, of agriculture and of trade in the particular districts above adverted to, there arise the questions—Will there be private supplies of grain forthcoming to sustain the people till the end of August? and if not, are there enough Government supplies for this purpose? and whether the *aus* crop, if successfully gathered, will sustain the people from September till December, when the main rice crop is to be expected? Many, perhaps most, experienced persons think that there is not now time enough remaining for trade to do the needful; that there are certainly not stocks in any quantity; and that if there be any part unexhausted, there is no certainty that the dealers will bring it forward upon merely the assured prospect of the *aus*. It is rather thought that they will perhaps wait until the position of the winter crop can be better foreseen. Again, some of the best authorities apprehend that the *aus* crop may not wholly suffice (in the absence of all other stocks) for the sustenance of the people from September until the incoming of the *aman* crop in December; and that distress, after subsiding in September and October, might spring up again from the end of October till December. In vain, it is argued, will the winter harvest be displaying all its promise of abundance if there be actually not grain enough on the spot for the teeming population. Some assistance may perhaps be looked for from the *aus* crop of other places. It is indeed always to be remembered that generally this crop is kept for intermediate subsistence until the winter crop comes in, and is seldom exported; and this rule will probably obtain to the full this year, when rice is so scarce everywhere. Still its promise seems to be so good in the eastern tract, in the country of the Brahmapootra and the Megna, that some considerable part may be available for exportation during August and September, while the rivers are still full."

"The original allotments of rice for the four districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, are stated below:—

					Mds.
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	12,00,000
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	3,00,000
Bogra	...	...	...	...	2,40,000
Maldah	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Railway works	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Total	...	...	...	...	20,90,000
					= 76,849 tons."

"Out of this allotment the expenditure has been—

		Actual expenditure up to some day from the 2nd to 10th June.	Estimated up to the end of June.
		Mds.	Mds.
Dinagapore .. ..	..	1,88,235	3,00,000
Maldah .. ..	..	24,000	41,000
Bogra .. ..	..	30,000	45,000
Rungpore .. ..	..	94,359	1,32,000
Rajshahye and Railway works	..	8,000	20,000
Total .. ..	..	3,44,594	5,38,000 = 19,779 tons."

"Under the circumstances, it has been decided to transfer 60,000 maunds, equal to 2,205 tons, from Dinagapore to the neighbouring district of Purneah, where the distress had increased faster than was expected, and which had to send part of its grain on to Cooch Behar. Also 50,000 maunds, equal to 1,838 tons, have been transferred from Maldah to Sonthalia and Moorshedabad. Perhaps, too, some portion of the Bogra allotment may be spared. But with these exceptions, the belief of the responsible officers on the spot is that the Government grain available in these districts will be absolutely needed."

"Inasmuch as the estimated consumption shown above does not allow for loss and wastage, there must be some abatement made from the quantity estimated to be remaining after the 1st of August. With allowance made for this, however, there will still be, as we hope, considerable stores for the needs of the distressed tracts. And if any misfortune not now foreseen should occur, these stores would suffice to meet even a severe accession of distress until fresh supplies could be brought in by river."

"The numbers of boats of various build and capacity, according to the peculiarities of the navigation of each stream or river, are known to be ample for any operation which we might have to undertake. These craft are now to be seen everywhere, either plying on the channels which daily become broader and deeper, or moored in crowds at every creek that is sheltered from the gales that blow over the expansive rivers."

"As regards the condition of the people: I believe that there has been occasionally some sharp distress in Rungpore; perhaps also some (though in a less degree) in Bogra, which happened notwithstanding our preventive efforts. But in Dinagapore I believe that dangerous distress has never been permitted to rear its head. Large sections of the people must doubtless have been straitened or gradually drawn towards the verge of distress; but help (as I believe) nearly always came in time, even before emaciation could begin. But none who witnessed the many broad patches of country where the rice crop had perished; who reflected on the consequences of such a failure to a dense population almost exclusively agricultural with almost nothing save this one product to depend upon; and who noted the impossibility of succour being afforded by trade at that time of year, when the river navigation was closed to this land-locked district, and when prices in the south were too high to yield a profit to the importer, can reasonably doubt regarding the disease and death which must have ensued had the Government refrained from acting. Maldah was from the beginning never brought near to danger. In juxtaposition with its partly distressed tracts were tracts fertilised by the Ganges and yielding a rich crop of wheat and barley. Its situation offered the utmost facilities for importation from Central and Southern Bengal, of which advantage the trade availed itself. In the hottest season also the mango-fruit afforded much sustenance."

"The wages given to relief laborers in these districts (2 to 3 annas a day) are higher than those allowed in Behar, only because the ordinary rate of wages is higher in these eastern districts. Generally task-work has been successfully exacted and demoralisation prevented, with some notable exceptions however. The rates for piece-work (4 annas for 100 cubic feet of earth-work) have been lower than those which had to be allowed in Tirhoot. Here also the laborers are believed to have saved something from their earnings at piece-work by working with commendable industry. They would in the early hours of the day do their out-work in their fields, from which they could obtain no present gain; then come on to the relief works before noon, and work to the very end of a summer's eve in order to earn a good wage. The works

consisted more of roads and less of tanks than in Behar. The roads are represented to be so far good as to improve the internal communication of the district; the bridging must, however, remain for future years. As the rains fall, the relief laborers will, we hope, go off to their fields or to private employment; and instructions have been reiterated to the local officers to expedite this change. This will be facilitated by the advances of Government grain to the cultivators which are being made; still there may be many who cannot sustain themselves, and thus the lists of recipients of charitable relief may swell."

"The sale of Government grain to the public, as might be expected under the circumstances described in this narrative, has recently been, and probably will continue to be, very considerable. In Dinagepore and Rungpore and Bogra the measure has not been extended beyond the limits mentioned in my narrative of the 14th May. In Maldah it has been adopted, but very slightly. In parts of Pubna it was adopted to stay the panic. In parts of Rajshahye I have recently ordered it not only at the request of the people, but on the recommendation of the grain-dealers themselves. In these districts one may travel from town to town and ask the grain-dealers why, with such high prices (9 to 11 seers the rupee) at home, they do not import from the south. They will say that the principal mart whence they could import is Naraingunge, and that the prices there (12 seers the rupee) preclude profit. Boats worked by the owners may bring some consignments obtained direct from the producers. Some traders may make ventures individually, but native merchants will not import largely to the north until prices at Naraingunge shall become as cheap as 15 or 16 seers the rupee. Now Naraingunge is the principal mart in East Bengal for rice among several other things. Here is collected much of the surplus rice from the east bank of the Brahmapootra;*

* Called locally the Puddi.

from the basin of the Megna (Sylhet, Dacca, Tipperah) and from the deltaic district of Backergunge. Proceeding to Naraingunge, I find that rice has become cheaper, but is quoted as dear as 12 to 13 seers to the rupee. The native merchants think that the price may become slightly cheaper, but they would not admit the hope of its becoming as cheap as 16 seers to the rupee until August, and they evidently are not at all confident that, however good the September crop may prove, rice can be much cheaper until the next winter crop is gathered. The scarcity of rice, which has been felt for so many months throughout most parts of Bengal, must cause a demand everywhere, with a corresponding effect upon prices at Naraingunge as well as at other southern marts; and this must militate against grain being sent northwards."

"Looking to all this, I cannot doubt the expediency of selling Government grain in the eastern districts north of the Ganges whenever the measure is asked for, reiterating always the instruction that such sales are to be suspended if trade should bring in supplies."

1. *Weather and Rainfall.*—The reports continue to be very satisfactory. Rain continues to fall seasonably in almost all districts; only in Hooghly, Howrah, and part of Jessore, is more rain said to be wanted.

2. *State of Crops.*—The prospects of the coming crops could hardly be better. In almost every district, with very few exceptions, a more than average crop is expected, and in every district there has now been ample rain for sowings.

3. *Prices.*—Prices still remain fairly steady, and the tendency to fall, remarked on in last narrative, still continues in Behar and the more distressed districts of north-eastern Bengal. In the western districts there has been a fall in Burdwan and Hooghly, and a rise in Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the central districts there has been a rise in Jessore and Maldah, and a slightly upward tendency is shown in Moorshedabad. There has been a fall in Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna. Throughout the eastern districts prices are generally somewhat higher. They have risen considerably in Dacca and Fureedpore, and slightly in Sylhet and Chittagong. The other districts show no change except Noakholla, where prices have fallen to the level at which they stood the fortnight before last. In Behar rice and barley have fallen in Tirhoot, and

barley (an important article of food in Behar) has fallen in Patna, Shahabad, and Chumparun; only in Monghyr have prices risen. In Chota Nagpore there is no change to record except in Hazareebagh, where prices are somewhat lower. In Pooree there has been a considerable rise, from 27·9 to 23·10 for common rice.

4. *Private trade to Behar.*—The usual note on food-grains will be found in appendix A. Though the total upward traffic shows a decrease from the figures given last fortnight, yet the decrease is solely in the Government grain sent up, and there is really a slight increase of 56 tons in the upward private trade, and a considerable increase of 2,779 tons in the downward traffic.

5. *North Tirhoot.*—The reports continue satisfactory. Sowing is being carried on in every part of the district, and seed-grain, about which there were some fears, has turned out to be generally plentiful; so much so, that it was selling in Mudhoobunnee at Rs. 2 the maund. The general health of the population is exceedingly good, and their condition very much improved. The Seetamurhee and Poopree sub-divisions have been inspected during the fortnight by Drs. MacDonell and Coates. The former found in Poopree from 90 to 82 per cent. of the people on relief works up to the normal condition, which is exceedingly satisfactory, as the standard adopted by Dr. MacDonell, as remarked in the last narrative, is a high one. Dr. Coates found the people in Seetamurhee generally in very good condition, even in the most remote villages.

6. *Rice* (except Government rice) continues very scarce in the bazars, but importations of the coarser grains are reported to be increasing. Advances are now being given largely to the ryots for the support of themselves and their dependent laborers during the coming cultivating season.

7. *South Tirhoot.*—The prospects of the coming crop are excellent, and sowings are going on extensively; but though importations by private persons have increased, yet stocks still continue to be abnormally low, and sales of Government rice are necessarily continued.

8. *Chumparun.*—Indigo prospects are said to have improved owing to the recent rain, and there is consequently an increased demand for laborers for weeding the fields. The prospects of the other crops are excellent, and the condition of the people improved. In Ramnugger Dr. Coates, in his inspection tour, found a large number of the people anæmic and out of condition; but as the place is noted for its unhealthiness, it is probable that a similar inspection in a year of the greatest plenty would produce similar results. More seed-grain has been forthcoming than was at one time thought likely to exist in the district.

9. *Sarun.*—In this district the cheena crop has turned out particularly well, especially in Bussantpore and Mushrukh, the worst tracts in the district. Indigo prospects are greatly improved, and the bhadoi crop promises to be remarkably good. Some laborers have been at last induced to engage to go to the Soane Canal, and it is hoped that others will follow.

10. *South Behar.*—The prospects of these three districts continue to be very good; only the rainfall was too early for the superstitions of the people, as many refrained from sowing when the first rain fell owing to the idea that the influence of the Mirghesha Nakshattar,* through which the moon, according to Hindoo astronomers, was then passing, was unpropitious. Some, however, disregarded the omen and sowed, though at least a large minority hesitated. Fortunately for the latter the rain continued, and they did not lose the opportunity of getting their crop into the ground. Private trade in Patna continues to be very active; the imports for the fortnight being 3,88,512 maunds, against 3,62,246 imported in that preceding it.

11. *Bhagulpore Division.*—The condition of the people continues good, and there is but little distress anywhere except in Bahadoorgunge in Purneah, and parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The prospects of the coming crops are excellent. The Collector of Bhagulpore says that "the bhadoi is simply magnificent;" and the Collector of Monghyr goes so far as to state that all fear of distress will be over at the end of July, as soon as the jenera (millet) crop ripens. If the rains continue the harvest throughout the division will probably be above the average.

12. *Rajshahye Division.*—In this division there has been a very great and general improvement, except in Rajshahye and parts of Pubna, where somewhat severe distress has been felt. The distress in the former district arose chiefly

* This is one of the 27 mansions of the moon into which the Hindoo lunar year is divided.

from a deficient supply of food-grains owing to the falling off in importations, and sanction has been given for the sales of Government rice in those places where the deficiency was serious. The prospects for the coming season could not be better.

13. *Cooch Behar and Julpigoree*.—The report of the Deputy Commissioner shows that no further distress is apprehended in this district, and that with some few exceptions the people are now well off and looking forward to reaping a more than average crop.

14. *Burdwan Division*.—There is little or no change to report in the condition of the people, and the prospects are good, though not so unusually good as in other parts of the country. Cholera is decreasing.

15. *Nuddea*.—There is no change in this district.

16. *Chota Nagpore*.—The reports still continue to show an improvement in the state of the people, and distress may now be said to be almost entirely confined to parts of Manbhoom and Hazareebagh; the promise of the crops is so good that hopes are entertained of an early return to a normal state of prosperity.

17. *Transport of Grain*.—With the exception of small quantities of grain going to the districts of the Burdwan division and of the extra lakh of maunds ordered to be sent for South Tirhoot, the transport of Government grain by the railway has almost entirely ceased. The State Railway to Durbhunga having been only laid down as a fair-weather line, cannot continue to carry grain during the rains; and hence the three lakhs still remaining to complete the Mudhoobunnee allotment will have to go by water. Arrangements are being made for the purpose. Mr. Metcalfe reports from Durbhunga that he anticipates no difficulty in making adequate transport arrangements for the movement of grain from the larger to the subsidiary golahs during the rains, as all the golahs are situated on the banks of rivers or connected with river-side stations by good roads, involving no great length of land carriage.

18. *Relief Works*.—The number of laborers on relief works according to the latest returns available, as compared with the numbers given in the last fortnightly narrative, are as follows:—

			Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna division	...	...	1,231,496	1,368,087
Gunduk embankment	...	...	45,247	27,574
Soane Canal	...	...	34,850	31,945
Bhagulpore division	...	...	109,617	88,448
Rajshahye division	...	...	194,131	155,466
Northern Bengal Railway	...	...	22,129	22,622
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore	...	...	96,950	72,849
Cooch Behar	...	...	3,548	3,741
Total	...	...	1,737,768	1,770,732

These returns show an increase on those given in previous returns of 32,964; but an analysis of the numbers employed in each district shows that the increase has been chiefly in North Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun districts. The Collector of Sarun remarks that we must not expect the numbers on relief works to fall off largely immediately after a fall of rain sufficient for sowing, as "beyond the ploughing and sowing which are done by the ryots themselves and their families, there can be no general demand for field-labor till the transplanting of the dhan and the weeding operations are taken in hand." In this district it is proposed to close relief works from the 1st July, when the demand for agricultural labor becomes brisk, and to reduce the rate of wages where works are maintained to the lowest subsistence allowance. In Chumparun the numbers have not increased largely anywhere, except in the Gobindgunge sub-division, where they have more than doubled; but in the Ramnuggur sub-division, where the numbers have been hitherto very large and the distress greatest, there has been a very large decrease from 31,573 to 11,919.

In South Tirhoot there has been a decrease, and also in Shahabad and on the Gunduk embankment and Soane works; but in Patna and Gya there has been a slight increase in the numbers of laborers, though in the former district the numbers had fallen at the close of the fortnight.

In the Bhagulpore division there has been a decrease in the numbers on the whole, though the Bhagulpore district and the Sonthal Pergunnahs show a slight increase. In the Rajshahye division all the districts show a decrease except Moorshedabad and Rajshahye. In the former district the increase is small, and in the latter, though apparently large, it is really insignificant, as the persons engaged in light labor, who were last fortnight entered as receiving charitable relief, have now been entered as laborers according to the practice followed in other districts.

In the Burdwan division the returns are not complete, but there has been a slight decrease in Hooghly and a slight increase in Bankoora and Beerbhoom; while in the Burdwan district the increase is more considerable. In Chota Nagpore there has been a slight increase in Manbhoom, and no satisfactory returns have been received from Palamow and Hazareebagh; but the figures given probably rather overstate the numbers on relief works. The Commissioner remarks that the numbers are at least half what they were in the previous fortnight, and the last crop-report says that the relief works in Palamow are almost deserted.

19. It is frequently remarked in the district narratives that the laborers work part of the day in their fields and part on the relief works, and consequently the numbers of men on these works must not be considered as so many men taken from the ordinary number of agricultural laborers. The universal report as to the excellence of the crops and the breadth of land sown prove that nowhere have relief works prevented the carrying on of the ordinary agricultural operations of the season.

20. The following return shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece work.	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot (North) ...	140,487	639,021	784,508	675,682	112,826
	Tirhoot (South) ...	...	180,559	180,559	26,604	153,955
	Chumparun ...	139,197	...	139,197	...	No details.
	Sarun ...	229,885	...	229,885	...	No details.
	Patna ...	17,661	...	17,661	17,661	...
	Gya ...	...	3,534	3,534	2,380	1,245
	Shahabad ...	7,748	907	8,743	8,186	557
	Total ...	543,976	824,111	1,368,087	730,422	268,583
	Gunduk Embankment ...	27,574	...	27,574	27,574	27,574
	Soane Canal ...	31,945	...	31,945	31,945	...
BHAGULPORE	Total ...	59,519	...	59,519	59,519	...
	Total for Patna Division ...	603,495	824,111	1,427,606	789,941	268,583
	Monshyr ...	2,997	...	2,997	Task-work general, but details imperfect.	...
	Bhagulpore ...	22,263	13,028	35,294	35,231	43
	Purneah ...	13,562	4,127*	17,689	16,991	698
RAJSHAHYE	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,315	23,153	52,468	20,307	Details imperfect.
	Total ...	42,140	40,508	88,448	72,609	741
	Maldah ...	2,573	3,915	6,488	No details.	41,446
	Dinajepore ...	2,559	71,717	74,276	28,167	Details imperfect.
	Rungpore ...	713	34,120	34,833	15,156	11,816
CHOTA NAGPORE	Bogra ...	27,020	...	27,020	No details.	No details.
	Moorshedabad ...	4,091	...	4,991	Ditto.	...
	Rajshahye ...	1,247	6,611	7,858	Ditto.	...
	Total ...	39,103	116,363	155,466	43,323	53,282
	Northern Bengal Railway	22,622	...	22,622	17,994	...
BURDWAN	Manbhoom ...	15,063	3,272	18,335	14,293	4,101
	Palamow ...	...	12,000	12,000	...	12,000
	Hazareebagh ...	9,000	...	9,000	...	9,000
	Total ...	24,063	15,272	39,335	14,293	24,101
	Hooghly ...	1,877	1,301	3,178	1,677	Details imperfect.
COOCH BEHAR	Beerbhoom ...	10,484	...	10,484	2,884	600
	Bankoora ...	3,824	...	3,824	...	No details.
	Burdwan ...	8,735	7,293	16,028	1,497	0,531
	Howrah ...	No returns.	...	...	...	Details imperfect.
	Midnapore ...	No returns.	...	...	...	...
Grand total	Total ...	24,920	8,594	33,514	13,258	16,131
	Julpigoree ...	3,741	...	3,741	No details.	...
	Grand total ...	700,054	1,010,648	1,770,732	957,417	358,818

* These figures are doubtful. Enquiry is being made.

21. *Gunduk Embankment*.—The embankment work has been nearly completed, and it has been raised above high flood-level throughout the entire length, so that there is little but dressing to be done. Two miles of the High Level Canal have been completed, and work has been started from the 1st to the 8th, the 24th to 29th, and 46th to 48th miles; seven miles of temporary road have been made, and the Sarun Canal begun.

22. *Soane Canal*.—Work is progressing favorably, but the number of laborers has decreased owing to the completion of the anicut works in Patna and the rain in Arrah. About 29 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been excavated during the fortnight in the main western canal in the Karumnassa division.

23. *Northern Bengal Railway*.—The total amount of earthwork up to date is 57,058,000 cubic feet, equal to 109 miles of four feet bank, of which 9,284,300 have been thrown up during the fortnight. This is the largest return yet sent in, and besides this 89 miles of feeder roads have been completed.

24. The following statement shows the numbers in receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns :—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres.	NUMBER ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot North	572	102,291	157,477
	Tirhoot South	57	13,647	12,926
	Chumparun	50	15,664	11,997
	Sarun	16	7,122	13,361
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	1,070	420
	Shahabad	15	846	410
	Total	722	201,643	195,594
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	13	1,090	2,251
	Bhagulpore	15	39,740	12,783
	Purneah	91	2,944	5,045
	Sonthal P. gunnahs	.....	.....	100
	Total	119	43,774	20,179
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	32	9,502	8,977
	Dinapore	404	22,160	19,112
	Rungpore	33	32,650	21,580
	Bogra	30	13,705	9,031
	Moorsshedabad	24	5,916	2,217
	Rajshahye	19	7,000	11,142
	Pubna	.....	10,906	.....
	Total	602	102,268	66,059
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom	.....	10,490	8,550
BURDWAN	Hooghly	.....	4,013	9,884
	Beerbhoom	.....	10,913	9,803
	Bankoora	.....	11,416	9,047
	Burdwan	.....	15,382	14,551
	Midnapore	.....	Not received.	1,314
	Total	.....	41,784	38,599
	Grand Total	1,443	401,962	329,000

These returns show a considerable increase over those of the last fortnight in almost every district except Sarun, Monghyr, Purneah, and Rajshahye. In the last district the decrease is more nominal than real, as those doing light labor on roads have this fortnight been entered among the laborers on relief works, instead of among the recipients of charitable relief, as was the case in the former return. The great increase in Bhagulpore seems, from the Collector's report, to have been caused by a too indiscriminate grant of village relief tickets; but the lists are being carefully scrutinised, and the numbers will probably be considerably reduced. In Purneah the figures are not free from doubt, and their accuracy will be inquired into. Enquiry is being made as to the large numbers returned for Pubna.

25. We can hardly flatter ourselves that we have yet reached the greatest numbers of persons to be relieved under this heading; for doubtless as relief works become deserted, owing to the demand for field-labor, there will be considerable numbers of old men and women and young children who now earn a scanty subsistence from doing nominal work on relief works, who will be driven to accept charity owing to their incapacity for gaining a living by labor paid at its market value, and these persons must continue to draw sustenance from the charitable funds till the incoming harvest enables their relatives to give them the same assistance as heretofore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A. TO THE 20TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

1. The returns received for the first half of the month of June give the exports from the Bengal Presidency at 4,780 tons, and the imports at 11,614 tons. Of the latter, 2,020 tons were on private, and 9,594 tons on Government account. The bulk of the private imports was from Orissa.

The total figures to the middle of June are:—

						Tons.
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	230,510
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	415,004

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations *below* Rajmehal and Jamooree, and down from stations *above* Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 31st May and 13th June.

			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase.	Decrease.
Up	..	...	6,764	16,546	.. ..	9,782
Down	...	...	20,190	18,640	1,550	.....

All the increase is in private, and all the decrease in Government grain.

The totals to date of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which, it must be remembered, are for Behar only, are given below; but the "up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B., however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain that has been sent up from Howrah.

		Govt. grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	...	269,076	146,659	415,735
Down	...	38,635	170,249	208,884
Totals	...	307,711	316,908	624,619

3. The importations of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals, from the 5th to the 19th June, were 3,394 tons, making 192,026 tons in all since 1st October.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873. Tons.
Sahebgunge ...	7th to 20th June	... Up the Ganges	898	35,071
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	... Down "	304	12,287
Goalundo ...	31st May to 13th June	... Up "	1,214	24,671
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ditto	... Down "	147	12,599

CALCUTTA, the 25th June 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S., *on Special Duty.*

APPENDIX B. TO THE 20TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 22nd June 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun) ...	3,87,853	.....	3,87,853	
	" (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barh ...	15,35,368	69,015	16,04,383	
	Bankipore ...	53,576	.....	53,576	
	Bihla ...	20,827	.....	20,827	
	Bukhtiarpoore ...	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Buxar ...	8,026	.....	8,026	
	Dinapore ...	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Dumraon ...	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Fatwah Ghât ...	(a) 20,50,627	.....	20,50,627	(a) Of this 20,585 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokameh ...	1,03,880	.....	1,03,880	
	Monghyr ...	(b) 4,92,567	.....	4,92,567	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât ...	5,68,065	57,651	5,68,316	
	Sultangunge ...	(c) 58,858	.....	58,858	(c) Of this 30,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Zumana ...	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	53,49,343	1,26,606	51,70,009	
SOANE CIRCLE	Arrah ...	38,803	.....	38,803	
	Boheea ...	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihla ...	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar ...	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Serai ...	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Soane Circle ...	80,848	.....	80,848	
	Grand totals, Patna Division and Soane Circle ...	54,30,191	1,26,606	55,56,857	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore ...	(d) 1,41,596	.....	1,41,596	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent via Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriapore ...	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhea ...	3,714	.....	3,714	
	Caracolah ...	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgong ...	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghndhour ...	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamsooe ...	26,810	.....	26,810	
	Kujrah ...	3,506	.....	3,506	
	Luckee Serai ...	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr ...	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpotee ...	61,210	.....	61,210	
	Sahelgunge ...	11,262	4,321	15,483	
	Sultangunge ...	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Bahawa ...	20,981	.....	20,981	
	Teempahar ...	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore ...	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Mooraraoee ...	12,034	8,415	20,449	
	Rampore Hât ...	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Jamtarra ...	13,206	.....	13,206	
	Baidynath ...	.....	1,102	1,102	
	Synthea ...	.....	5,074	5,074	
	Nulhattee ...	.....	2,705	2,705	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division ...	16,91,874	21,516	17,13,350	
RAJSHAHYE	Goalundo ...	1,83,28	7,336	4,90,864	
	Kahigunge ...	1,85,781	.....	1,85,781	
	Kooshtea ...	11,73,836	.....	11,73,836	
	Rajmehal ...	(e) 8,6523	.....	8,6523	(e) Includes 2,025 maunds sent to Dinapore jail.
	Sahelgunge ...	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara ...	75,446	.....	75,446	
	Azingunge ...	6,011	4,752	10,763	
	Synthea ...	1,541	516	2,077	
	Mooraraoee ...	1,519	.....	1,519	
	Nawadi ...	549	.....	549	
	Nulhattee ...	1,100	.....	1,100	
	Rampore Hât ...	549	1,006	1,602	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division ...	21,18,875	13,700	21,32,575	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burrakar ...	2,14,369	.....	2,14,369	
	Giridice ...	29,649	.....	29,649	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division ...	2,44,018	.....	2,44,018	
BURDWAN	Raneegunge ...	6,371	1,176	7,446	
	Burdwan ...	2,120	5,113	7,233	
	Bhatpore ...	6,174	.....	6,174	
	Hooghly ...	883	1,713	2,412	
	Kanoo Junction ...	2,177	.....	2,177	
	Mugrah ...	204	.....	204	
	Pandooah ...	204	.....	204	
	Saranpore ...	843	516	1,354	
	Synthea ...	1,040	.....	1,040	
	Goshkhara ...	.....	2,006	2,006	
	Mancoor ...	.....	4,147	4,147	
	Totals of Burdwan Division ...	20,021	14,418	34,437	
	Grand totals of all Divisions ...	95,84,320	1,76,348	96,81,247	
	Or tons ...	352,034	6,621	358,505	

ENCLOSURE No. 3 TO THE TWENTIETH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

the distressed Districts for May 1874.

DISTRICTS.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN MAY 1874.				Total for May 1874.	Total for May 1873.	Total for May 1872.	REMARKS.
	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.				
Moorshedabad	1	60	19	80	76	70	* Of this 9 are grain-thefts. † Of this 5 are grain-thefts.
Dinapore	5	.....	* 69	56	130	65	63
Maldah	1	2	† 38	34	75	43	35	
Rajshahye	1	.....	118	41	160	116	145
Rungpore	5	.....	47	38	90	69	57
Total	13	2	332	188	535	369	370	
Patna	2	108	89	199	102	160	† This includes 58 cases of grain-thefts.
Gya	3	1	92	193	290	245	153	
Shahabad .. .. .	.....	3	81	76	160	111	69
North Tihoot .. .. .	.....	1	32	24	57	18	23
South Tihoot .. .. .	.....	.....	56	31	87	42	59
Sarab	3	.....	31	132	166	158	153
Chumparun	1	.....	24	46	71	48	43
Total	7	7	424	591	1,029	724	660	
Bhagulpore .. .. .	.....	.....	29	19	48	40	73
Monghyr .. .. .	.....	.....	33	19	52	36	102
Purneah	8	2	† 117	28	155	Not given.		
Total	8	2	179	66	255	76	175	
and total	28	11	935	845	1,819	1,169	1,205	

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. AF, dated Bankipore, the 14th June 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., C.S., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to send the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The several bazars in this district continue to be well supplied with grains of all sorts, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. The quantities imported by private traders is still very large, and from all that I can hear, there is no likelihood of its falling off for the present. 388,512 maunds were imported during the fortnight ending the 6th instant, against 362,246 reported in my last narrative.

3. The subject of the impending block at the Patna station was fully discussed with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor during his late short visit to this station, and I am only sorry that he could not spare the time to visit the stations and judge for himself what their requirements are. The subject has since been receiving my best attention, but I am sorry to say that day by day fresh difficulties arise. Of the shoots that were ordered only two were at work on the 11th, the time of my last visit, the construction of the remainder up to that time not having been completed, and it was very doubtful whether the existing two would be much longer of any use, as the water was already beginning to stand in the hollow to the south of the railway embankment and threatened to spread up to the embankment itself, when all unloading on that side would have to be put a stop to altogether, and we should have to look to the north side only for removing the grain. Here again, with the enormous and continued traffic that is passing over it, the road is daily getting worse and worse, and it is hard to say what to do lest in trying to improve matters we put a stop to traffic altogether. At the new siding things did not look much more hopeful. The bank of new earth intended for the platform had become saturated, and from there being no revetment wall and no drain, the surplus water had found its way across the space left for the road, which had not up to that time been metalled, and cut away deep channels into the cutting on the opposite side of it. I have since received Government of Bengal's letter No. 437 T.F., dated the 13th instant, forwarding copy of extracts from its letter to the Government of India, and on receipt of the telegram therein referred to will do my best to carry out the instruction therein contained.

whatever they may be, but I would here beg to point out that the whole of the work which has to be done is within the railway premises which have their frontage, a very broad one, on to our main road leading through the bazar. The Railway Company let the time slip for the completion of the work, and now it will be very hard, if not impossible, to make up for lost time. However, as I said before, as soon as I get my instructions I will do my best to carry them out.

4. The following are the prevailing prices of food-grains in the principal markets of this district:—

		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Gram.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Patna ...	...	12	8	14	0	17	0	17	0	19	8	20	8
Barh ...	...	9	8	10	0	13	8	14	8	16	0	17	0
Behar ...	...	9	12	10	8	13	0	16	0	19	0	16	8
Dinapore ...	...	10	0	11	12	16	0	16	0	...	...	18	8

The rates prevailing in the interior of the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions are as follows:—

Thanna.	Common rice.		Wheat.		Barley.		Maize.		Gram.		
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	
Bickram	11	to 11	8	14	0	19	0	17	8	17	0
Mosourae	10	to 11	0	14	0	18	0	16	8	17	8
Monair		10	0	14	0	18	0	17	0	17	0
Behta		11	0	14	8	16	8	17	0	18	0

5. During the past fortnight we have had good rain generally throughout the district, and though each individual fall has been very partial, they have been in such quick succession in one part of the district or another that each part has had a fair share. At head-quarters the reported fall has been 1·54, though within a very few miles of it, or indeed less than that, I have reason to believe that more than double that quantity has fallen. At Dinapore the fall is said to have been 2·20, at Barh 2·81, and at Behar 1·82. We have thus all over the district had sufficient rain to allow of work in the fields being commenced upon, and the sowing of the bhadoi crops and broadcast paddy is going on everywhere. In some places the Indian-corn and morooa seeds sown with the first rain have already germinated, and the young plants are some two or three inches high. There is no doubt that the fall of prices generally in the city may be attributed to this early fall of rain and to the consequent improved state of agricultural prospects, more than to the large importations of grain from the north-west, the bulk of which finds its way across the river. On this subject the sub-divisional officer of Behar writes as follows:—

“According to local custom, no ploughman ploughs his field during this fortnight, or as long as the influence of the *Mirgisra* star lasts. Many have stuck to the prejudice, but so great has been the desire to profit by the early rains, which were so scarce last season, that notwithstanding the local prejudice many ryots have commenced sowing makie. In fact the plants have come up 3 inches in some fields. In most places cheena has been reaped. In five to ten days more the whole will have been cut.”

6. The condition of the people is reported as favorable from every part of the district, and now that they can find employment in the fields, it is to be hoped that they will leave our relief works and return to their agricultural pursuits.

No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to light except in the Dinapore sub-division, whence the sub-divisional officer reports: “Six cases of misery or starvation have been brought to my notice up to date; they are being relieved by private charity. They are professional beggars.” Captain Hopkinson, I am of opinion, may congratulate himself on not being able to find more than six beggars in his sub-division.

7. Though only one case of grain theft was reported by the district police during the fortnight, and that of a petty nature, numbers are being sent up almost daily by the railway police. These thefts are for the most part perpetrated by the coolies employed in removing the grain, and I must say that the temptation thrown in their way is very great.

8. I annex herewith the crime statement prescribed by the Government order of 20th December last for the last month, which shows 199 cases against 102 in 1873 and 160 in 1872.

9. Two hundred and thirty-nine emigrants were registered in this office during the fortnight for the Natal colony, whereof 82 belonged to this district, 70 to Gya, 21 to Shahabad, 9 to Sarun, 2 to Tirhoot, and 54 to the North-Western Provinces and Oude.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The subjoined statement will show the number of laborers employed on our several relief works during week ending the 6th instant, regarding which the latest return has been received.

Sudder Sub-Division.

Road No.		Average daily No.
9,	from Bankipore to Mohabullypore ...	983
11,	from Nowbutpore to Mosowrhee ...	351
12,	from Durweshpore to Bichram ...	325
22,	from Dinapore to Nowbutpore ...	293
24,	from Ranipore to Mohabullypore ...	159
23,	from Ekanger Serai to Mosowrhee ...	729
Total ...		2,840

<i>Bark Sub-Division.</i>				Average daily No.
No. 17, Mokameh railway station to the river bank	...	...	...	21
„ 15, Futwa to Burhiea	...	...	...	1,336
„ 30, Mokameh to Surmeyra	...	...	...	169
Total	...	...	...	1,526
<i>Behar Sub-Division.</i>				
No. 29, Futwa to Behar	...	...	...	2,246
„ 31, Bucktearpore to Raneebagh	...	...	...	4,932
„ 36, Behar to Asthwan	...	...	...	1,880
„ 37, Raggir to Girrick	...	...	...	1,250
„ 38, Futwa to Raneebagh	...	...	...	1,486
Total	...	...	...	11,794
<i>Dinapore Sub-Division.</i>				
No. 10, Phoolwaree to Surowdha	...	...	...	428
„ 13, Monair to Pures	...	...	...	127
„ 14, Monair to Bihta	...	...	...	131
Total	...	...	...	686

or a grand total of 16,846, consisting of 5,525 men, 8,869 women, and 2,452 children, against 18,477 in the previous week, and 17,453 in the week before, as shown in paragraph 11 of my last narrative. The number of laborers has, I believe, considerably fallen since, and will doubtless continue to fall.

Though I have not at any time increased the rates of wages, and am still paying those employed on the roads the same wages as they have been accustomed to get in ordinary years, still there is no doubt that it is in excess of what they could expect to earn by ordinary labor in the fields; so that now that we have had a sufficiency of rain to allow a cultivation being commenced upon, I have issued strict orders on the officers in charge of the different works, through the Executive Engineer, to enquire from the land-owners and cultivators in the vicinity of each work whether they were in want of labor, and if they found that we were drawing away labor to the detriment of the former, to at once put a stop to the work. If unfortunately necessity arise, we can easily resume them, but I am in hope that once stopped we shall not require them again.

11. The following relief works had additional grants sanctioned for them during the fortnight:—

	Rs.
Road No. 29	4,000
Road No. 31	5,000
Road No. 36	2,000
Total	11,000

12. The average daily number of the laborers employed on the canal works in this district, during the fortnight ending the 2nd instant, was 4,633, against 8,931 during the previous fortnight, and the daily number of those employed on tank and embankment works in the Sudder sub-division was 1,039 against 1,549, reported in the last narrative. These works have now approached completion, and will in the course of ten or fifteen days be dispensed with.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. The subjoined statement will show the amount of food-grains imported into this district during the fortnight ending the 6th instant:—

	Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Maize.	Other grains.
By rail	93,856	146,254	33,734	215,962
By river	750	.....	.....	640
Total	94,606	146,254	33,734	216,602

or a grand total of 491,196 maunds, of which 102,684 was Government grain and 388,512 made up the amount of private importation.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

14. I had, as reported in my last narrative, directed the sub-divisional officer of Behar to make arrangements for the sale of Government grain to the laborers on the road, and had for the same purpose deputed one of my salt officers to Mussoree to the south and another to Paleegunge, to the south-west of the Sudder sub-division, but having since received the Government orders directing me to send all the grain which I could spare for use in Tirhoot,

I have recalled the officers deputed to the Sudder golahs, and also directed the sub-divisional officer of Behar to put a stop to all sales. I have already commenced despatching what I can spare in excess of the 25,000 maunds already sent, but I think it will be necessary for me to keep a small stock in hand at the two places mentioned above in the Sudder sub-division, and also at Behar for the present, to prevent the buniahs, thinking that they had it all their own way and could raise their rates as it pleased them.

15. I have received Government orders to receive 75,000 maunds of grain from Gya, and of it to despatch 40,000 to Tirhoot, keeping the remaining 35,000 as a reserve in the Bankipore golahs. I am making arrangements for the transport of the grain by boats to Konoi Ghaut at Hajeeopore, Bunker Ghaut having been done away with.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

16. None during the fortnight. All the advance-holders for the purchase of grain have sent money to the Punjab for importing grain and replenishing their stock to the full.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

17. None in this district.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
18. As per account already rendered	2,41,803	5	11

During the fortnight.

Paid to the municipal overseer for the transport of grain to Tirhoot	340		
Office contingencies	26		
Paid to Nazir on account of the halting charge of Government carts	654		
Cost of telegraphic messages	14		
Total	1,034	12	0

Fodder Account.

Paid to the fodder clerk Mohamed Ibrahim his pay for May	20	0	0
Paid to Juddoo Roy on account of the price of fodder...	5,974	5	10
To ditto ditto on account of the price of 13,549 bags	3,819	14	7
To Deputy Collector of Barh to settle his fodder account	1,375	0	0
To Jaisee Roy on account of the price of 105 bags ...	15	9	0
To Paryag Singh on account of boat-hire, to carry fodder from Dugha to Champta Ghaut	629	7	3
To Sookhoye Ram on account of the price of 1,250 bags	330	0	0
Total	12,164	4	8

Grand total	2,55,002	6	7
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PATNA.

Statement showing the Number of true Cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, and House-breaking, for the month of May 1874, as called for by Government No. 4801, dated 20th December 1873, forwarded with Magistrate's No. 2943, dated 26th idem.

Dacoity—

	May 1874	1873	1872
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI	0	0	0

Robbery—

Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI	2	2	0
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Theft—

Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, including cattle-theft ...	108	43	59
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House-breaking or trespass in order to commit theft—

Heads 35, 36, and 42 of Crime Return AI	89	57	101
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Total of four Crimes	199	102	160
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PATNA POLICE OFFICE,
The 8th June 1874.

H. M. RAMSAY, Captain,
District Supdt. of Police.

No. 890F, dated Gya, the 15th June 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazars continue to be sufficiently supplied. In Aurungabad sub-division the importations have gradually been decreasing,* but to no great extent. This is, as stated in my last report, attributable chiefly to the great demand for carriage in all parts of the sub-division; to the large number of carts that have crossed the Ganges to North Behar, and to the action of the canal officers. I am informed by the sub-divisional officer that he has, after enquiry, satisfied himself that there is no want of stock; and that importation every year becomes slack at this season, when every laborer and bullock is more usefully employed in agricultural pursuits.

3. The firmness of prices as indicated in the price-current supports this view, and I have no reason to think the state of the sub-division to be otherwise than normal.

4. The annexed statement shows the comparative prices of food at the principal marts in the district:—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT. RICE, COMMON.				MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 30th May.		Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 30th May.		Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 13th June.	
	Rs. C.	S. C.	Rs. C.	S. C.	Rs. C.	S. C.	Rs. C.	S. C.	Rs. C.	S. C.	Rs. C.	S. C.	Rs. C.	S. C.
Gya	11 12	11 8	16 0	15 8	8 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	14 0	13 8	15 0	14 0
Nowada	18 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	.....	.....	9 12	11 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 12	14 8
Jehanabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 4	9 0	8 12	9 8	10 0	.....	.....	15 0	14 8	15 8	15 0
Aurungabad	13 8	13 4	17 0	17 4	9 12	10 0	10 8	10 12	.....	17 0	.....	16 8	15 4	15 6
Phoodhuzkur	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	.....	17 0	...	...	15 8	16 0

Rice has slightly risen, but other grains have declined, and no interference on the part of Government is necessary so long as other food-grains are plentiful and cheap. Prices continue firm.

5. Rain began to fall from 1st June, *i.e.*, about three weeks before it was expected. It has been most acceptable after the long drought, extending almost without intermission from February last.

6. I append in the margin the rain reported at sub-divisional head-quarters during the past fortnight.

Gya 314
Nowada 491
Jehanabad 300
Aurungabad 178

7. Since the 1st June, there has been rain every day, followed by bright sunshine. Nothing could be more favorable for agricultural purposes, and since June commenced, we have had nothing but fine growing weather.

8. Rice and the bhadoi crops are being sown. The Mirgissa Nakshattar (or first week after rain begins to fall, during which time all Behar husbandmen consider it most inauspicious to touch the land) having expired, agricultural operations are being vigorously pursued, and it is a matter of astonishment to find the cattle in such good condition. From what I have been able to learn, I attribute this to the great demand there has been throughout the season of drought for carts and cattle, and the very handsome manner in which the owners have been paid, thus enabling them to live comfortably themselves and to provide food for their cattle.

9. I am thankful to be able to reiterate that the condition of the people in this district remains good. I have, during the past fortnight, received a large accession to my executive staff in the shape of 6 tehsildars, 4 moonserims, and 2 overseers. The moonserims have since returned to divisional head-quarters.

10. These officers have been employed in a village to village visitation, and the result hitherto has been highly satisfactory. The tehsildars are intelligent officers, and are doing their work to my satisfaction. The Sudder sub-division, including Sherghotty, I am having thoroughly well tested.

11. No cases of misery or starvation have been reported in any part of the district.

12. I append a statement of crime which speaks for itself.

Statement showing the number of true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking, in the Gya district, for the month of May 1874, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of May 1873 and 1872.

SUB-DIVISION.	DACOITY.			ROBBERY.			THEFT.			HOUSE-BREAKING.						Total of all crimes.			
	Headings Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1.			Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1.			Heading No. 43, of Crime Return A1 excluding cattle-theft.			Heading 33 and 43 of Crime Return A1.									
	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	1874.		1873.		1872.					
											With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.			
Alwar	2	3	2	1	...	...	45	27	21	21	41	25	78	21	40	110	133	84
hanabad ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	7	4	5	26	4	10	3	19	48	31	25
owada	1	...	1	...	1	...	24	8	6	15	44	11	24	3	12	84	44	22	
irungabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	6	6	19	22	0	22	6	0	52	37	2
Total	3	4	3	1	1	1	91	48	37	60	133	40	143	33	70	290	245	153	

Comparative Statement of Crime in which Grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of May 1874 as compared with those of corresponding months of 1873 and 1872.

		THEFT IN WHICH GRAIN WAS STOLEN, SECTIONS 379 AND 380.						HOUSE-BREAKING IN WHICH GRAIN WAS STOLEN, SECTION 457.						TOTAL OF ALL CRIMES.					
		Up to Rs. 10.		Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.		Up to Rs. 10.		Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.		Up to Rs. 10.		Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.	
		1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.
Gya	...	6	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	2
Jehanabad	...	4	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	1	...
Nowada	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	...	...	1
Aurangabad	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
Total	...	15	9	6	1	2	3	2	1	2	...	...	15	11	9	3	...	2	3

Crime is not even up to the average in the Sudder and Jehanabad sub-divisions, and in Nowada and Aurungabad it has but very slightly increased.

13. I still continue to think that there is no deficiency of seed-grain. Several applications have been made by needy ryots, but on inquiry it has generally turned out that the applicants are men of straw, and in many cases having no lands; and in others they have abused their zemindars' confidence on former occasions, and that they belong to that class of jenantry, who never act fairly by their lands.

14. Where a ryot is *bonâ fide* in want of seed-grain, his zemindar will, as a rule, if it be necessary, supply it; and the fact of zemindars having held back in taking advances for this purpose from Government, is fair evidence that there is no great pressure from want of seed-grain in the district.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

15. I annex a statement of relief works.

NAME OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Daodnuggur road	223	26	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Surbubda road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	438	29	774
3. Bela and Khidur Serai road ...	617	471	113	1,201	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Puraya road	1,009	596	275	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Shergotty and Myapore road*	410	326	230	966	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Ditto and Imangunge* ..	233	200	102	535	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Pukree Barwan	1,535	471	580	2,586	298	1,185	486	1,969
8. Gobindpore road	1,028	.....	.....	1,028	182	1,559	561	2,302
9. Behar and Rujowlee, collection of metal.	773	1,205	17	1,995	2,205	8,118	4,317	14,640
10. Warishgunge road	636	221	116	973	1130	2,885	614	4,829
11. Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge road	1,507	2,119	106	3,732	102	212	.....	344
12. Obra road	260	107	81	448	295	88	67	450
13. Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	616	693	217	1,526	143	343	40	526
14. Aurungabad tank ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	257	9	325
15. Maharajgunge road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	2,081	1,223	5,244
16. Kootoomba road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	200	125	646
Total	9,026	6,474	1,930	17,430	6,983	17,396	7,870	32,049
Grand total					49,479			
Daily average					3,534			

16. It will be observed that the numbers of laborers have slightly increased during this fortnight, the number being 49,479 against 40,060 in preceding fortnight. There are two additional works in the present statement, as marked with an asterisk.

17. This statement shows 17,430 persons engaged on work, which is paid for by result, against 32,049 paid by daily wage. This is an improvement on the preceding fortnight, which showed 12,228 on "piece-work" against 27,832 on "daily wage."

18. There is one work, No. 9, collecting of kunker and gravel for Behar and Rujowlid road, which affords employment to a very large number of women and children, and to men who are unfitted for harder work. If we omit this work in the calculation, we have for the present fortnight 15,436 on piece-work, against 17,409 on daily wage.

19. This is an improvement, but not a sufficient one to satisfy me, and I trust to reduce the proportion of daily payments very considerably.

20. Laborers are being paid in grain and in pice, which are exchanged for Government grain on the works. I hope to be able to annex a statement showing the realisations by sale of grain to laborers. Grain is nowhere looked upon as a boon by the laborers, notwithstanding the favorable rates at which it is sold to them. They would infinitely prefer payment in coin.

In some cases a gang will bring eight days' food-supply with them from their village.

21. As promised in paragraph 48 of my last report, I submit a statement showing the cash expenditure on each relief work, and the amount recouped by sale of Government grain.

Statement of Laborers, their wages, and amount recouped by sale of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 6th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Number of laborers.	Amount paid in wages.	Recouped by sale of Government grain.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Puraya road, Katari end	638	49 4 8	Nil	Sale commenced from 9th June.
Ditto, Puraya „	1,332	80 0 0	55 14 1	
Surbubda road	774	61 8 4	77 7 0	
Bela and Khizer Serai road	1,231	125 12 11	Nil	Sales during the week ending 6th June.
Sherghotty and Myapore road	966	110 1 6	47 14 0	
Ditto and Imaingunge road	514			
Aurungabad tank	325	21 0 0	403 10 3	
Obra road	450	29 12 0		
Maharajgunge road	5,244	380 2 3		
Kootoomba „	640	53 13 6		
Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	526	44 0 3		
Warisgunge road	5,803	420 12 5	32 3 6	
Pukrie Barwan „	2,257	176 11 3	23 7 9	
Gobindpore „	3,330	216 5 6	Nil	
Behar and Rujowlee road	16,634	1,176 15 8	66 7 4	
• Total	3,044 6 0	749 2 2	

On the Bela and Khizer Serai road the laborers declined to buy the Government grain. They have since been informed that, unless they do, payment will be made them in grain only, instead of pice. As the works proceed, and the system of payment in Government grain gets better understood, the expenditure of Government grain will increase.

22. I may mention that I anticipate a very great falling off in laborers by next fortnight, in consequence of the agricultural necessities of the season.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

23. The following importation statement will show reported imports :—

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya ...	493	175	122	1,609	...	.....	431	2,830
Nowada ...	30	.....	.....	40	...	.....	40	110
Jehanabad ...	300	45	175	225	135	75	225	1,180
Aurangabad ...	150	.....	31	338	...	.....	145	664
Daoodnuggur ...	1,100	125	340	280	...	.....	130	1,975
Total ...	2,073	345	668	2,492	135	75	971	6,759

The total importations amount to 6,759 maunds, against 5,656 maunds in preceding fortnight. The increase has been general, except at Daoodnuggur, in the Aurngabad sub-division.

24. The importations at the sudder station bazar are 2,830 maunds, against 2,084 maunds in preceding fortnight.

25. Means of transport at this season of the year are very insufficient. This is owing to all agricultural oxen being engaged in ploughing up the country, and it is only the regular carrier-traders who have carts and bullocks available. I don't apprehend that this state of things will improve for some time to come.

26. I should be glad if Sir Richard Temple sees his way to supplying me with some Government transport to convey 75,000 maunds of grain recently ordered to Patna.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

27. The selected storage places are as follow :—

Storage centres.	Quantity.	Total.
<i>Gya</i>	29,851	
Bela	3,012	
Sherghotty	4,279	
Uttree	3,930	
Bhelooa Chutti	991	
Tuccaree	2,004	
Futtehpore	991	
Imamgunge	1,435	
<i>Jehanabad</i>	14,900	46,493
Urwul	6,958	
Gundhor	3,059	
Kinjur	1,945	
Hoolosgunge	2,000	
Khazi Serai	993	
<i>Nowada</i>	21,460	29,855
Kadirgunge	2,814	
Pukree Borwan	5,182	
Rujowlee	3,992	
Warisligunge	2,002	
<i>Aurangabad</i>	18,869	35,450
Ruffigunge	3,968	
Kootoomba	2,997	
War	4,556	
Dehlaunpur	4,971	25,364
Grand Total		117,162

28. The Aurungabad sub-divisional officer has experienced great difficulty in getting transport from Bihta station, notwithstanding that he has raised the rates to 8 annas per maund. Of the 5,000 maunds lately sent to Bihta from North-Western Provinces, he has stored 1,640 maunds and 1,750 maunds are in transit, leaving 1,610 maunds at the station.

29. This I have directed my agent to forward to the Collector of Patna for transmission to north of the Ganges.

30. I annex statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

31. It will be observed that, whilst I have preserved the form of statement as prescribed by Government, I have amplified some of the columns, so that the direction in which the expenditure has been incurred may be seen at a glance.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Total quantity received and stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimate of expenditure during ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind.	T tal.		
Gya	12th June	51,000	46,483	1,505	249	261	1,815	3,000	
Nowada	10th "	33,000	35,459	596	5	33	484	300	
Jehanabad	11th "	30,000	29,855	696	19	71	916	500	
Aurungabad	9th "	40,500	35,364	389	178	67	721	500	
Total		154,500	147,162	5,796	491	432	6,834	4,300	

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

32 *First, to deal in grain.*—These applications have been put a stop to by Government Order No. 3369—S.R., paragraph 4.

Second, for land improvement.—During the fortnight only one advance (for a pucca well) has been granted in the Jehanabad sub-division.

33. I annex a statement showing number of applications made up to date and how dealt with :—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.					Pending.
				Applications granted.	Rejected or withdrawn.	Reported to Commissioner.	Returned.	Total disposed of.	
Gya	2	32	34	9	25	.....	.....	34	...
Aurungabad	.....	80	80	38	40	2	.....	80	...
Jehanabad	.....	80	80	19	31	..	.....	80	...
Nowada	29	18	47	4	30	.....	.....	34	13
Total	31	210	241	100	136	2	.....	238	13

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

34. In my last report I stated very fully what had been done from the commencement of operations, and what was being done in the matter of charitable relief. It will only, therefore, now be necessary for me to report the transactions of the past fortnight.

35. I may mention that the late bi-monthly (now monthly) statement and report furnished to the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta give all details. The annexed statement will show the number of persons relieved during the fortnight ending 12th June:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	5,702	343	8	6,053	432
Nowada	2,016	9	.....	2,025	144
Jehanabad	1,628	8	.....	1,636	117
Aurangabad	4,584	707	21	5,312	377
Total	13,930	1,067	29	15,026	1,070

36. A fresh relief-house has been opened at Bela.

37. It is anticipated that the number will increase under heading C of the Central Committee's circular. Under heading D, I continue to expect very few applications for relief, and there is no doubt that the country is being thoroughly searched for such cases.

38. The tehsildars were first sent out on a trial trip to become acquainted with their work, and when I had satisfied myself that they understood what I wished them to do, I distributed them throughout the district.

39. Each sub-division has now a supervisor and deputy supervisor, mainly employed in seeking out fit subjects for relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

40. The total expenditure as per last narrative (31st May) amounted to Rs. 1,13,145-5-3.

41. During the fortnight under notice the following expenditure has been incurred:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of famine clerk for May	...	...	35	0	0
Paid to Poonie Saho to deal in grain	...	...	500	0	0
Paid to Bikum Singh	...	...	100	0	0
Total	...	...	635	0	0
<i>Abstract.</i>					
Establishment	...	...	35	0	0
Advance to private parties	...	...	500	0	0
Ditto for land improvement	...	...	100	0	0
Expenditure shown in last report	...	...	1,13,145	5	3
Grand total	...	...	1,13,780	5	3

No. 444—F., dated Arrah, the 15th June 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fourteenth narrative, for the fortnight ending the 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazars.

No scarcity of supplies is reported in the markets from any part of the district.

Kinds and prices of Grain selling at one or more specified principal Marts.

In Appendix A full particulars in regard to prices and kinds of grain selling at the chief marts in the district are given.

In the Arrah sub-division, as compared with the last return, at Arrah, Bendowlia, and Saha, prices have slightly risen, in Jugdispore there has been a fall in the price of wheat and barley.

In the Buxar sub-division the prices have remained on the whole steady, and are not unfavorable.

In the Sasseram sub-division the prices have slightly risen in Sasseram, Dehree, and Sheogunge, have remained steady at Akberpore, and fallen in Chennary.

In the Bhubbhoa sub-division the prices continue generally steady,

Rainfall.

At Arrah during the fortnight under report the rain-gauge has registered 8·48 inches, and rain appears to have fallen in most parts of the head-quarters sub-division.

From Buxar, rain is reported to have set in fairly on Tuesday last.

A rainfall of 2·09 inches has been reported at head-quarters in the Sasseram sub-division, and 1·11 in the Bhubooah sub-division. In these two sub-divisions the rain appears to have commenced from the beginning of the month, and to have continued in occasional showers up to the end of the fortnight.

At Arrah during the past week the rainfall has been unusually heavy.

Condition of the Crops.

Sugarcane and indigo have generally benefited by the late rain.

Since the 6th of June very little in the way of sowing has been carried on; on that date the Mirgissa Nakshattar commenced, and the natives of these parts have a superstitious dread of carrying on any agricultural operations during the first eight days of this Nakshattar. Previous to the 6th instant, during the Rohinee Nakshattar sowing in some places occurred. From this date (June 15th) bha-loi sowings will generally commence, the ground being nearly everywhere in a favorable condition for such sowings. In the table-land in the Sasseram sub-division both broadcast and nursery rice have been sown.

The mango crop is now being gathered, and may be considered a full average one.

Condition of the People.

There is no reputed change for the worse in the condition of the people since the date of the last narrative. No cases of actual misery and starvation have been brought to light. Small-pox still continues, but is on the decrease. From Sasseram, Mr. Eyre reports—"I have during the last week been over a large tract of pergunnah Rohtas, high-land and low-land,—the condition of the people generally was satisfactory."

In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions the grain-thefts have been so few as to call for no notice. Two burglaries and one house-theft occurred in the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight under report. The burglaries (one of which was from the Sasseram golah, under police guards) were of over two maunds of grain each; the house-theft was of six seers. Only one case is reported from the Bhubooah sub-division, of one maund of wheat.

In Appendix B is given the comparative statement of crimes called for in Government Circular No. 4081, dated the 20th December 1873. As compared with the corresponding period of 1872, there has been a marked increase of 91 cases, and of 1873, an increase of 49 cases; this increase is noticed in the offences of "cattle-theft" and of "house-trespass and house-breaking with intent to commit theft."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

For full particulars in regard to relief works in progress, and number of laborers employed on each, *vide* Appendix C.

Government grain has been sold to the laborers employed on these works; details in regard to the amount so disposed of appear in a separate statement.

During the fortnight no fresh relief work has been started in the Arrah sub-division.

In the Buxar sub-division the chief work in progress is the cross-road from Saraya to Poorunda.

In regard to the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports—"The work on the road between Hatta and Durowli has been the only relief work carried on during the fortnight. From the information gathered during my recent visit to Rohtas pergunnah, I conclude that no relief work is necessary in that locality for the present. Baboo Nund Lal Singh, a well-to-do zemindar, is constructing a stone dam across a mountain-stream, the Puteatee, near Purcha, which runs through his estate there. He is employing between 100 and 200 workmen, and will employ as many as come to the work. The workmen are being paid mostly in kind. This work affords work to all in need thereof, and there is no necessity for Government to undertake any."

The sale of grain to the laborers is being carried on on the Hatta Durowli road, Jehanabad-Khirse road, Jehanabad-Baraon road, and Jehanabad-Bhubooah road. It will be extended to the Jehanabad-Mulhipore road this week.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The statement of the private importations of grain by rail to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions during the fortnight will follow.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight were—

By rail	...	...	1,282	maunds
Interior	...	...	2,437	"
Exterior	...	...	3,153	"

Total ... 6,872 "

These imports from the exterior are reported to be chiefly rice and gram from the Gurwa mart, in Palamow.

The imports into the Bhubooah sub-division during the fortnight amounted to—

				Mds.	Srs.
By rail ...	...	...	...	94	25
Interior ...	...	...	...	1,143	15
Exterior ...	...	...	...	1,028	25
Total ...				2,266	25

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division have thus again decreased, and those into Bhubooah again increased, in comparison with the previous fortnight, which showed a decrease and increase, respectively, as compared with the fortnight preceding it.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

Mr. Eyre reports—"Maunds 5,127 have been stored during the fortnight of the grain which has arrived at Zumuneah, Buxar, and Doomraon from the North-Western Provinces. The rain has been so continued, and the river Kurrumnassa and Durgaoti being in flood, carts have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting along. I have accordingly directed the receiving clerks to store the grain at the delivery-stations until a break occurs.

"In all, up to date, of the 25,000 maunds, 20,603 maunds have been received at the delivery-stations. It is greatly to be regretted that this grain was not sent earlier; I anticipate great difficulty in getting it safely stored,—I proceed to Zumaneah as soon as possible to see to its security and arrange for the most rapid transport obtainable."

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No advances have been made. In regard to this subject, the sub-divisional officer of Buxar remarks—"No fresh advances have been actually made in the fortnight, and I would notice that I am strongly impressed with the difficulty there will be in making sure that the money advanced either for the purchase of grain or improvements is fairly used in the way bargained for by Government. For instance, two men only, Suumber Ram and Ram Sarun Ram, have received from me Rs. 800 and Rs. 400, respectively, to purchase grain. I have called on them for their proofs that the money has been spent in the way specified in their agreements, by purchase from other districts: Ram Sarun Ram states that he bought his at Mirzapore, and brought it down by boat; he bought it from an agent of one of the large Mirzapore firms, but cannot give the man's name; the owner of the boat which brought it down lives somewhere in the east, and the boat has gone eastward. This is very vague and unsatisfactory. Suumber Ram states that he has had his grain sent from Delhi by rail. He is sorry he cannot show the receipt, because he has made it over to the station-master at Doomraon; enquiries have been made, but the station-master says he can trace no such grain, and I have to make further enquiries. I will send a separate report on this subject.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follow:—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	...	211	215	426	852	57
Gurhancee ...	...	82	39	13	134	9
		293	254	439	986	66

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	...	278	68	.....	346	23
Gurhancee ...	...			Not received.		
Nonore ...	...			Not received.		

Spinning Relief.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	126	13	139	9

Road-making.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah ...	...	260	216	66	542	36

In-door Relief.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah Town ...	...	45	735	45	825	55

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING C.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
583	1,145	124	1,852	123

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	392	832	86	1,310	87
Gurhanees	.....	12	.....	12	1
Total	392	844	86	1,322	88

Gratuitous Distribution of Money.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah	45	390	90	525	35

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING D.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
	437	1,234	176	1,847	123
GRAND TOTAL	1,313	2,633	739	4,688	312

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the Canoongo have visited in the—

Arrah circle	...	...	...	...	22 villages.
Beheea „	...	...	...	...	21 „
Peroo „	...	...	...	...	39 „
Nonore „	...	...	...	...	15 „
Total	...	...	...	97	„

In the Buxar sub-division the numbers relieved are as follow :—

HEADING B.

Cooked food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Chousah	70	110	16	196	17

HEADING C.

Rope-making at Poor-house.

	Men.	Total.
Chousah	44	44

Spinning Relief.

	Women.	Total.
Chousah	2	2

Total of persons under Heading C, 46.

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Buxar	118	218	...	336	24
Doomraon	56	56	...	112	8
Nowanuggur	140	168	...	308	22
Chousah	380	868	220	1,468	133
Berhampore	...	112	...	112	8
Total	694	1,422	220	2,336	195

Mr. Armstrong further reports that—"During the fortnight the Chousah poor-house has been working for the Chousah thana. I have a very intelligent man in charge, and am satisfied that it is being worked properly, and I hope to have the Buxar and Saraya poor-houses working, as I stated in my last, from the 15th instant. Wali Mohamed, the Chousah relief inspector, has visited 95 villages during the fortnight, and is confident that everything is going on right. Illahi Bux, the Doomraon relief inspector, has visited 98 villages, and Hurjuthun Dubee, the new Buxar relief inspector, 90 villages, and they both report favorably also. They have all three got the names of the members of the committees and sub-committees resident in their respective thanas, and have been instructed to apply to the different members from time to time to know whether they have any fresh information to give."

The charitable relief operations in the Sasseeram and Bhubooah sub-divisions are—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseram	...	244	268	72	41
Kochus	...	45	17	28	6.5
Bhubooah	...	225	411	297	66.5
		514	696	397	114

Total number relieved under heading B, 1,607.

HEADING C.

Rope-making

		Men.	Women.	Total.	Average.
Sasseram	...	561	...	561	40
Kochus	...	28	...	28	2
Bhubooah	...	623	52	675	53
Chynepore	...	29	...	27	2
Mohunia	...	...	19	19	1.5
		1,339	71	1,410	88.5

Spinning Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	408	persons.
Bhubooah	...	...	...	165	"
Chynepore	...	...	...	179	"
Jehanabad	...	...	...	14	"
Mohunia	...	...	...	13	"
				779	

Weaving Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	44	persons.
Bhubooah	...	...	...	35	"

79

Total of persons relieved under heading C during the fortnight, 2,268.

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Sasseram	...	13	127	2	142
Dinareh	...	...	20	...	20
Akberpore	...	...	5	...	5
Bhubooah	...	15	13	...	28
Mohunia	...	1	...	...	1
Chynepore	...	3	...	1	4
Chand	...	1	14	1	16
		33	179	4	216

Mr. Eyre further reports that—"The supervising relief officers of Dungair Nokh, in Sasseram, and of Ramgurh Bhubooah, in Bhubooah sub-division, have submitted their reports up to the 8th current. In the first sub-division, 73 villages more had been visited and 45 persons. In Bhubooah 114 villages had been visited and 82 persons. The supervisors of Sasseeram and Durgaoti circles have not sent in their reports as yet.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given	32,443 4 9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Arrah sub-division—							
Repairs of Sahar golah	.. ..	3	8	0			
„ of Sundais „	.. ..	3	13	6			
„ of Powna and Ageeaon golahs	.. ..	2	2	0			
„ of Gurhane golah	.. ..	3	2	6			
„ of Burdiha „	.. ..	1	14	0			
Expenditure incurred in taking out bagas for removing white ants at Sahar golah	.. ..	15	12	0			
In the Buxar sub-division—							30
Advanced to Gopi Roy for the stacking of oat-straw purchased by Government	.. ..	50	0	0			
Advanced to Dusruth Lal, golah-keeper of Saraya, for repairs of golah	.. ..	20	0	0			
Advanced to Ramruttun Lal, golah-keeper of Sarenja golah, for repairs of golah	.. ..	20	0	0			
Advanced to Rughoonath Pershad Itaree, golah-mohurrir, for repairs of golah	.. ..	20	0	0			
Advanced to Ramsurun Lal, M ^r . Eyre's kotegusht, for expenses relative to the carriage of grain	.. ..	50	0	0			
Paid to Tupsee for golah rent for May 1874	.. ..	7	0	0			
Advanced to Amanut Khan, ghat manjhee, on account of despatching oat-straw to Chumpta ghat	.. ..	125	0	0			
Advanced to the Sub-Deputy Collector for current expenses	.. ..	2	12	3			
In the Sasseram and Bhuboah sub-divisions—							294 12
Paid to clerk, Durgaoti, for the repairs of Durgaoti depôt	.. ..	15	0	0			
Purchase of service labels	.. ..	10	0	0			
Paid to Bani Madhub, clerk at Zumuniah, for contingencies	.. ..	50	0	0			
Paid to clerk at Durgaoti for contingencies	.. ..	25	0	0			
Paid to Shunker Sahae, kotegusht, Doomraon, for contingencies	.. ..	50	0	0			
Paid to Ram Surun Lal, kotegusht, Buxar, ditto	.. ..	50	0	0			
Paid to Bukshi, Bhuboah, for carriage of grain to relief works	.. ..	40	0	0			
Paid to Bukshi, Jehanabad, ditto ditto	.. ..	38	0	0			
Paid to Mohurrir, Bubnoul, ditto ditto	.. ..	25	0	0			
Paid to head-constable, Kochus, for the repairs of a bridge	.. ..	10	0	0			
Paid to station-master, Zumuniah, railway fare for the transport of grain	.. ..	10	3	0			
Paid carriage of grain from Ahroua road to Zumuniah	.. ..	158	1	0			
Purchase of foolscap-paper for the use of office	.. ..	0	7	6			
Paid to Nazir for the purchase of country paper	.. ..	5	0	0			
Purchase of service labels	.. ..	5	14	6			
Paid to Mohit Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of 1 bullock	.. ..	22	0	0			
Paid to Bani Roy, ditto ditto	.. ..	15	0	0			
Paid to Mohit Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of grain	.. ..	30	13	0			
Paid to Bani Roy, ditto ditto	.. ..	30	13	0			
Carriage of grain	.. ..	1	6	0			
Paid to Gouri Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of bullocks	.. ..	40	0	0			
							632 10 0
Total expenditure during the fortnight							1,227- 10 3
Grand total to end of fortnight							33,670 15 0

APPENDIX A.

Price-current at the Principal Marts, up to the Fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

DIVISION.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAH	1. Arrah...	14 4	11 0	18 4	17 0	17 8	18 4	17 0
	2. Bindowlia ...	13 12	10 12	16 4	16 4	16 4	...	...
	3. Sahar ...	14 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...
	4. Jugdisporo ...	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...
BUXAR	1. Buxar ...	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	18 8
	2. Doomraon ...	15 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	...	19 0	16 0
	3. Rughoonathporo ...	15 8	11 0	19 0	17 4	...	19 0	...
	4. Chousah ...	15 0	11 0	18 8	17 0	...	19 0	16 0
SASSERAM	1. Sasseram ...	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...
	2. Dehri ...	14 4	11 0	16 8	17 0	...	17 0	...
	3. Chennary ...	14 8	11 8	17 8	17 4	...	17 8	...
	4. Akberporo ...	15 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...
BHUBOAH	1. Bhuboah ...	14 8	10 12	17 8	17 8	...	18 0	15 0
	2. Jehanabad ...	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...
	3. Durgawutti ...	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	...
	4. Chynepore ...	14 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
	5. Matta ...	15 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	18 0	...

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Crimes, as per Government Circular No. 4081, dated the 20th December 1873.

DACOTTY—

Headings 30 and 31 of	Month of May 1872	...	...	3
Crime Return A., Part I.	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	3
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	..

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of	Month of May 1872	...	...	...
Crime Return A., Part I.	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	3

THEFT—

Heading 43, Crime Return	Month of May 1872	...	...	34
A., Part I, excluding	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	44
cattle-theft.	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	81

Heading 35 of Crime	Month of May 1872	...	...	32
Return, Part I, lurking	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	63
house-trespass or	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	76
house-breaking with				
intent to commit theft.				

Total of all three columns	Month of May 1872	...	...	69
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	111
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	160

APPENDIX C.

List of Relief-Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	6,882	2,047	445	9,374
" Kaemnugur road	2,147	1,139	574	3,859
" Peero road	7,226	835	30	8,091
" Gudhani and Bihta road	2,265	510	348	3,123
Clearing, of Chundwa tank	712	239	61	1,012
Total ...	19,232	4,769	1,458	25,459
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Poorunda and Sarrya road	4,818	2,665	1,642	9,125
Repairs Buxar road	10	.....	.....	10
" Doornraon and Roopsagar road	246	171	...	417
Total ...	5,074	2,836	1,642	9,552
BHUBOOAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Bhubooah and Hatta road	437	298	50	785
" Khiree and Jehanabad road	16,903	11,940	3,171	32,104
" Doorgawutti and Hatta "	3,408	2,303	548	6,347
" Burroon and Jehanabad "	3,608	5,537	1,367	10,510
" Bhubooah and ditto	7,540	8,832	732	17,104
" Bhugwanpore to Chynepore "	3,062	4,869	165	8,096
" Hatta to Durowli road	4,716	3,933	111	8,760
Total ...	39,650	37,712	6,144	83,706
SASSERAM SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Khyra to Dehree road	1,247	578	.....	1,825
" Bickrum and Mohunia road... ..	680	291	247	1,219
" Ditto and Sasseram "	261	318	63	642
Total ...	2,188	1,187	311	3,686
UNDER D. P. W.				
Arrah sub-division	16,255	4,020	1,049	21,324
Buxar "	4,818	2,665	1,642	9,125
Bhubooah "	35,134	33,779	6,033	74,946
Sasseram "	1,927	869	248	3,044
Total ...	58,134	41,333	8,972	108,439
UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.				
Arrah	2,977	749	409	4,135
Buxar	256	171	.....	427
Bhubooah	4,716	3,933	111	8,760
Sasseram	261	318	63	642
Total ...	8,210	5,171	583	13,964
Grand Total ...	66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS EMPLOYED UNDER D. P. W.				
On piece-work	55,991	39,968	7,801	103,760
On daily wages	2,143	1,365	1,171	4,679
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.				
On piece-work	5,945	4,661	235	10,841
On daily wages	2,265	510	348	3,123
c.—UNDER COURT OF WARDS				
...	Nil.			
Total ...	66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403
Total on piece-work	61,936	44,629	836	114,601
Total on daily wages	4,408	1,875	1,519	7,802
GRAND TOTAL ...	66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Shahabad District for the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
Arrah sub-division.	13th June 1874	Mds. S. C. 22,300 0 0	Mds. S. C. 22,300 0 0	Ms. S. C. 180 0 0	Ms. S. C. 61 5 0	Mds. Nil.	Mds. Nil.	Ms. S. C. 241 5 0	Mds. Nil.	Mds. 200
Buxar sub-division.	Ditto	20,935 18 4	20,935 18 4	172 7 4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	172 7 4	Nil.	200
Sausseram and Bhubooh sub-division.	Ditto	40,000 0 0	29,079 0 0	492 14 15	86 36 3	10	Nil.	539 11 6	4,400	1,070
Total	...	83,235 0 0	72,314 18 4	844 22 9	148 1 3	10	Nil.	1,002 23 10	4,400	1,470

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 453F, dated Arrah, the 17th June 1874.

Memo. by—W. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad.

SUBMITTED to the Commissioner of Patna, in continuation of the narrative for the fortnight ending 13th June.

Statement of food-grain imported by rail during the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

OUTWARDS.

STATION.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.		GRAINED TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	338
Beheea	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	221	128	349	...	...	...	...	221	165	376
Rugoonathpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	90
Doomraon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	170
Buxar	312	170	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	1,453	...	548	548	...	312	2,171	2,483
Total	312	170	482	...	...	...	365	365	221	1,071	1,892	...	548	548	...	533	2,924	3,457

INWARDS.

Arrah	1,076	100	1,176	...	8,059	8,059	...	2,583	2,583	...	7,054	7,054	...	8,900	8,900	1,076	26,696	27,772
Beheea	1,190	191	1,381	...	336	336	160	1,164	1,324	898	3,768	4,666	...	...	...	3,258	5,469	8,727
Rugoonathpore..	2,762	...	2,762	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	351	3,118	92	3,206
Doomraon ...	1,104	228	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	10,814	11,035	1,325	11,040	12,365
Buxar	1,542	916	2,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,908	22,908	1,542	23,784	25,326
Total	7,074	1,413	8,487	...	8,487	8,487	160	3,747	3,907	898	10,822	11,720	572	42,582	42,154	10,314	67,681	77,995

ARRAH,
The 17th June 1874.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1685F, dated Mozufferpore, the 17th June 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajepore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In Hajepore sub-division prices are nearly the same that they were on the 30th ultimo, and sales of Government grain at relief works have had a good effect on markets in

Mhoweh thana, where the sub-divisional officer was assured by the bunniahs some time ago that there was no grain in the bazar.

3. In Tajpore sub-division prices have remained almost stationary "the only noticeable feature being," as the sub-divisional officer remarks, "a very slight rise in the price of rice in some markets, and a cheapening of barley and grain." The latter circumstance is considered satisfactory, as implying that importations have not fallen off.

4. In the Sudder sub-division the price of rice has fallen $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers, while that of wheat has risen half a seer in the rupee. The prices of other grains have not varied, notwithstanding that a considerable amount of Government grain has been brought into consumption. In the early part of last week I recommenced sales of Government grain in Mozufferpore town, and the amount sold daily has averaged 289 maunds. This is less than I expected to sell, but the result is perhaps natural enough when it is remembered that outside the town Government rice is sold at certain golahs at 12 seers the rupee, while in the town the price has been fixed by the order of Government at 10 seers. I do not myself see that any advantage can be gained by maintaining this distinction, and should be glad of permission to sell everywhere at the same rate. The manager of Ottar factory (10 miles distant from Mozufferpore) assures me that residents of the town come to buy rice at his golah, because it is sold two seers cheaper than in Mozufferpore.

5. Although the bunniahs of the town have reduced the price of rice in consequence of the Government sales, I do not propose to discontinue them at present. I know from experience that they will again raise the price directly the Government grain is withdrawn from the market; and that if real relief is to be afforded to the distressed towns-people, sales must be constant and regular. It is only the large dealers who dislike our sales: the small bunniahs to a man affirm that they are necessary, and are anxious that they should be made more largely. The latter declare, too, that existing private stocks are not one-tenth of what they usually are, and ought to be, at this season of the year.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 13th instant.

NAME OF MART.				Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millets.	Maize, or Indian-corn.	Gram.
Hajepore	...	...	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mhoweh	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Tajpore	...	...	...	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	11	14	10	...	13	14

7. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows:—

Hajepore	...	...	...	73
Tajpore	...	...	...	30
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	232

The falls have varied very much throughout these sub-divisions. In several parts of the Sudder sub-division the fall has been as much as two or three inches, while in other places it has been less than an inch. At Lalgunge I understand that eight inches of rain fell one day in a few hours, though at Hajepore there was scarcely a drop.

8. In most parts of these sub-divisions the rain has been sufficient to enable the ryots to cultivate and sow their lands. During the last week I have been over more than 200 miles of country in the Sudder and Hajepore sub-divisions, and everywhere I have found cultivation going on vigorously. A great deal of waste land is being brought under cultivation, and seed, though procured at much expense and with some difficulty, has apparently been obtained in sufficient quantities. In Tajpore sub-division the dhan in the lower churs to the south and south-east is said to "show a magnificent promise." The dhan sown on higher lands, and which had begun to suffer, has been freshened, and the clay soils are now soft enough to be prepared for transplanted rice.

From those circles of the Sudder sub-division which I have not visited during the fortnight, viz. Toorkie, Belsund, Rajkhund, Kultrah, and Gaighattee, I have received most satisfactory reports regarding cultivation of lands. Throughout these circles active preparations for sowing are being made, and in many places Indian-corn and rice have been already sown.

On the whole I may say that, with the exception of tracts liable to inundations, the country looks as well as could be wished, and it is quite evident that the relief works have not induced the people to neglect their fields.

9. The condition of the people is generally satisfactory in Hajepore and Tajpore sub-divisions, where the attendance at relief works is still comparatively small. It is almost a truism now to say that the numbers on these works afford the surest test of the condition of the lower classes, and that as long as the works are thinly attended, there can be no severe distress in their neighbourhood. The deserted state of the relief works in some circles of

Hajepore sub-division conclusively proves (what I have myself frequently observed elsewhere) that persons who are not in the habit of working on roads and tanks will not accept such employment until compelled to do so by sheer want of food.

In the Sudder sub-division there has been no increase of distress, but wherever relief works have been temporarily closed, the villagers have felt the withdrawal of Government assistance, and have begged hard that the works may be reopened. I have therefore directed circle officers to provide employment liberally, as the only object of closing works was to ensure the cultivation of fields, and cultivation, as I have already said, has been going on most actively and widely. I was much struck during my recent tour with the very large numbers of women and children working in the western circles. In the Moteepore circle, for instance, there were on the 11th instant no less than 4,593 women and 3,761 children, against 4,819 men on the works. I have no doubt that many cultivators work in their fields, while their women and children are employed in earning subsistence for all.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

Sudder sub-division	...	...	...	...	166,386
Tajpore	„	...	...	...	10,774
Hajepore	„	...	...	...	5,099
Grand Total					182,259

Statements are given in the Appendix.

11. Now that the rains have commenced it will not be possible much longer to carry on tank works. I expect, however, that we shall be able to provide work on roads, especially village roads, for several weeks in many circles. At present there is no difficulty about this matter.

12. Payments in grain have now been introduced in all circles of the Sudder sub-division, and the ensuing fortnight may be expected to show the results of the system in full operation. Owing to the very large number of relief works in some circles, there was much difficulty in putting the system thoroughly in force.

In nearly all the circles of Hajepore and Tajpore sub-divisions grain payments are now made.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

13. Large fleets of boats laden with private grain daily pass up the Gunduk, and importations are steadily increasing. The recent addition of 2,18,000 maunds to the previous three allotments for the Sudder sub-division will cause the contractors' carts to be employed in the transport of Government grain for a longer period than was anticipated; but to show that private traders might have done very much more during the last few months than they attempted to do, I may mention that all the small bunniahs to whom grain is advanced for sale by circle officers, contrive to supply carts for its conveyance from the Sudder golahs to their own villages. The employment of small bunniahs is not only greatly beneficial to them and the public, but it tends to make the large holders of grain more reasonable in their demands.

In Tajpore sub-division inland traffic is said to have become easier.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

14. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows:—

					Mds.
Hajepore sub-division	...	...	...	...	5,170
Tajpore	„	...	...	...	20,753
Sudder	„	...	...	...	2,51,619

I propose to store the greater portion of the last allotment of grain in the opium godown at Mozufferpore.

The quantity of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight was 34,361 maunds. Detailed statements regarding its disposal are given in the Appendix. The quantity is some 40,000 maunds short of my estimate, but an explanation of the discrepancy may be found in my 12th paragraph. Some officers, too, are still very reluctant to sell freely, and say that if they attempted to meet the demand they would run through a lakh of maunds in a month.

E.—ADVANCES.

15. There has been a great improvement under this head, especially in the circles administered by planters, where a good deal of grain has been advanced to ryots. A large number of very useful native officers from the North-Western Provinces are now employed under circle officers in the Sudder sub-division, in connection with the making of advances, which I hope will be completed by the end of the month. The Tajpore officer has now made a good beginning in this direction, but nothing has been done in Hajepore.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

16. The number of persons daily receiving charitable relief have somewhat increased during the fortnight, being as follows:—

Hajepore sub-division	...	...	...	...	2,501
Tajpore	„	...	...	...	2,588
Sudder	„	...	...	...	11,146

The above figures include persons employed in cotton spinning, &c.
Detailed statements are appended.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

17. Statement showing the financial results of Sudder, Hajepore, and Tajpore sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies ...	8,560	0	0
Storage, including buildings and repairs ...	1,051	4	3
Charitable relief ...	14,171	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	118	12	0
Transport of Government grain ...	1,99,672	4	3
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain...	5,580	9	0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots ...	400	0	0
Advances on account of giving loans to ryots ...	5,000	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	500	0	0
Relief works ...	81,710	0	0
Purchase of grain by Government ...	5,080	9	0
Total ...	3,21,844	6	6

E.

Statement showing advances made from Sudder, Hajepore, and Tajpore sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advances on account of giving loans to ryots ...	5,000	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	5,580	9	0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots...	400	0	
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	500	0	
Total ...	11,480	9	0

Statement of laborers employed in Mozufferpore sub-division for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers during fortnight.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.
Sudder ...	28,567	34,552	Statement up to 11th June.
Under Doudpore factory ...	244	151	" 6th "
" Bheekhumpore factory ...	7,376	7,731	" 6th "
Kanteea ...	21,844	20,065	" 11th "
Motipore ...	13,206	13,173	" 11th "
Sahibgunge ...	9,502	8,851	" 11th "
Dooria ...	8,517	9,056	" 11th "
Serraya ...	10,783	5,117	" 11th "
Jaintpore ...	8,146	6,561	" 10th "
Toorkie ...	10,258	10,258	Fortnightly totals only given.
Belsund ...	3,760	2,861	Statement up to 11th June.
Rajkbund ...	19,842	22,914	" 11th "
Kuttra ...	3,520	3,520	Fortnightly totals only given.
Gaighattee ...	1,314	322	Statement up to 10th June.
Ottar ...	15,069	18,026	" 12th "
Under Executive Engineer ...	2,798	3,228	" 12th "
Total ...	164,686	166,386	

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Charitable Relief for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Gratuitous Relief. B.		Relief to Brahmins, &c. D.		Cotton spinning, &c. C.		Total B. C. D.		Quantity of grain spent during fortnight.
	Daily average number.		Daily average number.		Daily average number.		Daily average number.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Mds. S. C.
Sudder Circle, including Mozuffurpore town.	803	60	.....	.....	80	.....	803	60	78 19 0
Toorkee	233	83	.....	...	10	.....	243	83	32 13 0
Belsund* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeytpore	172	67	.....	.....	41	.....	213	67	42 14 0
Dooriah	874	264	8	.....	11	.....	885	264	348 24 0
Sahebgunge	525	227	1	1	.....	.....	526	228	111 30 0
Kanti	489	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	185	Paid in cash.
Rajkhund... ..	458	257	145	34	269	.....	867	291	70 8 0
Gaighattee	471	218	.....	.....	422	.....	893	218	Not stated.
Motipore	369	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	6	Paid in cash.
Kuttrah	1,629	841	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,629	841	Not stated.
Ottar	Number relieved not mentioned.								29 28 0
Sepraya	1,089	799	.....	.....	...	...	1,089	799	8 6 0
									And rest paid in cash.
Total ...	7,112	3,013	149	35	842	... ..	8,093	3,048	736 22

* Return not received.

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Grain Allotted, Stored, and Consumed, for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to public or other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sales to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.			
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Mozufferpore Golah ...	11 and 12th June 1874.	2,75,989 0 0	56,301 0 0	6,946 20 0	388 12 0	.....	8,534 25 0	15,839 17 0	1,50,000 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 25,000 0 0
Sudder circle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chajun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuttrah ...	11th ditto	50,757 0 0	16,014 0 0	3,671 1 0	466 32 0	853 3 0	1,630 13 0	6,621 8 0	25,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Toorkee ...	10th ditto	20,431 0 0	20,687 0 0	1,231 4 0	32 13 0	24 21 0	1,282 39 0	2,570 36 0	.....	3,500 0 0
Belsund ...	11th ditto	40,754 0 0	32,528 0 0	2,599 10 0	615 37 0	1 25 0	42 30 0	3,289 22 0	8,228 0 0	3,500 0 0
Rajkhund ...	.....	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	3,535 0 0	83 6 0	17 20 0	.....	3,625 25 0	.....	7,000 0 0
Kantee ...	11th ditto	15,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,674 20 0	.....	.....	2,100 0 0	3,775 11 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Righye out-work ...	11th ditto	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	287 14 0	35 16 0	.....	.....	323 10 0	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
Motipore circle ...	11th ditto	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	3,577 14 0	.....	283 30 0	.....	3,861 4 0	.....	4,000 0 0
Sainbigunge ...	11th ditto	24,731 0 0	24,731 0 0	1,652 19 0	438 38 0	.....	1,505 28 0	3,597 5 0	.....	8,000 0 0
Doorah ...	11th ditto	16,000 0 0	14,782 0 0	1,648 21 0	343 24 0	40 7 0	903 20 0	3,000 35 0	218 0 0	4,000 0 0
Serayu ...	11th ditto	16,000 0 0	5,525 0 0	1,846 12 0	8 6 0	406 12 0	2,231 20 0	4,522 10 0	7,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Jamirpore ...	10th ditto	10,000 0 0	No return.	173 23 0	52 13 0	.....	1,441 38 0	1,857 34 0	10,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
Gaighattee ...	12th ditto	25,000 0 0	6,053 0 0	2,135 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,135 0 0	10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Ottar ...	.....	10,000 0 0	No return.	718 19 0	51 15 0	555 28 0	600 0 0	1,925 22 0	10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Total	...	5,67,662 0 0	2,51,619 0 0	31,706 20 0	2,341 11 0	2,142 28 0	20,364 2 0	58,794 19 0	2,27,446 0 0	80,000 0 0

* Return for last fortnight not received.

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Name of Work.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of recipients on charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
SHAPORE CIRCLE.										
MR. J. SMITH,— <i>Superintendent.</i>										
1 Tank-digging at Mahomedpore Allum	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
2 Ditto Mircha Gundharp	94	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
3 Ditto Akhtearpore	99	.....	...	99	.....	.....
4 Ditto Mothoorapore	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
5 Ditto Shabarpore	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
6 Ditto Bhurokhra	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
7 Ditto Harpore Arrarah	384	.....	.....	384	.....	.....
8 Ditto Asulpore Maybhrach	73	.....	...	73	.....	.....
9 Ditto Chandporah	112	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
10 Ditto Sadoollahpore	103	.....	.....	103	.....	.....
11 Ditto Shahulpore Mircha	82	34	58	82	34	58	
Total	1,054	34	58	1,054	34	58	274

CHUTWARA CIRCLE.

MR. J. D. BLAKE, *Superintendent.*

1 Tank-digging at Dhumraj ...	.....	.....	.....	130	54	18	130	54	18	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	130	54	18	130	54	18	273

KARIARI CIRCLE.

MR. W. CAMPBELL,—*Superintendent.*

1 Tank-digging at Bitonly ...	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	10	2	1	
2 Ditto Bucksawan ...	.....	.....	.....	25	2	1	25	2	1	
3 Ditto Rohhan ...	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	18	1	1	
4 Ditto Sarwan ...	.....	.....	.....	30	2	2	30	2	2	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	83	7	5	83	7	5	223

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.

MR. R. PARK,—*Superintendent.*

1 Tank-digging at Mulmallah ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2 Ditto Chuptah ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
3 Ditto Dhunputtre ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4 Ditto Narayenpore ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	7	2	1	7	2	1	150

BHATONLIAH CIRCLE.

MR. W. O. MACGREGOR,—*Superintendent.*

1 Tank-digging at Fakooly ...	.....	.....	.....	26	19	11	26	19	11	
2 Ditto Luchmeenaraon ...	.....	.....	.....	52	28	15	52	28	15	
3 Ditto Barra Roop ...	.....	.....	.....	35	21	13	35	21	13	
4 Ditto Misronliah ...	.....	.....	.....	39	22	13	39	22	13	
5 Ditto Ghugowell ...	.....	.....	.....	33	29	15	33	29	15	
6 Ditto Bishunpore Mamooa ...	.....	.....	.....	51	26	16	51	26	16	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	230	145	83	230	145	83	322

SINGHIAH CIRCLE.

MR. C. H. POPE,—*Superintendent.*

1 Tank-digging at Shaikpoorah ...	.....	.....	.....	51	24	9	51	24	9	
2 Ditto J. intpore ...	.....	.....	.....	33	15	6	33	15	6	
3 Ditto Manickpore Puckree ...	.....	.....	.....	80	41	18	89	41	18	
4 Ditto Kunth ...	.....	.....	.....	33	19	8	33	19	8	
5 Ditto Sirsa ...	.....	.....	.....	38	15	6	38	15	6	
6 Ditto Gurmah ...	.....	.....	.....	166	110	26	166	110	26	
7 Ditto Rasulpore ...	.....	.....	.....	147	70	23	147	70	23	
8 Ditto Arthoulee ...	.....	.....	.....	90	40	18	90	40	18	
9 Ditto Rapoorah ...	.....	.....	.....	78	35	17	78	35	17	
10 Ditto Chuk Salah ...	.....	.....	.....	38	22	11	38	22	11	
11 Ditto Barhan ...	.....	.....	.....	30	24	11	30	24	11	
12 Ditto Bissenpore ...	.....	.....	.....	64	10	.....	64	10	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	857	434	153	857	434	153	400

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.—(Continued.)

HAJEEPORE CIRCLE.
SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Name of relief work.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Total number of recipients of daily relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Digging at Digchi No. 1	24	...	...	24	...	...	...
Ditto Digchi No. 2	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
Ditto Chundalah	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
Ditto Hajepore	411	60	31	411	60	31	...
Total	455	60	31	455	60	31	850

CHUTWARAH (UNDER MR. G. D. BLAKE).

1 Repairing of Shapore road	343	...	343
2 " of Lalgunge road	190	...	190

KARAHARI (UNDER MR. W. CAMPBELL).

1 Repairing of Bitanly road	223	27	27
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SINGHIAH (UNDER MR. C. H. POPE).

1 Repairing of Ropoorah Road	76	48	22	48	22	
of Arthoulee Road	27	11	4	11	4	
of Mohmah Road	21	7		7		
of Ramdoulah Road	12	9	14	9	14	
of Haharo Road	40	6	3	6	3	
of Shampool Road	28	2	1	2	1	
Total	966	110	116	110	116	
Grand total	3,788	946	465	946	465	2,501

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF GRAIN.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the golahs of Hajepore sub-division for the fortnight ending 14th June 1874

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total Allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity grain stored, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	Total Quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.		
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
Hajepore	14th June 1874.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Mohoon		10,000	1,832 21 13	128 20 0	...	128 20 0
Lalgungo		...	2,855 9 0	36 33 0	801 13 4	838 5 4
Shapool		...	209 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Sarnayi		...	...	...	...	...
Bhatoulee		...	232 17 8	...	215 19 13	215 19 13
Karahari		...	...	19 30 8	...	19 30 8
Total		...	5,129 8 4	214 33 8	1,016 32 0	1,331 25 8

* A large quantity of grain has been received during the last week into the sub-division, but as no returns have been received from the different golahs, the amount cannot be shown here.

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX A. OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Work.	NUMBER ON DAILY WAGES.			NUMBER ON PIECE-WORK.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Tajpore ...	4 tanks	.....	.....	.....	644	.....	.....	644	.....	.....
	1 Bachghat road	.....	.....	.....	163	100	103	163	103	103
Dhalee ...	2 tanks	.....	.....	.....	474	.....	.....	474	.....	.....
	1 Poosah and Mozufferpore road	24	113	53	.....	.....	.....	24	113	53
Poosah ...	7 Tanks	894	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	1,134	.....	.....
	1 Birowlee road	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
	Bishuaputty bund	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
	Balwa bund	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
	Poosah road	.....	.....	.....	481	4	.....	484	4	1
Jitwarpore ..	3 Tanks	.....	.....	.....	Returns not received.			.....	.....	.....
	1 Jitwarpur and Dulsingserai road.	.....	4	10	71	.....	.....	71	4	10
Bahlempore	3 Tanks	43	41	42	73	11	13	116	52	55
	Bahlempore roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,427	.....	.....
	Bahwara and Shimpore road	.....	.....	.....	536	410	180	556	410	180
	Shuarwara and Lama road	.....	.....	.....	425	113	330	425	113	330
Dulsingserai	4 Tanks	12	8	12	207	.....	.....	279	8	12
	1 Dulsingserai and Pembarharda road.	.....	320	121	80	.....	.....	80	320	121
	Dulsingserai and Narhan road	.....	36	14	150	.....	.....	159	36	14
	Ganges embankment	.....	.....	.....	2,031	52	57	2,031	52	57
Harsingpore	1 Tank	200	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	228	.....	.....
	Harsingpore village road	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Shahpore Undi	1 Tank	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	107	.....	.....
	Mahwa and Dulsingserai road	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500	1,221	954

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B. OF GRAIN.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO DATE.							Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to troops.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.				
	1st May.	Mds.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Uncertain as my allotment has been reduced.	Mds.	
Tajpore		10,000	2,895 20 0	125 0 0	245 18 12	.....	133 14 12	503 33 8			
Poosah		8,500	*8,500 0 0	67 23 0	55 22 10	466 0 0	805 10 8	1,484 21 2				
Chandchaur		12,000										
Arangar		8,000										
Bahlempore		24,000										
Shahpore Undi		10,000										

* There was actually stored at Poosah ... Mds. Sr. Ch.
17,575 20 0
The difference between this and figures shown in column 4 is considered available for that part of the Sudder sub-division near Poosah.

C. T. WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 689, dated Durbhunga, the 15th June 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE Esq., Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative report of scarcity and relief for the three Sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Durbhunga, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. We have now passed from the brassy heat of the 29th of May into the rainy season. Day by day in the earlier part of this past fortnight, the rain clouds came gathering from the east, and have since given us copious showers day and night, breathing agricultural life into the whole population. Ploughs are everywhere at work. Cultivation seed, of which, according to the statement of every villager, not a maund was forthcoming in some villages, has mysteriously appeared everywhere, and the greater part of the country will, by the time these lines leave the office, have been sown. In Mudhoobunnee seed-grain is selling at Rs. 2 per maund in the bazar. In all the lower lands, wide expanses of dhan are to be

seen green and refreshing; the mango crop has turned out far better than was anticipated, and suttoo and mango-quash mixed, will form the midday meal of many thousands for the next month.

3. From the Durbhunga narrative I extract the following:—

“Everywhere I went I found ploughing actively going on, mostly, however, in lands which produce the bhadoi crop. In Bahera, I am informed, over half of the crop has been sown. Lands not usually tilled with this crop have been sown with it, in preference to keeping them for their usual crop, rice. This is a significant fact. Dhan has been sown more largely in the eastern parts of Bahera and in Singhia than elsewhere. The reports are reassuring as regards the condition of this dhan.”

“The people are gaining heart greatly. The rains seem to have put life into them. The applications for seed-grain have become few. The people know they will be better employed in sowing the seed they possess. I never did believe there was much cause for apprehension on the question of sufficiency of seed-grain in the hands of the people.”

4. From Poopree the accounts are very encouraging:—

“During the last fortnight we have had frequent falls of rain, notably on the 5th instant, when four inches fell in the space of a few hours at Poopree. On my last ride through the sub-division (within the last week), I everywhere found agricultural operations in full swing. Dhan, murwa, sama, sathi, makai, urhur, were everywhere being sown; and although want of seed is in places complained of, yet a good shower has a wonderful effect in bringing it to light. A few days ago two maliks, sharers in the same village, applied to me for advances. One of them hoped that I would lend him Rs. 4,000 to buy dhan-seed for his ryots; the other opportunely enough wished me to purchase dhan-seed from himself which was stored in the village in question. I proposed to advance No. 1 some grain, and that he should exchange it with No. 2 for seed, so they both went away sorrowful, for it was cash that they both wished for.”

• 5.—*Price-current for the fortnight under*

Name of place.	Wheat.	Rice	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
Durbhunga	11½ to 12				12½
Rusera	13				16½
Bahera	10½				13
Singhia	10½				12½
Mudhoobunnee	10				12
Ladua	9				
Haselakhi	13				
Doodha	10				
Khojowlee	11			14	13
Beniputti	10				13
Modrypore	9			13	12
Audhranut		not received.			
Lowkaha					
Poopree		15		16	15
Sectanurhee	11	14		12½	14
Shewhur	12				
Jallah	12				14
Sunbursg	10½	15½			16

5. *Condition of the people.*—As the year progresses there is the less to report. The old tales of suffering, distress and emaciation are of the past. The grain has reached its destination. All vacancies have been filled. Every department has fallen into a working groove. The rainfall has been copious. The prospects of the coming crops are good, and there is but little to form the material or groundwork of a narrative.

6. The sub-divisional officer of Mudhoobunnee reports: “The condition of the people can now be pronounced to be, on the whole, very satisfactory.” Mr. Wight, who has recently taken charge of the Kutchra circle, writes: “It would be impossible for any one unacquainted with the facts to discover from an inspection of the villages that there had been distress.”

The Magistrate of Durbhunga reports the condition of those in the receipt of gratuitous relief as satisfactory. “A careful examination of this class, village-by-village, has been undertaken, with the result that a large number have been reduced who are now quite capable of earning their own bread.”

7. Medical scrutiny of all classes, including the paupers, has been undertaken by Dr. MacDonell, through the Poopree circle. The following are the percentages:—

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Condition.	Amongst persons on charitable relief.	Labouring population.	
POOPREE	Normal	27	94.75	89
	Under-fed	59	4.75	9.3
	Emaciated	14	.5	1.7
SEEBNUGGAR	Normal	41	90	83.7
	Under-fed	34	10	13.1
	Emaciated	25	.....	3.2
CHERRIUT	Normal	35	85	80
	Under-fed	44	15	18
	Emaciated	21	.....	2

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Condition.	Amongst persons on charitable relief.	Laboring popu- lation.	
PARIHAR	Normal	36	94	84.5
	Under-fed	41	6	11.7
	Emaciated	23	.....	3.8
SOORSUND	Normal	30	83	72
	Under-fed	57	15.66	24
	Emaciated	13	1.33	4
JALEH	Normal	40	90	83
	Under-fed	38	10	14
	Emaciated	22	.....	.....
NOURUNGA	Normal	24	94	79
	Under-fed	44	4	13
	Emaciated	32	2	8
BUNGAON	Normal	33	94	86
	Under-fed	54	6	12.3
	Emaciated	13	.....	1.7

8. This is for the whole of the relief circles of this sub-division. The normal condition here ranges from 72 to 86, whilst in the more distressed tracts of Durbhunga the conditions were, for normal, 55.5 only. The under-fed here range from 59 to 14, although in one case, the northern one at Soorsund, this class is quoted at 24. The average for the same class at Durbhunga is 23.4.

In Mudhoobunnee, the numbers receiving tickets have been largely increased during the fortnight, as the relief officers have taken over the distribution of relief from the Raj officers.

9. While Dr. MacDonell has run through the Poopree circles, Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, has done the same in Sectamurhee. He reports the entire absence of disease out of 50 children found in a gathering of 500 persons. At Amor 10 only were encemic, and 3 emaciated. I personally attach great weight to these figures, as being evidence to those who saw the earlier state of the population in March, of how really effective must have been the circle relief arrangements, when in a distant corner of a great division, away on the frontier of Nepal, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of children are found at all approaching emaciation.

RELIEF WORKS.

10. The system of payment in grain has been everywhere introduced, except in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, where no steps up to date have been taken. To give effect to the Government orders, Hattee, which was behindhand in this respect, has picked up ground. Mr. Aikman writes: "I have been told by the laborers that they prefer it to money payments, and the system is reported on all hands to work well. In the case of the Public Works Department, the officer in charge of the work sends a receipt to the nearest golahdar for the amount of grain that may be required; no mates are employed, but the amount due to each gang is weighed out by a paid bunniah, and made over to the headman.

11. In the case of village tanks, payments are made for the whole quantity of work measured, the laborers keeping their own tally and taking their shares.

The rain has partially stopped the work all over these three sub-divisions. In Narayah the rain has been falling steadily every day, and large tracts of low lands are under water. In the drier lands of Poopree, the demands of agriculture have sent the figures of work-people from 25,000 to 14,463. In Mudhoobunnee the numbers have been rapidly decreasing. During the fortnight, from 153,000, the numbers have gone down to 127,000, whilst on Public Works there are 79,000 against 106,000, a total decrease of 63,000.

12. I admit I am puzzled by these figures, and the only conclusion to be gathered is that, of the 232,000 persons hitherto at work, only 63,000 were either ploughmen, or immediately in possession of land which required their attention, the rest having no agricultural employment. This can hardly be the case.

Regarding payment in grain, Mr. Magrath writes: "The late orders of Government have not yet had time to percolate through the sub-division."

13. In the Durbhunga Sub-division there is a diminution on the works of 21,000 persons in numbers. We have in this sub-division the assurance that all labor is now being paid in grain, both by the Department Public Works and the circle officers, and yet only 17,000 maunds of grain have been expended under this head. As an equivalent for the money generally expended, this amount should have been nearly trebled.

It may be the case, as explained by the Magistrate, that the group inspectors first expended the money they had in their hands, and then commenced grain payments; or it may result, as I anticipate, that grain having less attractions than money for purposes of mis-appropriation, we may discover that the grain payments are cheapest for the Government in more ways than one.

14. The following statement gives the daily average of laborers on relief :—

Name of Sub-division.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	Public Works.		Circle Officers.		Court of Wards	
		Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.
Mudhoobunnee ...	232,719	69,787	9,365	73,191	80,376	.....	.....
Durbhunga ...	391,451	40,925	.....	287,180	10,593	52,653	100
Seetampurhee ...	56,102	17,280	3,380	26,430	9,012	.....	.....
Poopree ...	14,463	.....	.....	14,463	.....	.....	.....
Naraya ...	8,243	.....	.....	* 8,243	.....	.....	.....
Add other figures for Naraya, just received.	85,530	8,750	.....	65,468	.....	11,312	.....
Total ...	788,508	136,742	12,745	474,975	99,981	63,965	100

* Complete returns not received.

Consumption and Grain Sales.

15. *Poopree*.—The sales in the northern circles are not as extensive as it was anticipated they would be, now that the Nepaulese are allowed to buy freely. Mr. Forbes lately visited Siripur in Nepaul, and found country rice of a superior quality selling in the hats at about the same price as cleaned Government rice. It would appear that the Nepaulese bunniahs have been guided by the Government price and quite prepared to undersell us slightly. Mr. Forbes reports that it is quite clear the stocks of country rice across the frontier has never yet run so low as on this side. In Durbhunga the demand for Government grain has slackened, although it is still considerable. The introduction of grain wages, which are now general, has deprived the grain dealers of a large number of customers, and has made the trade hesitate in their purchases.

16. If I analyse the figures of these sales I find that in the Durbhunga Sub-division, the largest sales have been in Durbhunga, Mahomedpore, and Hyaghat, Tulee; Hattee sub-division at Dasouta and Singhia.

17. The following statement shows the comparative sales for the past and the present fortnight :—

Name of Circle.	For fortnight ending 30th May.		For fortnight ending 13th June.	
Durbhunga	19,210	...	24,227
Mahomedpore	28,920	...	38,944
Hyaghat	15,223	...	22,755
Warisnuggur	3,155	...	7,804
Bundhar	1,478	...	2,247
Dosowta	12,568	...	18,796
Gungdah	5,156	...	9,214
Rohur	3,748	...	8,865
Singhiya	9,714	...	11,518
Hirnee	1,312	...	2,113
Hussunpur	2,425	...	5,062
Lehera	2,101	...	2,500
Total	1,02,010	...	1,54,045

This shows an increase of sales in every circle.

18. In Mudhoobunnee the figures of comparative sales are as follows :—

NAME.	Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.	
	Sales to the public.		Sales to the public.	
Mudhoobunnee	19,105	...	71,746
Oomgaon	12,338	...	21,557
Bukwah	44,022	...	48,105
Moteepur	11,569	...	19,112
Jhungharpur	23,269	...	35,839
Kuchra	1,606	...	24,603
Total	1,11,909	...	2,20,962

The large increase of sales has been at Mudhoobunnee, Oomgaon, Jhungharpur, and Kuchra.

19. The above figures, then, show that within the month, 3,32,871 maunds of rice have been readily purchased; whether these sales will continue as briskly is a question on which there is a great difference of opinion among local officers. I incline to the belief that they will not continue, but the sales for July will give us the average sales that we may

expect for the remaining months of July to November. Mudhoobunnee has as yet only expended 2,46,226 out of its total allotments of 11,42,350 maunds stored. Durbhunga has expended only 2,96,802 out of its stored grain. We have, then, for the present, plenty of grain, and there is no immediate necessity for anxiety as to insufficiency. In Seetamurhee I may say the same; the original 10-lakh-allotment has been reduced to 8, which, again, will shortly be reduced to 6 by a transfer of 2 lakhs to Mudhoobunnee.

20. In Seetamurhee the Government sales are not large. With a view of raising the frontier sales in Mudhoobunnee, where there has been a very great demand, I directed special sales at the more northern of the Seetamurhee granaries, but under European superintendence; only 32 maunds were sold in five hours in north Sonbursa, although the Nepaulese flocked in in large numbers. The buyers were comparatively few.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
1. Sheohur	9th June ...	Mds. 46,173	Mds. 2,492 } 4,302 }	Mds. 1,881	Mds. 2,596	Mds. 87	Mds. 11,359	Mds. 4,500
2. Amoa	7th „ ...	49,455	2,129	1,049	4,114	303	7,655	4,000
3. Dynoehupra	4th „ ...	66,947	1,627 } 700 }	350	.....	.....	2,686	1,500
4. Bhugwanpore	3rd „ ...	40,284	2,130	136	.....	593	2,859	1,500
5. Murpa	4th „ ...	33,898	1,909	351	864	151	3,275	3,000
6. Belahi	11th „ ...	10,316	2,239	254	14	.....	2,507	1,400
7. Saidpore	7th „ ...	20,046	5,765	375	.....	.....	6,140	4,300
8. Bhoothi	8th „ ...	61,070	2,675	258	.....	1,295	4,138	1,500
9. Seetamurhee	9th „ ...	1	6,946	154	1,200	874	9,174	4,000
0. Panchore	9th „ ...	2	1,041	23	5	269	1,338	800
1. Dumra	11th „ ...	7	677	87	982	63	1,809	1,000
2. Rajoputty	4th „ ...	6	243	52	394	79	768	800
3. Bathuaha	10th „ ...	1	573	61	868	553	2,055	1,200
4. Garha	9th „ ...	1	1,163	132	241	280	1,816	1,000
Total ...	.....	.....	36,612	5,172	11,278	4,517	57,579	33,200

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Poopree Sub-Division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.				
			By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
Nurungah	7th June, 1874 ...	Mds. 10,434	Mds. 2,302	Mds. 83	Mds. 222	Mds. 124	Mds. 2,881
Purihur	7th „ „ ...	41,050	5,804	304	159	399	6,659
Boorsund	7th „ „ ...	75,264	{ 1,119 } { 5,865 }	520	886	1,966	10,356
Chorowte	7th „ „ ...	89,787	{ 2,208 } { 4,480 }	656	1,141	292	8,787
Poopree	7th „ „ ...	32,000	4,805	207	124	294	5,520
Bongaon	7th „ „ ...	35,171	3,612	168	97	62	3,834
Sebnugger	7th „ „ ...	30,105	8,197	271	596	538	9,622
Jaley	7th „ „ ...	93,348	{ 2,464 } { 18,973 }	1,970	3,123	504	27,034
Total ...	.....	4,16,159	59,919	4,174	6,841	4,259	74,693

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the sub-districts of Mudhoobunnee for the fortnight ending 10th June 1874.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payments in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
1 Mudhoobunnee...	8th June 1874.	2,35,000	1,68,079 1 1	71,746 35 14	1,478 34 54	542 13 34	.....	73,768 2 104	30,000*
2 Motipore ...	2nd June 1874.	1,60,000	79,527 24 0	19,112 16 11	2,194 22 12	121 0 0	187 13 104	21,615 13 74	12,000
3 Jhangarpore ...	4th June 1874.	1,90,000	1,15,852 0 0	55,839 4 74	1,441 7 84	148 18 94	693 34 64	38,123 24 154	18,000
4 Bhakwa ...	4th June 1874.	2,60,000	1,50,498 20 0	48,105 2 12	6,331 10 84	.. ...	.....	54,436 13 44	22,000
Mugaon ...	8th June 1874.	1,85,000	91,136 0 0	21,551 9 2	1,443 3 0	.....	1,383 16 11	24,377 28 13	15,000
6 Kachra ...	2nd June 1874.	1,70,000	1,41,041 0 0	24,603 34 1	1,060 7 9	1,042 16 12	.....	27,906 18 6	15,000
Total ...	.....	11,50,000	7,46,131 5 1	2,20,958 22 24	14,549 5 1	2,454 8 9	2,264 24 12	2,40,226 20 94	12,000

* The introduction of grain payments on all works has been taken into consideration in forming these estimates.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Narayah Sub-division

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Govern-ment grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other dis-tricts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expendi-ture of the ensuing fort-night.	Exchanged for seed-dhan.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to labor-ers.	Total			
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Narayah ...	9th June 74	1,00,000	95,288	18,969	461	.....	136	19,566	.....	5,000	815
Mohadromut ...		90,000	95,060	21,470	1,485	617	.....	23,572	.....	6,000	1,005
East Patrahee ...		50,000	51,115	8,250	2,883	.....	.....	11,133	.....	5,000	} Not given in return.
West Patrahee ...		1,60,000	1,53,638	21,786	8,935	93	.....	30,834	6,312	8,000	
Perogghur ...		90,000	83,843	8,094	7,248	1,284	17,526	6,157	6,000		459
Modhopore ...		1,50,000	1,60,168	30,983	5,724	2,346	.....	39,053	.....	12,000	1,007
Total ...		6,40,000	6,39,162	1,10,462	26,756	4,340	136	1,41,684	12,469	42,000	3,686

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.					Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Durbhunga ...	3rd June 1874	1,10,000	71,734	24,227	7,274	3,603	1,250	36,354	7,000
Mohamedpore ...	6th "	1,72,000	1,34,890	38,944	5,666	2,273	1,708	48,591	15,000
Hyaghat ...	7th "	1,46,000	1,04,929	22,755	10,229	7,046	1,756	41,786	10,000
Warrianuggur ...	7th "	1,00,000	99,090	7,804	3,408	6,383	2,220	19,808	8,000
Banothar ...	6th "	85,000	63,000	2,247	3,803	1,874	357	8,281	4,000
Total ...		6,13,000	4,63,643	95,977	30,374	21,178	7,991	1,54,520	44,000

REMARKS.—Fractions of a maund are omitted from calculation.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Hattee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public, or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dasowta	3rd June 1874	2,14,000	1,58,575	18,790	11,104	7,387	080	38,353	10,000	
Gangdah	3rd "	1,32,000	1,33,000	9,214	5,409	1,812	1,237	17,732	8,000	
Rohur	5th "	2,08,000	1,78,830	8,805	4,282	1,472	1,133	15,732	8,000	
Singhia	5th "	80,000	54,860	11,518	10,054	2,428	3,431	28,381	6,000	
Hirnee	3rd "	64,000	52,541	2,113	5,493	4,882	1,845	14,333	6,000	
Hassanpur	5th "	34,000	35,148	5,062	8,283	305	901	14,554	2,500	
Lehrak	5th "	54,000	60,147	2,500	5,500	1,818	2,512	12,330	3,500	
Total ... ..	.....	7,86,000	6,78,707	68,068	51,125	20,104	12,018	1,41,345	44,000	Fractions of a maund are omitted from calculation.

IMPORTATIONS.

I find private imports of the coarser grains coming into Durbhunga. I can hear of no probable imports of rice grain into Durbhunga at all.

Seetamurhee is better off in this respect. Mr. O'Reilly reports: "On Sunday I noticed rice imported by private traders, which is being sold at the same rate as Government rice. In Nepaul, rice is selling at 10 to 10½ seers per rupee. I hear also of Nepalese traders bringing in a better class of rice, and exchanging it for our cargo rice."

Since the late heavy falls of rain I have asked for information in all quarters if prices have at all been affected thereby. The answer is in the negative, except at Durbhunga, where prices are a shade lower.

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

21. The amounts of grain stored are as follows:—

	Mds.
Seetamurhee	834,011
Mudhoobunnee	746,129
Naraya	639,162
Durbhunga, including Hathco	1,142,350
Total	2,361,652

ADVANCES.

22. These advances are chiefly occupying attention, but the difficulties attending the giving are very great. The most preposterous applications are made. The Mudhoobunnee sub-divisional officer reports: "Some progress has been made in giving advances both of food-grain and seed to cultivators. Large numbers of applicants for advances have, however, on finding that money cannot be obtained, refused to accept grain. The hopelessness of obtaining even an approximately truthful statement from the villagers is very trying to all the officers concerned. The villagers of Bissumberpore with closed hands implored assistance, as they were on the verge of starvation. They asked for an amount which they never can repay. On inquiry it transpired that the farmer had just given them Rs. 400 worth of rice. This incident is connected with the Mahomedpore circle, but is a type of what is going on everywhere. Naturally officers are afraid of being duped."

23. The following statement shows the advances already made:—

Name of circle or sub-division.	Advance in money.	Advance in grain.
Durbhunga ..	2,058	3,603
Mahomedpore ..	1,297	2,273*
Hlyaghaut ..	4,331	7,046
Warisnuggur ..	737	6,382
Bhandhar ..	...	1,874
Dasowta ..	11,432	10,858
Gungdhar ..	8,673	1,812
Rohar ..	5,000	1,478
Singhia ..	7,897	2,428
Hirnee ..	9,777	4,920
Hussunpore ..	749	105
Seyra ..	12,467	1,818
Poopree ..	...	6,341
Seetamurhee ..	...	2,264
Naraya ..	Not received.	
Total ...	64,418	53,202

* Later returns not received. A special officer is on deputation in this circle for making advances.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

24. As regards charitable relief, the recipients now number 139,871, excluding Seetamurhee and Naraya for the latter of these from returns just received, add 22,383, total 162,294. The daily average in Durbhunga and Hathee numbers 111,178 persons, which is an increase of 8,562 over the daily average of the last fortnight. The numbers are increasing, and it is anticipated that in Durbhunga alone there may soon be 130 to 150,000 persons. The following statement may not be without interest:—

				ment relief at Home.	In Poor-house,
• Durbhunga	...	...	...	9,595	154
Mohamedpore	...	...	...	7,884	81
Hyaghat	...	...	...	8,571	...
Warrisnuggur	...	...	...	6,396	28
Bandhar	...	...	...	5,110	...
Dasowta	...	...	...	15,159	81
Gungdar	...	...	...	6,649	...
Rohur	...	...	...	9,444	65
Singhia	...	...	...	14,802	196
Hirnee	...	...	...	8,000	...
Hussanpore	...	...	...	15,000	33
Lehra	...	...	...	3,930	...
Total				110,540	638

There are, then, in this sub-division, 638 persons in poor-houses, and 110,540 receiving Government relief.

25. In Poopree sub-division the distress is far less. There are only 413 in poor-houses and 6,903 in village relief lists.

The figures of persons on charitable relief, then, are as follows:—

Seetamurhee	...	...	...	...	Not received.
Poopree	...	...	...	...	7,316
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	37,819
Hathee	...	...	...	...	73,359
• Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	...	21,417
Naraya	...	...	...	...	Not received.
Since received	...	...	...	...	22,383

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Seetamurhee.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Present expenditure.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, &c.,	48,629	8	4	8,349	9	0	56,979	1	4
Compensation to Railway Company							.....	-
Package and incidentals							.....	
Storage	19,918	11	9	300	0	0	20,218	11	9
Charitable relief	3,37,830	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....			3,37,830	15	$\frac{1}{2}$
Public works	8,21,568	6	2	13,250	0	0	8,34,818	6	2
Miscellaneous	78,809	4	0	.....			78,809	4	0
Purchase of grain by Government				3,225	5	6	3,225	5	6
Transport of Government grain	10,27,279	5	4	22,693	0	0	10,49,972	5	4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed	62,300	0	0	.....			62,300	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350	0	0	.....			2,350	0	0
Loans to municipalities and town- ships									
Loans under the land improvement Act	31,761	4	10				31,761	4	10
	24,30,447	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	47,817	14	6	24,78,265	5	$11\frac{1}{2}$

Mudhoobunnee.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Present expenditure.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Up to last fortnight	14,79,361	1	11½						
Salaries, &c.				6,380	1	2			
Compensation to Railway Com- pany									
Package and incidentals									
Storage									
Charitable relief				2,011	8	0			
Public Works				1,09,835	5	0			
Miscellaneous				440	3	0			
Purchase of grain by Govern- ment									
Transport of Government grain									
Advances to trustworthy resi- dents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed									
Advances to traders for purchase of grain									
Loans to municipalities and townships									
Loans under the land improve- ment Act									
Permanent advance				801	2	0			
Village work				3,15,673	1	2½			
Total	14,79,361	1	11½	4,35,141	4	4½	19,14,502	6	4

Durbhunga.

Salaries, establishments and office contingencies	8,598	0	1	4,518	1	9	13,116	1	10
Package and incidentals	241	10	0				241	10	0
Storage, including building and repairs	15,048	14	6	.....			15,048	14	6
Charitable Relief	48,725	15	3	4,669	13	10	53,395	13	1
Public Works	2,92,115	9	2	40,000	0	0	3,32,115	9	2
Miscellaneous	1,14,984	13	9	386	12	0	1,15,371	9	9
Advances for transport of Govern- ment grain	76,770	0	0	9,882	15	6	86,653	7	4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	4,190	0	0				4,190	0	0
Advances to traders	12,475	0	0				12,475	0	0
„ to zemindars to help their ryots	33,725	0	0				33,725	0	0
Advances, land improvements	18,260	0	0				18,260	0	0
„ ryots	1,100	0	0				1,100	0	0
„ Purchase of bullocks	36,060	0	0				36,060	0	0
Total	6,62,295	6	7	59,457	11	1	7,21,753	1	8
Grand total of the three sub-divisions				.....			51,14,520	13	11½

C. T. METCALFE,
Additional Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of store-house.				Amount of grain stored.
1. Seetamurhee	...	...	...	1,14,129
2. Dumra	...	...	...	2,592
3. Shiohur	...	...	...	46,173
4. Sursund	...	...	...	44,847
5. Sinhursah	...	...	...	20,526
6. Jalleh	...	...	...	65,348
7. Oherout	...	...	...	63,960
8. Dyneehuprah	...	...	...	29,971

Name of store-house.	Amount of grain st.
9. Dighee ...	4,792
10. Mujorgunge ...	2,000
11. Bhoothy ...	36,361
12. Ethurwah ...	34,976
13. Marpa ...	33,898
14. Bungaon ...	35,171
15. Nurkatiah ...	7,976
16. Amoa ...	41,479
17. Nurgah ...	19,434
18. Bela ...	21,056
19. Kuntowl ...	20,668
20. Bhugwanpore ...	40,264
21. Morsund ...	20,016
22. Belaby ...	10,316
23. Poopreo ...	34,266
24. Raipore ...	32,144
25. Sibnagur ...	31,624
26. Parihar ...	19,994
Total ...	8,34,011

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.

Name of store-house.	Arrived at final destination.
	Mds. S. C.
Mudhoobunnee ...	73,200 21 1
Pundowl ...	61,983 0 0
Kewan ...	32,895 0 0
Bemputti ...	1,02,232 0 0
Palee ...	28,809 0 0
Arer ...	10,000 0 0
Hoolakbé ...	30,536 0 0
Phart ...	30,350 0 0
Deodha ...	30,252 0 0
Korahya ...	28,952 30 0
Khojowah ...	64,932 0 0
Ladma ...	31,016 0 0
Naradh ...	25,592 0 0
Jhangharpore ...	74,130 0 0
Sorio ...	41,722 0 0
Radhpore ...	45,409 24 0
Basdeopore ...	34,118 0 0
Total ...	7,46,129 35 1

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Durbhunga Sub-division.

	Allotment.	Delivered.	Date.
Mahomedpore ...	1,72,000	1,34,890	June 6th.
Durbhunga ...	1,10,000	71,734	" 3rd.
Hyaghat ...	1,46,000	1,04,929	" 7th.
Warisnuggur ...	1,10,000	99,090	" 7th.
Bundhar ...	85,000	53,000	" 6th.
Lehra ...	54,000	66,147*	" 10th.
Dosowta ...	2,14,000	1,58,575	" 3rd.
Rohar ...	2,08,000	1,78,430	" 5th.
Gungdah ...	1,32,000	1,33,000	" 3rd.
Hirni ...	64,000	52,541	" 3rd.
Linghia ...	80,000	54,806	" 3rd.
Hussunpore ...	34,000	35,148	" 5th.
Total ...	13,99,000	11,42,350	

Exclusive of over 6,000 maunds removed.

No. 3111F, dated Sarun, the 17th June 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Sarun District for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the Bazar.

PRIVATE trade has been less active this fortnight. At Revelgunge the importations, which last fortnight amounted to 59,800 maunds, had decreased by 21,000 maunds. In the Sewan Sub-division, too, importations had somewhat fallen off. The bazars in the interior generally have, however, continued to be sufficiently supplied. While importations have diminished, prices have in many places somewhat fallen. This fall in prices is due partly to the favorable prospects held out by the early setting in of the rains, but in some measure also, no doubt, to the effect of the large grain advances to the cultivators now being made.

2. In the Sudder sub-division during the fortnight the imports were, at Revelgunge, 38,700 maunds; at Dooreegunge, 3,580 maunds; at Maharajgunge, 1,301 maunds; from Chumparun, 835 maunds; and from Patna 941 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Patna, amounted to 11,175, 1,606, and 145 maunds respectively.

3. Major Jackson, in charge of the relief sub-division of Chupra, consisting of the Chupra thana, reports as follows:—

“Having been principally engaged in ascertaining the general wants of the inhabitants in Chupra thana, caused by the failure of the past year’s crops, I have had little opportunity of personally examining into the state of the bazars, but have, wherever the occasion offered, inquired into the subject. From Semaria to Cheerand, and on to Singhai Ghât, there is no want of grain, large stores existing in several places. In the interior the tehsildar informs me the small bazars are tolerably well supplied, petty bunias bringing their small stocks on the days fixed for the fairs to different points in the district, whence the villagers can supply themselves.”

4. Mr. Tonnerre, in charge of the Manjhee sub-division, comprising the Manjhee thana, makes the following report:—

“I believe that all over the sub-division there is food to be had, but the prices have well nigh put it out of the reach of most of the people.

“There are no considerable marts in the sub-division. The major part of its supplies is drawn from Revelgunge and Maharajgunge. The people at Manjhee trust mostly to Revelgunge bazar for their food.

“During my frequent rides through the country, I have not seen more than twenty pack-bullocks carrying grain.”

5. Mr. Barry’s narrative for the Pursa sub-division has not yet been received. In one of his diaries he notes the fact of grain being reported scarce in the Jelalpore and Tehtee circles. Large advances of Government grain are, however, being made there.

6. The following is Mr. Wright’s report of the Sewan sub-division.

“The bazars in this sub-division continue to be fully supplied. According to the returns received, private importations have not been so large during the past fortnight as during the previous one. I am inclined to think that this is owing more to the imperfect means we have at our disposal for collecting information regarding importations than to an actual falling off in the amount of grain imported. Some of the persons employed in collecting the information have other duties to perform (two of them being Abkari darogas), and may, therefore, fail to obtain full information regarding the importations. From the returns received during the fortnight, the imports at Siswan, Darowlee, Sewan, and Guthni, amounted to 60,682 maunds of food-grains. No reports have been received regarding exportation.”

As a similar cause must have operated during previous periods of report, the falling off in importations can hardly be due to the reason assigned.

7. Regarding the Hutwah sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

“Imports from Goruckpore on the north and Guthni on the south still continue on a small scale.

“Prices have fallen in the bazars, partly owing to the improvement in prospects from the recent rain, but mainly to the increase of supply in the hands of the people, due to the large advances in grain which have been given out.”

Prices-current List,

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	RATE PER RUPEE.			
	Hutwah bazar.		Meergunge bazar.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.
Rice	11	4	11	4
Dal	14	4	14	4
Gram	16	0	16	0
Barley	17	2	16	12
Wheat	13	8	13	0
Peas	15	6	15	6
Makai... ..	.....		.....

8. *Kind and price of grain selling at the different marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts, and at the thanas and outposts, are given in the annexed statement.

9. *Stock of food in the hands of the people.*—On this head Major Jackson reports as follows, and judging by the number of applicants for advances of Government grain, his conclusion has general application:—

"It is extremely difficult to get any information on this point. I can only gauge it by the appearance of the applicants for relief, and the numbers of these which pour in daily. The ryots are not very clamorous, but still evidence exists that such stores must be dwindling down and must be supplemented by aid from Government.

10. Mr. Tonnerre, the sub-divisional officer of Manjhee, writes thus:—

"In every village through which I have been, the ryots complained of great scarcity of food. The better classes, those who will not go on to the relief works, are now suffering much, and are unanimous in saying that they could not have lived but for the timely advances of grain which they receive from Government. This they tell me wherever I go."

Rainfall.

11. There has been general rain throughout the district, and agricultural operations are in most places in progress. Here at Chupra there has been a fall of about 3 inches.

12. Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

"It rained on the 21st May, the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th June. The rain was general over the sub-division on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and was heavy enough to do much good."

13. Regarding the Musrukh sub-division Mr. Hudson reports:—

"The first indication in this sub-division of the approaching rains was given by a very violent storm of wind and a fall of 2 inches of rain at Rajaputty on 1st instant. On the 2nd also the relief superintendent reported rain from Maharajgunge. After this slight partial showers fell in many places during the ensuing week; but the commencement of the rainy season may be fairly dated from the 10th instant, when a steady downpour, unpreceded by thunder, continued for several hours during the day."

14. The following is the Sewan sub-divisional officer's report:—

"During the first week of the fortnight slight rain fell on three occasions, but during the second week we have had heavy falls of rain frequently. The total fall during the fortnight, as measured by the gauge at Sewan, was 5·61 inches. The rains may now be said to have regularly set in."

Mr. Rattray says that "rain has been heavy and pretty general throughout the sub-division during the past fortnight, and labor in the fields is coming into demand."

15. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus under this head—

"The rainfall has varied greatly in different parts of the sub-division, being greatest at Hutwa and in the extreme north-western Zillah Marur, and least in Bhorey* and Dhobowl zillahs, where, until yesterday, none had fallen sufficient to do any good; yesterday's rain was, I believe, pretty general. At Hutwa the rainfall was—

June 7th ...	...	...	...	1·34
" 8th ...	...	...	...	3·04
" 9th ...	...	...	...	·10
" 10th ...	...	...	...	1·53
" 12th ...	...	...	...	·80
				6·81
" 13th ...	...	...	...	·98
				7·79
Total ...				7·79

State of the Crops.

16. The *cheena* has, after all, turned out in most places a fair crop, and, where standing, has been greatly benefited by the timely rain. Indigo prospects have also improved, the rain admitting of fresh sowings.

17. Of Chuprah sub-division, Major Jackson writes thus—

"The only crops on the ground at present are *cheena*, confined to the environs of villages where irrigation from wells can be had. These are very flourishing. Ploughing is now going on largely in consequence of the recent rainfall."

18. Mr. Tonnerre reports of the Manjhee sub-division,—

"Ploughing has begun everywhere, the rain has softened the ground very considerably, and sowing will soon begin. There is a considerable quantity of millets as far as I could see, and I have frequently seen patches of dhan ready to be transplanted: *kodo* and *sakhee* have been sown in several parts of the thana. I think that seed is procurable by those who have the money. I am pushing on the advances as rapidly as possible. There is a scarcity of plough-cattle, and I have seen whole fields untouched because the ryots had no cattle.

"Many have been obliged to sell theirs to supply themselves with food; mahajuns have seized others for debts due, and many have died."

19. Seed-grain is, I believe, everywhere procurable by those who have the means, and advances for the purchase both of seed and of plough-cattle are being made wherever needed.

20. Concerning the Musrukh sub-division, Mr. Hudson writes—

"Besides the early sowings of bhadoi and aghanee crops on particularly favoured spots which have retained their moisture, there is no crop calling for attention now except the *cheena*. It is the first time that I have ever seen this crop in any great abundance, and it would be impossible to fail of remarking its luxuriance and rapid growth, the facility with which it is raised, and the extraordinary aptitude with which it fills up the driest and most hopeless interval in the agricultural year. On my way to Rajaputty on the 12th, I could not but notice how this crop was flourishing in the neighbourhood of Doomarsun, where otherwise the country is all waste and barren."

21. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan submits the following report:—

"The young crops on the ground have been greatly benefited by the rain which we have had during the past fortnight, and the ryots are now busy ploughing their lands and sowing the remainder of their bhadoi and early and late rice crops. Murwa is being transplanted."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkeshore Narain, reports as follows of the crops in thana Sewan:—

"Since my last report on the subject, there has been rain several times in different parts of this ilaka, which has done considerable good towards agriculture. Every standing crop looks green and in full thriving state. The sugarcane that was subjected to the severity of excessive heat and west winds, has now begun to resuscitate; marwa, tenguni, &c., are already sown, and janera also is being sown in that part of the ilaka where it had rained sufficiently. Paddy seeds are also being sown in suitable fields. In short, works in agriculture at present are busily going on."

Of thana Darowlee he writes—

"The state of the crops is much the same as in Sewan thana. The ilukas of Mairwah and Siswan outposts have got good showers of rain on different dates, but those of Darowlee khas and Roghoonathpore have not been so fortunate in this respect. The rain of the 2nd fell everywhere, but not everywhere in the same quantity. The standing crops, viz. millet and sugarcane, &c., are well thriving. Indigo seeds, sown long ago, are now germinating; marwa, kodo, tenguni, &c., are mostly sown by this time, but sowing janera has not commenced as yet."

"Since the Sub-Deputy Collector visited the Darowlee thana there has been a copious fall of rain both in Darowlee khas and Raghoonathpore outpost."

"Of the Barowlee thana" the Sub-Deputy Collector says: It is the most fortunate of the thanas of this sub-division in respect to rain. The standing crops look deep green and thriving, and give full hope for the future. Indian-corn has commenced to be sown in the north-western part of the thana, and in some other places, too, where the soil had sufficient moisture. Kodo, murwa, sawan, tenguni, and other bhadoi crops, are being busily sown, and in many fields previously sown the seeds have germinated. Paddy in chowrs has grown up to 6 to 9 inches. In short, every crop at present gives a fair prospect."

22. Regarding the Hutwa sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus—

"The *cheena* is a very fair crop indeed, and what remains in the fields will all be gathered in within the next week."

"Murwa is being planted out where rain has fallen in sufficient quantities. The early dhan in the northern zillahs looks well. *Makar* is now being sown largely. There is at present every prospect of a bhadoi harvest about 10 or 12 days earlier than usual, and if this prospect continues, the period for which actual famine was apprehended, will be greatly lessened."

23. The prospect here held out is a general one, and this merciful interposition of Providence is a subject for much thankfulness, and has greatly alleviated the anxiety hitherto felt as to the future.

Condition of the people.

24. Though the favorable expectations of the next harvest have removed a cause of dread as regards the more distant future, the condition of the people cannot but continue to be a source of constant anxiety during this month and the following months of July and August. Throughout these hard times there has been but little diminution in the pressure put upon the ryots by their zemindars and mahajuns, and with the exhaustion of the local stocks, a very large proportion of the entire population will remain dependent on Government support throughout these months.

25. Regarding the Chuprah sub-division, Major Jackson reports as follows:—

"No actual cases of starvation have come to my notice. Mr. Becher reports the people about Gurkha to be apparently somewhat hard-pushed. This shall meet with my personal attention in a few days, and immediate steps will be taken to relieve them should there appear occasion for it. Few applications from that district have, however, come in, and it may appear that they are no worse off than their neighbours. A report will be made at once, should it appear necessary to act at once."

26. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports thus—

"Amongst those who come for advances, I have seen several people in such a weakly condition that I have had to give them there and then charitable relief, to last them a few days till the lists, &c., were ready."

"It is needless to say that there are numbers of emaciated people amongst those who seek charitable relief. They are all being provided for."

27. Concerning the Musrukh sub-division, Mr. Hudson makes the following report:—

"No alteration in the condition of the people has come under my observation during the past fortnight, unless, indeed, it be one for the better, cheerfulness and activity being evoked everywhere by the assured prospect of the rains. These have now fairly set in, and agricultural operations are everywhere in progress. The labor imposed by the Government order for distribution of the stores of grain among the ryots, before the rains impede transport, has kept me a close prisoner at Musrukh during the greater part of the last 14 days, but I have spent a day at Ramcollah, and have twice been enabled to visit Rajaputty and Gopalpora. I have thus seen some 15 miles of country in the least fortunate portion of the thana, which is not, therefore, likely to mislead into over-estimation of the welfare of the whole. I have nowhere seen lands lying idle, but, as above mentioned, have observed that preparations for sowing are being actively carried on. The early rain has saved the indigo crops of Rajaputty factory to a considerable extent, and the "Mahai" will consequently provide unexpected employment for a large proportion of the laborers now on the relief works there. Indeed Mr. Llewellyn went so far as to say that he was unwilling that any of the coolies in his neighbourhood should leave for the Soane Canal works, as there would not be more than he could find employment for during the rains.

"Baboo Taraprasad, the relief superintendent, has been on tour in the Bussuntpor thana during the whole of the past fortnight. He has been chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bagowra and Maharajunge, but has also visited Seesay and Bussuntpore. Of the former neighbourhood he writes that the "cheena" crop about Bagowra looked better than he has seen it elsewhere, and the general condition of the people did not appear bad. He learnt that the zemindar of Indowlie, and another large landholder, Mahant Raghunandangir, had considerable stocks of grain, but that none of the ryots had any at all. Baboos Sadhu Saran Sahi and Ram Coomar Sahi are also reported to have stocks of grain.

"Of the bazars, the relief superintendent writes that there is a good supply of food at Maharajunge, and a bad one at Bagowra; and prices are higher at the latter place * * * In his letter * * * dated 2nd June, the Baboo tells me that the general state of the country looks hopeful, and the cultivators are everywhere busy about their fields. On the 5th, however, being in the neighbourhood of Chainpore, and having visited Madhopore and several other villages, he says that the cultivation seemed to be at a standstill in all of them.

"The relief superintendent gives high praise to the Chainpore maliks, and also to Baboo Sadho Saran Sahi and Ram Coomar Sahi of Bagowra. The last-named native gentleman has expended Rs. 1,500 of his own money on the excavation of a tank as a relief work; and Baboo Sadho Saran superintends a Government tank, the work on which has been performed at a very small proportionate expenditure. Baboo Gajadher Persad of Chainpore also has been supporting nearly 1,000 labourers daily in various kinds of work."

28. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan reports as follows:—

"There is no very material change to report in the condition of the people. Our relief works have not as yet been closed by the rains setting in, and the poorer classes are still able to find work on them to support themselves. Agricultural operations, which are now coming into full swing, are also giving employment to numbers, and will furnish employment for thousands more as the season advances. Arrangements are being made to enable ryots to employ people of the labouring class who may have no lands of their own to cultivate throughout the rain season, or till the bhadoi and aghani crops are reaped. As soon as these arrangements are completed, there can be no cause for further anxiety about the people, if the bhadoi crop turn out well. For beggars and people unable to work, arrangements for the distribution of gratuitous relief have been made.

"The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkeshore Narain, reports of the people in that Sewan that they are now in far better condition. Of the people in Darowlee he says much the same; and of Barowlee, he reports that the people in this ilaka are in pretty good condition. Distress is evidently relieved, and none is now seen in extraordinary distress, and even ordinary distress is removed by means of famine relief in various shapes."

29. Concerning the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"I have nothing to add to my former reports on this head."

30. *Known Cases of Misery and Starvation.*—There have been no such cases reported.

31. *Grain-thefts or Robberies.*—There have been three cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of offences against property involving an element of theft, committed during the month of May in the years 1872, 1873 and 1874, respectively, as required by the Government circular No. 4081 of the 26th December last.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

32. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 229,481, and the number on the last day was 208,392. While the numbers have fallen off very largely in the Hutwa sub-division, they have increased elsewhere. The fact that in other parts of

the district there has been no falling off, but on the contrary an increase, is due partly to the fact that the rates at first (under a misapprehension since corrected) fixed for the sales of grain on the relief works proved unduly attractive, and partly to the circumstance that it was only towards the close of the fortnight in many parts of the district that rain fell in sufficient quantities to admit of agricultural operations being generally commenced. Still, allowing for

* As beyond the ploughing and sowing which are done by the ryots and their families themselves in a year like the present, there can be no general demand for field labor until the transplanting of the dhau and weeding operations are taken in hand.

agricultural operations, owing to rain at an earlier period, being undertaken sooner in the Hutwa sub-division and adjoining tracts,* it is difficult to account for the very large falling off in the numbers on the Hutwa works, except on the supposition that many of the works must have been closed; and I incline the more to this hypothesis, as I find that in the adjoining sub-divisional circle, in Barowlee thana, which has been particularly fortunate as regards rainfall, the mean daily number employed on the relief works had increased during the fortnight. Mr. Hodgkinson furnishes no explanation on this point. There is some immigration to the works from Goruckpore, showing that all are not able to obtain work there. It is proposed to close all the relief works from the 1st July; and meanwhile, in order to lessen the grain expenditure, it is in contemplation, now that the season for general agricultural operations is approaching, to reduce the daily wages to the barest subsistence rates of 1 anna 9 pies, 6 pies, and 4 pies for men, women, and children of different ages, or their equivalent in grain of 12, 9, 6, and 4 chittacks.

Sale of Grain to Labourers on the Works.

33. During the fortnight about 24,000 maunds of grain only have been sold on the works. This is due to grain sales being suspended in Chupra and Manjhee sub-divisions owing to apprehended exhaustion of stocks.

Collection and Despatch of Labourers to Soane Canal Works.

34. None have yet been sent, but the first batch, though of a very limited number, is under despatch, and it is hoped that the example having been once set, many will now again agree to go.

State Emigration to British Burmah.

35. Orders have lately been received to resume operations, and head-money of one rupee for each emigrant is offered to recruiters. During next month, when the relief works are closed, it is hoped that more emigrants may be got.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

36. Mr. Hodgkinson reports thus under this head:—

“The transport of the grain which lay at Revelgunge is just finished. The last carts are expected to arrive to-day. Some 10,000 maunds remain to be supplied by Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Co.; it will, on arrival at Patna, be transported in boats, some up the Daba river to Umbicapore, and the rest up the Khunwali river to Chamookha and Kuttaya.”

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Distribution and expenditure of Government grain.

37. The usual statement accompanies.

Gradual expenditure from Government grain stores, and possibility of more grain being actually required.

38. The allotment of 5,56,000 has been reduced by 60,000 ordered to be sent immediately to Tirhoot; and it will be seen that 80,000 maunds have been expended up to the close of the fortnight, leaving an unexpended balance of 4,16,400 maunds. According to the data available hitherto, the advances to cultivators, if they should prove to be needed in all villages on the present scale of allotment, would, it is now found, require six lakhs of maunds alone. To this must be added for relief-works now being carried on, say, for a month and a half's expenditure in Sewan, Musrukh, and Pursah sub-divisions, and for one month's expenditure in Chuprah and Manjhee, a further quantity of grain equivalent to 1,00,000 maunds. The result would appear to be that a further allotment of about three lakhs of maunds may need to be provided, and this without allowing for wastage, or any reserve to command the market. *Vide statement enclosed.*

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

39. The statement accompanying shows the advances of grain made up to date, except for Pussuntpore, the figures for which have not been yet received; and money advances are shown under head “Financial results.”

40. Mr. Hudson writes as follows under this head:—

“In the matter of advances, the Government work progresses very slowly; for the quarrels and jealousy of ryots, maliks, and thikadars seem to place a continuity of obstacles in the way of their being made. In my opinion, if the advances are to be really made in time for them to help the ryots over the crisis of their distress, the agency of the maliks must be dispensed with altogether. When, agreeably to Government instructions now in force, the

maliks are applied to either to take the advances themselves on behalf of the ryots, or to guarantee their repayment of the loan, a tangle of difficulties at once crops up; and whereas in cases where the maliks do not appear at all, and the putwari's attendance is dispensed with, the cases are soon ripe for action to be taken. In those where they do intervene, the longer the cases are labored on, the further off do they appear from consummation.

"On the one hand, the maliks will only support and be responsible for the ryots in their own 'khas' pattees; and on the other hand, the same ryots are found both in a 'khas' pattee and in an 'ijmalee' one; in one that is held by a thikadar, and in one that remains in the exclusive possession of the malik: added to these causes of delay, are the attempts of persons to divert to their own ends the endeavours of Government to fulfil its obligations. For instance, the relief superintendent ascertained at a village named Madhuapore, near Bugowrah, that certain parties to a case before the High Court had applied for an advance in order to construct evidence to support their claim. Again, there are maliks who reply to the Government invitation to assist their ryots by professing to have made every arrangement, and whose sole object is to avoid doing anything, and to stave off all Government intervention between them and their tenants. Such was the case at Harnatar, where the relief superintendent found that absolutely nothing had been done, although the zemindar had replied to my notice warning him of an application from his ryots, by making the above declaration. It is certainly clear that if anything is to be done in time, we must act without the maliks, and a discretion to do this was given to all officers."

41. In Major Jackson's sub-division, which at present only consists of three circles, 13 group superintendents have been appointed, and the work of preparing the village lists is in progress.

42. Mr. Tonnerre, concerning the Manjhee sub-division, reports as follows:—

"The grain is being weighed out all day to those who take away the village advances.

"Nearly every morning I have ridden out into the interior, gone into villages, questioned ryots as to whether the lists were being drawn up fairly or not, &c.

"I have ascertained that maliks are quite averse to their ryots receiving Government advances; they employ every means in their power to thwart its agents; when putwarees can be got away in time it is always done, the maliks imagining thereby that they have washed their hands of the whole thing.

"When the putwaree has been set to work before the malik could interfere, the latter's only aim is to diminish the sums total of maunds and rupees as much as he can.

"A man with a large family requires 10 maunds, and the putwaree puts down four, without informing the applicant.

"Even among themselves the ryots have but one object, *i.e.*, to be helped as soon as possible, and 'the devil take the hindmost.' If any ryot is absent from his village at the time of drawing up the list, he is omitted; no enquiries are made about him. There are many chances that in every list many are omitted who should have been included, and who apply for help after the bond has been signed and the first instalment of grain issued.

"This has happened to me *three* times. I shall in future delay every issue of advances for *two* days after the preparation of the list to allow representations to be made in time.

"Petitions are also presented by mooktars to prevent the issue of advances to such and such a one, on the ground that his land is mortgaged over and over again.

"It would take a revenue court with a large staff to dispose of such matters.

"Ryots do not hesitate sometimes to threaten the group superintendent that he may pass excessive lists for advances.

"It will be seen how many difficulties beset the drawing up of such lists with due care and yet with rapidity.

"I hold office daily, and my residence is crowded with putwarees, ryots, and beggars. I am getting everything decentralised, and all applicants will, as soon as possible, be referred to their respective circles.

"I have divided the sub-division into five circles, viz: Pursah, Ramgurh, Bunwer, Taintpore, and Chainpore. The latter I have to manage myself, as there is no person eligible for the post of circle officer in that part of the sub-division.

"I have appointed 16 group superintendents, 15 on Rs. 10, and one on Rs. 15 per month. The latter is in Chainpore, and in charge of the largest group.

"There being no one on the spot to control him, I gave him Rs. 15 to make it worth his while to retain his post."

43. I quote the following from Mr Barry's narrative (subsequently received):—

"For the purpose of making advances and for charitable relief, this sub-division has been divided into 9 circles. Of these 7 are in Pursa thana, and 2 in Dighwarrah, the latter having as yet remained in abeyance, there being no urgent distress among the people. Of the 7 circles of Pursa, the boundary and villages of the following have been carefully defined, viz:—

1. Tehtee, Mr. Macgregor, = 52 villages.
2. Telelpore ditto = 36 ditto.
3. Arna, Mr. W. L. Llewellyn = 38 ditto.
4. Nowada, Mr. Tullock = 34 ditto.
5. Cheytun Pursa, Moonsiff = 49 ditto.
6. Seetulpore, Sheikh Abdool Ali = 75 ditto.

"Advances to a large extent have already been made in the first four of these circles, and the remaining two circles are in a forward state. A great number of lists have been given in to me, which belong to these circles; these lists will be sent to the circle officers for disposal. Group superintendents for every 10 or 15 villages have been appointed in all these circles at salaries from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem, and care has been taken to select men of influence and of great local knowledge. These have been readily found. So I am confident the advance will be made in a business-like manner, and that no one will get grain who is not really in need of it. The amount of grain to be given to each ryot is distinctly specified in the lists sanctioned.

"With regard to the remaining circle, viz., Merondhi, in charge of Mr. T. Wilson, nothing has been done, as Mr. Wilson has been absent during the fortnight at Durbhunga. The assistant, Mr. Simpson, at present in charge of the factory in Mr. Wilson's place, has only been a few months in the country, and is of course useless for this kind of work. If Mr. Wilson does not return soon, other arrangements will have to be made. It is said that Mr. Llewellyn of Ramcolla is looking after this circle, but I have received no replies to my letters addressed to the circle officer. The villages that do not fall into any circle, about 200 in number, will be taken up and disposed of by myself. The work is progressing, and several group superintendents have been appointed, and the villages in their groups determined. Of course great care is required to see that no one village is included in two circles or groups. But this is very difficult, as so many villages bear the same name, that mistakes will occur, and a few miles from their factories, it is astonishing how ignorant Indigo planters are.

"I have found that in some villages two circle officers have made advances; but this has arisen from the fact that both factories had leases, or thikas, of portions of the village from different proprietors, and each circle officer gave advances to his own ryots. There is no objection to this, but at my interview with circle officers (and I have seen them all), I have warned them how careful they must be in cases of this kind, to see that ryots do not take advances from both circle officers. The English circle officers are very chary in making advances, as they are directly interested in keeping their ryots solvent; for if they advance too much, the ryots will become hopelessly involved, and will be unable to pay their rents to the factories. If anything, there will be a tendency to give too little rather than too much. They report that each applicant generally gets only about three maunds for three months, which is very little, considering that, as a rule, there are six to ten persons depending on each householder. Nothing is being done in haste, and no advances are being made without careful local inquiry. I have found no difficulty in dealing with the putwarees."

44. The Sewan sub-divisional report is to the following effect:—

"Mr. Rattray reports as follows under this head:—

"The preparation of village lists is progressing fairly in most of the relief circles. Lists of 282 villages have been prepared up to date, showing an application for 43,991 maunds and 35 seers, and the grain is now in course of distribution amongst the applicants. I have great difficulties to contend against in the preparation of the lists. Zemindars, with very few exceptions, have refused to stand security for the grain now being advanced, and by their influence over their putwarees and tenants, are throwing every obstacle in my way towards the completion of the lists. Since the promulgation of the Government order putting a stop to all grain advances, except cleaned rice at 12 seers for the rupee, applications by maliks and zemindars have ceased."

"Instructions have been issued to Mr. Rattray in accordance with the Magistrate-Collector's order, to explain to all maliks, that as they are certain to be held responsible in the end for the recovery of the advances to their ryots, it is more to their interest to allow the lists to be checked by the putwarees than by preventing the attendance of the putwarees to risk persons being given advances without reasonable security."

45. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus under this head:—

"Advances to ryots have been made on a large scale during the past fortnight, 24,411 maunds 32 seers 6 chittacks have, according to the last reports received from the different store-houses, been actually distributed."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

46. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The large falling off is due to non-receipt of most of the returns, owing to change of system under which returns are now sent to the sub-divisional officers.

47. The Chuprah sub-divisional officer, Major Jackson, reports thus:—

"For this purpose, 6 circles exist respectively at Arwa, Gurkha, two in Chuprah, one at Revelgunge, and one at Goldengunge. The relief centre at Goldengunge has only just been opened. It has been entrusted to a respectable resident of the locality, named Sew Govind Sah, with a mohurrir and two peons to assist him. No actual disbursements have as yet been made, but a list of about 80 purdah women worthy of relief has been received, and their wants will be immediately attended to. Some distrust and fear exists in this new circle as to the meaning of the measures being taken, but this, as in other instances, will no doubt disappear as the scheme becomes better known."

48. The following may be quoted under this head from Mr. Hudson's narrative of the Musruk sub-division:—

"The relief superintendent reports to me that he has introduced the system of giving thread to poor weavers in Baboo Sadho Saran's circle. Mr. Llewellyn of Rajaputty, also,

has a very large quantity of ready spun thread, and has instituted a search for weavers in his neighbourhood to convert it into cloth. Here at Gopalpore, as well as in my own special circle at Musrukh, the distributions on account of cotton spinning, and also of alms to the helpless, are very considerable; but I must not fail to notice a most characteristic feature of the results of Government action in the matter of charitable relief. A number of Domes, strong, able-bodied men and women, came to this relief centre yesterday to receive charity. When asked why they did not seek employment on the tanks and roads, they boldly expressed their disinclination to labor, and stoutly refused to do so. Such are some of the piratical attempts upon the Government benevolence, which throw such obstacles in the way of its being put in practice. The very thieves by profession come forward to share, as of right, in that which all parties are prone to regard as a universal dole."

49. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan has now opened a poor-house at his station where cooked food is given.

50. The following is Mr. Hodgkinson's report of the Hutwa sub-division :—
"A large increase is observable under this head.

CIRCLE.	Average number receiving cooked-food.	Number receiving uncooked-food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton spinning.	Number specially relieved by village officer under (d).	TOTAL.
Hutwah	61	930	315	.....	1,315
Sreepore	186	484	60	.....	730
Bhorey, Dhobowl and Chumookha	180	470	201	.....	851
Muniarah	14	22	.....	80	116
Jugdishpore	64	.....	30	.....	93
Chukkin	42	.....	.....	.....	42
Gopalgunge	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Sonowhula	14	192	.....	.....	233
Bunjaria ... ..	.....	116	.....	.....	116
Kuttayah ... ..	.....	22	.....	.....	22
Kulula ... ..	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Total	604	2,255	600	80	3,548

"Group superintendents have been appointed in Marur, Dhobowl, and Bhoney Zillabs, the circles under Mr. Browne; and also in the Maniarah circle under Mr. Reid. In the Sreepore circle, the putwarees, who have on an average five or six villages under them, will report directly to Mr. Buskin, who is in charge of it. Arrangements for the rest of the estate will be completed very shortly. In the meantime, direct enquiries regarding persons requiring relief are being made from the putwarees who came in with the ryots for grain advances; and this plan has hitherto worked well, but of course some superintendence will be necessary in the future."

G.—THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

51. The financial results of relief operations are given below :—

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown ...			19,41,668	3 3½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for district relief works, vide statement of labor, from 31st May to 13th June 1874 ...	1,89,079	4 0		
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for protective works in the town of Chupra, from ditto to ditto ...	1,577	13 9		
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk division, for relief works in connection with the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 11th June, 1874 ...	1,480	8 0		
4. Amount advanced for relief works in the town of Chupra under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate viz.—				
For levelling the Serai compound ...	700	0 0		
For digging tanks ...	1,000	0 0		
For repairing roads ...	400	0 0		
			2,100	0 0
5. Amount of tuccavee advances made to the following persons for purchase of seed-grain and plough cattle, viz.—				
To Bhagwan Sahay of Peteree, pergunnah Barae ...	19	0 0		
To Raghoonundun Ravat of Sawaree, pergunnah Bal ...	45	0 0		
To Sheo Nundun Singh, of Toleh Baharepore, pergunnah Toleh ...	200	0 0		
To Ram Anooogroh Singh, of Toleh Baharepore, pergunnah Toleh ...	120	0 0		

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
6. Amount advanced under Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, as follows :—viz.						
<i>For Wells.</i>						
To Hanmeat Sahay of Gopalpore Chukdeh, pergunnah Bal ...	225	0	0			
To Nursingh Sabay of Shah Nawaz- pore, pergunnah Goah ..	249	0	0			
To Beejadhur Mohish of Ktaya, per- gunnah Bal ...	99	0	0			
To Raghoober Dyal of Mohamed- pore, pergunnah Goah ...	100	0	0			
<i>For Tanks.</i>						
To Ram Nihora Pandey, of Choorma, pergunnah Baral ...	3,600	0	0			
7. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for conveyance of Govern- ment grain into different places of storage in the interior of the district ...	6,000	0	0			
				6,000	0	0
8. Amount advanced for con- structing golabs and sheds for storage of Government grain, viz.—						
To District Superintendent of Police, Sarun ...	167	11	11			
To Narain Dutt, head constable of Sewan ...	50	0	0			
				217	11	11
9. Amount paid to Choonee Lall, Marwaree, being balance of the price of grain purchased from him at Revelgunge ...	21,250	0	0			
				21,250	0	0
<i>Establishment.</i>						
10. Pay of the famine establish- ment attached to the district grain office at Chuprah for May, 1874 ...	458	13	10			
11. Ditto late (Salt Department Sudder sub-division) for May 1874 ...	348	0	0			
12. Pay of Major W. Jackson on special duty at Chupra, for May 1874 ...	892	12	0			
13. Pay of the medical establish- ment attached to the poor-house at Serai for May 1874 ...	26	12	4			
14. Pay of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, As- sistant Superintendent, on special duty at Ekma, for May 1874 ...	300	0	0			
15. Pay of Baboo Debee Pershad, district grain officer for April and May 1874 ...	500	0	0			
16. Pay of Mr. W. H. Hudson on special duty at Musrukh for May 1874 ...	1,036	10	10			
17. Pay of the medical establish- ment attached to the Revel- gunge municipality for May 1874 ...	31	2	0			
18. Pay of Mr. W. Barry on special duty at Pursa for May 1874 ...	1,311	0	5			
19. Pay of Mr. Curton, late Deputy Inspector of Salt at Sewan, for May 1874 ...	100	0	0			
20. Pay of Moulvee Mohamed Seedeeq, tehsildar, on special duty, including establishment for May 1874 ...	260	0	0			

	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.
21. Pay of Baboo Tara Persaud Mookerjee, relief superintendent, including establishment for May 1874 ...	114 15 11	
22. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the transport duty in the Sarun district for May 1874 ...	853 3 10	
23. Travelling allowance of Nund Coomar, late clerk under Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty at Mushrukh ...	42 12 8	
24. Travelling allowance of Baboo Ram Chunder Goopta, Assistant Surgeon at Basatpore, for May 1874 ...	41 4 0	
<i>Relief Fund.</i>		6,317 7 10
25.-Amount advanced for charitable relief purposes, as follows, viz.—		
To Rev. C. Banman of Chupra ...	45 0 0	
To Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty at Ekma ...	1,000 0 0	
To Baboo Sadh Saran Pershad Sahee of Bagowra ...	1,000 0 0	
To Baboo Rampershaud Sing, municipal overseer, Chupra ...	935 3 0	
To manager of Arnah factory ...	1,000 0 0	
To ditto of Seetulpore ditto ...	200 0 0	
To ditto of Arwa ditto ...	500 0 0	
To sub-divisional officer of Sewan ...	5,000 0 0	
To Moulvie Dost Mahomed, assistant relief superintendent of Chupra ...	200 0 0	
To moonsiff of Pursa ...	400 0 0	
To manager of Dobowlia factory ...	1,000 0 0	
To Baboo Preonath Chatterjee of Revelgunge ...	500 0 0	
To manager of Hurple factory ...	500 0 0	
26. Amount advanced by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan as follows, viz.—		12,280 3 0
For digging tanks ...	357 10 9	
For constructing grain sheds ...	30 0 0	
For making advances for purchase of seed-grain and plough-cattle ...	1,143 0 0	
For conveyance of Government grain to different places in the interior ...	30 0 0	
To sub-divisional grain officer for contingencies ...	3,000 0 0	
Pay of Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty, for May 1874 ...	600 0 0	
Pay of his establishment for May 1874 ...	31 0 0	
Travelling allowance of his clerk for April 1874 ...	24 12 0	
Pay of the relief establishment for May 1874 ...	507 14 7	
Pay of the famine establishment (late Salt Department) Sewan Sub-Division for May 1874 ...	130 15 11	
Pay of the native doctor, Shekh Nasir Ahmud, at Sewan for April 1874 ...	25 0 0	
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector and of his establishment for April 1874 ...	165 0 0	
Travelling allowance of the Sub-Deputy Collector for January and February 1874 ...	70 8 0	
		6,115 13 3
Total expenditure		2,51,075 13 9
Grand Total		21,92,744 1 0½

The kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and different thanas and outposts.

No.	Name of principal marts.	Uncleaned or coarse rice, per rupee.	Indian-corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chuprah ...	12½	16	18	14½	18
2	Revelgunge ...	11½	17	18	16½	18
3	Goldengunge...	11	16	18	14	17
4	Gurkha ...	9	...	...	...	16
5	2. Manjhee ...	10½	16	18	15	...
6	Ekma ...	12	15½	20	16½	17
7	3. Bursuntore ...	10½	15	18	12½	15
8	Maharajgunge ...	11	16	17	14	16
9	4. Mushrukh ...	12	16	18	14	16
10	Bauehpore ...	10	16	15	13	15
11	Maharance ...	11	14½	14½	...	...
12	5. Pursa ...	9½	15	15½	13½	15
13	Amnour ...	11	...	15	14½	16
14	Mirzapore ...	11	16	...	14	16
15	6. Dighwara ...	11½	16½	18	16½	19
16	Sonepore ...	10½	14	18	13	15
17	7. Sewan ...	10½	...	17	12½	...
18	Burhurree ...	11½	15½	18½	12½	15½
19	Semaria ...	10½	...	17½	12½	...
20	8. Darrowlee ...	12½	...	19	14½	17½
21	Goothnee ...	9½	...	16½	13½	14½
22	Siswan ...	12	...	18½	13½	17½
23	Itoghoonathpore ...	11	15	18	14	15½
24	Mairwa ...	9½	...	17	...	13½
25	9. Burrigaon ...	10½	...	16½	13½	...
26	Hutkha ...	11½	...	17½	15	15
27	Bhorey ...	9½	12	16½	12	...
28	Meergunge ...	11½	...	16½	13	16
29	10. Burrowlee ...	11	14	16½	12½	16½
30	Gopalgunge ...	12	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the true number of cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking, which occurred in the Sarun District during the month of May 1872, 1873, and 1874.

Dacoity—

(Headings 30 and 31 of crime-	Month of May 1874 ...	3
return A I) ...	Corresponding month of May 1873...	0
..	.. .. 1872...	1

Robbery—

(Headings 32 and 33 of crime	Corresponding month of May 1874...	0
return I) ...	.. .. 1873...	1
..	.. .. 1872 ..	2

Theft—

(Heading 43 of crime return	Month of May 1874 ...	31
A I excluding cattle-theft) ..	Corresponding month of May 1873...	48
..	.. .. 1872...	48

House-breaking—

(Heading 35 of crime return	Month of May 1874 ..	132
A I) ..	Corresponding month of May 1873...	109
..	.. .. 1872...	102

Total of all four crimes	Month of May 1874 ..	166
	Corresponding month of May 1873..	158
	.. .. 1872..	153

Statement showing the Extent of Charitable Relief given in the District of Sarun during the fortnight ending the 13th June, 1874.

Names of Sub-division.	Names of circles.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.	Number of purdah women employed in spinning cotton.	Total.	PAID IN		Number of persons receiving cooked food.
					Cash.	Grain.	
					Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Chupra ...	Chupra ...	526	1,492	2,018	1,258 2 1	44 30 3	76
Manjhee ...	Gurkha ...	272	189	461	68 8 0	13 23 0	...
	Ramgurih ...	14	...	14	15 0 0	...	...
	Bala ...	137	30	167	513 0 0	...	...
Mushrukh ...	Hurpore ...	123	...	123	...	1 34 6	...
	Rajaputtee ...	80	40	120	657 0 0	...	...
	Mushrukh ...	27	...	27	...	...	...
	Situlpore ...	50	87	137	97 4 0	...	...
Pursa ...	Pursa ...	...	94	94	518 8 0	...	...
	Kummar ...	55	70	125	49 0 0	...	...
Sewan ...	Sewan ...	242	37	279	322 3 9	93 10 13	...
	Total ...	1,535	2,039	3,574	3,568 9 10	183 18 5	76

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the fortnight ending 13th June, 1874.

NAMES OF THANAS.	Number and names of store-houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or la-borers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Chuprah ...	1. Chuprah ...	10,050 0 0	10,050 0 0	1,215 30 8	48 28 8	55 0 0	1,800 20 12	3,120 14 12	
	2. Revolunge ...	12,155 17 8	12,155 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Gurkha ...	8,078 0 0	8,078 0 0	1,975 2 7	40 0 0	1,828 0 0	.....	3,843 2 7	
	Total ...	30,283 17 8	30,283 10 8	3,191 1 15	88 28 8	1,883 0 0	1,800 20 12	6,963 17 3	
Manjhee ...	1. Manjhee ...	15,000 0 0	15,000 25 0	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0	
	2. Ekma ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	1,150 0 0	.....	87 10 0	.....	1,237 10 0	
	Total ...	25,000 0 0	25,001 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	87 10 0	.....	1,687 10 0	
Dighwarah ...	1. Dighwarah ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	345 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	349 0 0	
	2. Sonopore, E ...	10,100 0 0	10,100 30 0	718 20 12	.....	.....	.....	718 20 12	
	Total ...	20,100 0 0	20,101 6 12	1,063 20 12	.....	4 0 0	.....	1,067 20 12	
Pursa ...	1. Pursa ...	40,000 0 0	40,000 29 4	1,040 39 5	.....	560 35 0	.....	1,601 34 5	
	2. Annour ...	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	810 0 0	35 0 0	523 0 0	.....	1,368 0 0	
	3. Annour, E ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Mirzapore ...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1,505 0 0	150 25 0	3,543 20 0	.....	5,298 5 0	
	5. Bakerwa, E ...	10,000 0 0	9,999 23 15	193 13 3	.....	.....	.....	195 13 3	
	Total ...	95,000 0 0	95,000 13 3	3,551 12 8	194 25 0	4,627 21 0	.....	8,373 18 8	
Mushrukh ...	1. Mushrukh ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	3,693 5 5	0 10 0	3,951 14 12	.....	7,644 30 1	
	2. Banipore ...	10,000 0 0	11,352 0 0	1,200 0 0	32 0 0	102 14 0	.....	1,334 14 0	
	3. Paigumbepore ...	10,000 0 0	8,450 31 2	2,620 16 0	30 4 8	44 12 0	.....	2,694 32 8	
	4. Maharanee ...	20,000 0 0	20,000 13 1	87 14 12	25 9 0	3,976 30 0	.....	4,089 13 12	
	5. Saroya, E ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 8	880 12 4	.....	.....	.....	880 12 4	
	6. Barowlee, E ...	10,000 0 0	9,984 21 6	394 4 12	.....	.....	.....	394 4 12	
	7. Sarungpore, E ...	10,000 0 0	9,999 26 0	1,444 30 4	.....	.....	.....	1,444 30 4	
	Total ...	1,20,000 0 0	1,19,888 6 2	10,320 3 5	87 23 8	8,074 30 12	.....	18,482 17 9	
Rusantpore ...	1. Rusantpore ...	40,000 0 0	40,000 16 0	15,725 27 7	.....	19 3 0	.....	15,738 30 7	
	2. Maharaigunge ...	20,000 0 0	20,000 20 12	1,001 12 12	.....	308 0 0	.....	1,309 12 12	
	3. Syedpoora ...	11,840 0 0	11,844 32 9	2,031 16 0	.....	.....	.....	2,031 16 0	
	4. Burhoga ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	650 2 8	.....	3,430 0 0	.....	4,080 2 8	
	5. Bala ...	6,230 0 0	6,330 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. Gopalpore ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. Bagowra ...	8,280 0 0	8,284 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,07,050 0 0	1,07,059 29 5	19,408 18 11	.....	3,840 3 0	.....	23,254 21 11	
Sewan ...	1. Sewan ...	45,000 0 0	44,027 33 10	1,726 35 14	80 0 0	5,504 3 12	790 11 8	8,101 10 8	
	2. Burhurea ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	55 0 0	10 0 0	1,473 7 8	20 0 0	1,558 7 8	
	3. Semaria ...	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	112 22 8	.....	1,128 0 0	.....	1,240 22 8	
	Total ...	65,000 0 0	64,037 33 10	1,894 17 12	90 0 0	8,105 11 4	810 11 8	10,300 0 8	
Durrowlee ...	1. Durrowlee ...	20,000 0 0	10,009 33 10	20 0 0	10 0 0	218 20 0	58 0 0	336 20 0	
	2. Goothnee ...	5,000 0 0	4,999 20 0	20 0 0	.....	163 5 0	13 4 0	196 9 0	
	3. Siewan ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Raghonathpore ...	4,000 0 0	4,005 29 9	.....	60 0 0	1,091 32 0	.....	1,151 32 0	
	5. Mairwa ...	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0	55 0 0	.....	530 0 0	.....	585 0 0	
	Total ...	39,000 0 0	39,004 3 3	95 0 0	70 0 0	2,012 17 0	71 4 0	2,278 21 0	
Burrowlee ...	1. Burrowlee ...	25,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	35 0 0	20 0 0	6,568 30 0	.....	6,623 30 0	
	2. Gopalgunge ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	124 0 0	.....	.....	.....	124 0 0	
	3. Gopalgunge, E ...	15,000 0 0	15,000 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Bijoypore, E ...	2,000 0 0	2,000 39 12	9 28 0	.....	.....	.....	9 28 0	
	5. Olipore, E ...	3,000 0 0	3,001 10 9	213 30 0	.....	.....	.....	213 30 0	
	Total ...	55,000 0 0	55,003 1 10	412 18 0	20 0 0	6,568 30 0	.....	7,001 8 0	
Grand Total ...		5,50,433 17 8	5,50,380 24 5	41,560 21 15	550 37 0	35,239 3 0	2,682 2 4	80,038 21 3	

Two lakhs and thirty thousand maunds.

Note.—E means embankment.

Statement showing the allotment, expenditure, and requirement of Grain in the District of Surin.

1	2	3	4	5				6	7	
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Total allotment of Government grain, exclusive of 60,000 mounds transferred from the embankment to Tirhoot.	Expenditure up to date.	Balance in store.	REQUIREMENT.				Amount of deficiency.	REMARKS.	
				FOR ADVANCES TO RYOTS.		FOR SALE TO LABORERS ON RELIEF WORKS AT $\frac{1}{2}$ A BEER PER HEAD PER DIEM.				Total.
				Number of villages.	Quantity of grain required.	Number of laborers.	Quantity of grain required.			
1. Chuprah	Mds. 30,275	Mds. 6,963	Mds. 23,312	Mds. 370 at 200 Mds. per village.	Mds. 74,000	Mds. 70,492 for one month.	Mds. 26,430	Mds. 1,00,430	Mds. 77,118	The figures for Manjhee, Mus- rakh, and Sewan sub-divisions are based on the data of advances actually made in a certain number of villages.
2. Manjhee	25,000	1,887	23,313	225 at 300 Mds. per village.	67,500	34,819 for one month.	19,050	80,550	57,237	
3. Musrakh and Buesantpore	1,97,050	41,736	1,55,314	913 at 200 Mds. per village.	1,82,800	65,333 for 1½ months.	36,720	2,19,320	64,008	
4. Pura and Dighwara	1,05,100	9,471	95,629	508* at 200 Mds. per village.	1,01,000	11,105 for 1½ months.	6,255	1,07,955	12,226	
5. Sewan, including a portion of Barowlee and the whole of Darowlee	1,39,000	20,179	1,18,821	1,172 at 150 Mds. per village.	1,75,800	31,988 for 1½ months.	17,910	1,93,710	74,889	* This number represents villages in the Pura and Sewan thanas only; no grain advances will be made to the ryots of thana Digwara.
Total	4,96,495	80,036	4,16,389	3,188	6,01,500	2,13,696	1,00,865	7,01,865	2,85,476	
Deduct probable wastage at 5 per cent...	24,821						Add probable wastage	...	24,821	
Balance	4,81,604						Total deficit	...	3,10,297	

SARUN MAGISTRACY,

The 17th June 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed in Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Map Number.	Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of Road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.				How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.		
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.			Children.	Total.
Chuprah Sub-division.																	
8	1	Chuprah to Rewaghat	...	13,370	9,485	8,696	36,551	1,312	677	621	2,610	1,734	554	661	2,910	.....	About 45 per cent. belong to the non-labouring class or caste.
7	2	Chuprah to Sutterkhat	...	23,370	9,298	13,241	45,869	1,609	663	945	3,277	1,040	606	914	3,560	.....
32	3	Seetulpore to Suraghat	...	1,925	1,184	1,658	4,717	137	84	117	338	137	88	121	346	.....	About 35 per cent. are giving a fair outturn of work.
25	4	Telpa to Saura	...	28	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
12	5	Chuprah to Sonopore	...	10,996	11,416	5,098	27,400	777	815	364	1,956	771	852	377	2,000	.....
8	6	Tank at Mirzapore	...	2,132	2,052	979	5,163	132	146	69	367	50	40	21	111	.....
6	7	Tank at Mircha	...	701	671	337	1,732	50	48	23	125	84	74	40	198	.....
2	8	Tank at Pura	...	14,73	1,519	1,173	4,165	105	108	83	296	108	130	92	339	.....
21	9	Seetulpore to Mohair	...	3,063	3,093	2,725	9,701	277	221	183	681	349	239	242	830	.....	Average daily number on piece-work.
4	10	Tank at Annour	...	404,382	168,495	168,495	739,314	98,841	12,629	236	837	173	312	200	745	.....	Under Public Works 318
11	11	Chuprah to Sewan (portion)	...	16,366	14,962	12,832	44,160	1,162	708	918	3,127	589	568	935	47,039	.....	Department Officers... 1,198
14	12	Manjhi to Elana	...	9,578	9,326	2,273	22,080	703	709	102	1,576	357	338	89	734	.....	Under Circle Officers... 2,571
25	13	Digowara to Goolinee	...	3,578	1,839	381	5,198	233	110	27	370	236	117	35	391	.....	Total... 4,059 1,156 615
16	14	Digowara to Gurkha	...	6,082	3,825	1,634	9,461	339	238	116	713	661	266	115	1,045	.....	All the rest are on daily wages.
21	15	Kapuria Tank	...	2,415	2,702	1,928	7,045	172	183	139	504	165	180	131	476	.....
3	16	Anjanee Tank	...	2,104	1,748	1,393	5,251	157	124	93	374	180	133	83	388	.....
22	17	Purua to Solimpore	...	8,616	2,179	1,290	7,165	269	155	91	594	359	49	100	568	.....
43	18	Durgunge to Gurkha	...	790	568	466	1,764	66	40	29	125	50	30	32	119	.....
31	19	Repoozaghat to Digowara	...	14,910	9,794	4,415	29,119	1,045	660	515	2,079	967	676	245	1,888	.....	Rate of wages paid for full work—
11	20	Repoozaghat to Digowara	...	1,975	9,343	2,078	9,996	141	424	148	713	738	193	93	1,024	.....	Male 3 0
9	21	Murhwa "	...	11,721	11,157	14,719	37,597	637	797	1,610	2,885	416	589	442	1,446	.....	To each man 1 6
20	22	Bala "	...	9,112	6,161	5,821	21,094	651	440	416	1,577	338	224	180	744	.....	" " woman 1 0
34	23	Ekma to Doonigurhat	...	5,322	81	44	5,501	384	6	3	393	513	8	6	627	.....	" " child 1 to 6
16	24	Tank at Saurie	...	5,998	1,511	1,511	9,020	144	401	88	633	181	421	165	767	.....	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,49,637-14.
41	25	Satoch Tank	...	2,322	3,852	1,536	8,250	166	282	140	588	158	286	142	586	.....
27	26	Hurpore "	...	723	1,090	72	1,885	51	76	5	132	174	338	136	698	.....
43	27	Doondona "	...	2,165	1,162	1,642	7,715	155	270	117	551	174	238	136	698	.....
50	28	Repairing road at Hurpore	...	1,065	1,162	278	3,445	186	42	19	244	180	19	27	235	.....
15	29	Staghigat Road	...	1,916	1,064	485	3,465	125	3	.....	128	129	4	.....	133	.....
46	30	Tank at Nance	...	1,746	44	4	1,794	125	3	.....	128	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	31	Tank at Sauria	...	176	141	117	477	22	26	17	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	32	Tank at Indal	...	413	238	188	839	51	29	23	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	33	Band at Talpore	...	144	115	115	374	28	28	3	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	34	Tramway Road	...	122,183	77,671	91,063	290,916	8,727	5,516	6,506	20,741	8,622	5,630	6,594	20,776	.....
12	35	Purwalee Tank	...	2,705	1,637	2,342	6,684	103	117	169	479	55	65	75	253	.....
52	36	Jelapore to Bussunpore	...	3,631	2,513	3,417	9,561	268	182	240	694	224	162	247	683	.....
13	37	Goripore to Puarapore	...	1,972	1,235	821	4,028	190	188	158	536	142	128	81	351	.....
53	38	Digowara to Jelapore	...	3,346	2,359	1,453	7,159	239	172	163	514	276	168	116	690	.....
54	39	Repairing roads at Buhrowlee Factory	...	25	.....	.....	25	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	40	Ditto ditto Nawada Factory	...	167	182	248	597	12	13	17	43	11	6	10	27	.....
18	41	Repairing roads at Bala Factory	...	4,168	4,678	4,111	12,958	286	334	291	921	329	433	375	1,037	.....
60	42	Repairing roads at Bala Factory	...	8,743	8,743	8,743	26,229	626	30	.....	656	408	19	.....	408	.....
62	43	Siswan Tank	...	257	152	213	612	17	11	15	43	20	12	19	51	.....	Average of 7 days.

Map Number.	Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of Road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.				REMARKS.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Chuprah Sub-division.—(Continued).																
63		Manjhi	...	627	511	202	1,340	48	17	22	87	57	82	10	102	
64		Nugra village road	...	1,397	501	815	2,713	100	36	58	194	152	68	172	392	
70		Indal to Aicheunge Road	...	1,075	1,089	304	2,473	77	79	22	177	11	21	34	142	
72		Satoh village road	...	3,384	5,377	2,527	11,988	442	399	151	890	303	503	259	1,125	
74		Suffabad village road	...	2,115	1,151	151	3,417	151	...	...	...	171	...	...	171	
75		Village roads	...	1,07,090	3,35,250	43,024	1,82,064	7,199	2,732	3,473	13,004	7,095	2,575	2,913	12,583	
76		India to Baharpore	...	170	241	780	1,191	51	66	84	141	...	...	...	...
78		Scaria to Baharpore	...	881	1,576	780	3,237	75	133	60	270	...	...	...	...
79		Bhadra to Bunoar	...	2,310	3,284	1,640	7,234	178	200	126	504	...	...	...	...
80		Tank at Tola Beja Roy	...	304	180	204	788	36	18	20	74	...	...	...	...
81		Maharajunge Road	...	11,046	20,414	9,810	40,776	789	1,455	625	2,913	1,089	1,882	1,428	4,314	
82		Bunsonee Tank	...	1,880	2,270	206	4,356	142	162	14	318	115	32	24	242	
83		Bunsonee Tank	...	1,880	2,270	206	4,356	142	162	14	318	115	32	24	242	
84		Bunsonee Tank	...	1,880	2,270	206	4,356	142	162	14	318	115	32	24	242	
85		Tola Beja Roy to Takurwash.	...	1,105	1,125	870	3,100	54	80	27	161	30	43	18	91	
86		Manjhi to Nundpore	...	2,507	3,718	1,351	7,576	179	264	107	552	198	160	155	613	
87		Sukantank Tank	...	2,698	3,109	950	6,757	192	222	264	678	189	256	293	748	
88		Village road at Gurkha Factory	...	5,490	3,204	3,367	12,061	424	229	240	897	439	245	274	1,018	
89		Nundpore Tank	...	7,854	5,886	512	18,377	561	421	366	1,348	459	388	314	1,161	
90		Village road at Tehity Factory	...	553	958	221	1,732	54	63	16	138	59	54	26	141	
91		Magur Tank No. 1	...	506	170	19	795	23	19	2	44	...	...	...	...
92		Chund Barash Tank	...	1,209	414	...	1,623	113	38	...	153	...	...	...	...
93		Hossanpore Tank	...	1,074	780	...	1,854	77	56	...	133	...	...	...	...
94		Rasowice Tank	...	1,804	1,227	...	3,031	155	102	...	257	...	...	...	...
100		Majhua to Delipchuck Road	...	577	386	514	1,477	41	27	37	105	59	24	113	195	
102		Collection of road metal at Rowzah	...	1,456	1,477	513	3,446	104	105	58	267	113	110	26	249	
103		Bunsonee Tank	...	1,298	1,301	632	3,231	91	93	43	229	113	115	49	277	
104		Tank at Nakobarham	...	492	573	644	1,709	70	82	92	241	...	...	...	...
105		Tank at Koolaharud	...	208	225	359	892	29	25	6	75	...	...	...	...
106		Tank at Chayphul	...	538	65	150	723	54	6	15	75	...	...	...	...
107		Pansore Road	...	5,978	799	394	7,039	420	67	27	504	473	69	45	587	
108		Magur Tank No. 2	...	1,045	404	...	1,449	89	36	...	126	...	...	...	...
109		Juowly Tank	...	1,103	727	...	1,830	79	52	...	131	...	...	...	...
110		Morachee Tank	...	1,705	484	...	2,189	121	34	...	155	...	...	...	...
111		Bunsonee Tank	...	1,303	530	...	1,833	93	37	...	180	...	...	...	...
112		Dhururaj Tank	...	1,117	197	475	1,791	60	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
113		Arowah Factory village road	...	2,831	1,352	905	5,088	202	95	71	368	...	...	...	...
114		Joteepore Tank	...	327	227	78	632	28	28	9	65	...	...	...	...
115		Nundpore Tank	...	2,873	1,547	367	4,787	169	221	52	441	...	...	...	...
116		Rampore village road	...	1,174	461	405	2,040	51	52	45	148	...	...	...	...
117		Bahuraj Tank	...	268	458	201	927	37	57	23	119	...	...	...	...
118		Manjhi Aushrain to Gaugage	...	1,535	195	444	2,174	111	15	4	130	...	...	...	...
119		Nugwa Tank	...	2,743	635	1,209	4,587	146	47	91	284	...	...	...	...
120		Mircha Tank No. 2	...	2,682	1,980	1,557	6,219	158	132	120	430	...	...	...	...
121		Falwarah Tank	...	686	351	609	1,646	63	43	39	150	...	...	...	...
122		Rotar Tank	...	3,013	1,573	2,460	7,046	231	113	265	511	...	...	...	...
123		Halmungunge Tank	...	1,479	633	1,783	3,895	123	63	149	335	...	...	...	...

Average of 9 days.

Average of 12 days.

Average of 13 days.

Average of 1 day.

[illegible]

**J. MAY, Captain,
Executive Engineer, Sarun District.**

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offl. Magistrate and Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Thursday, the 11th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		Dal.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.
1	Raising 8½ miles S.E.	8½ miles ...	231	110	76	467	20	8	5	33	20	9	8	37	11 months	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	half a mile to 8 miles.	The work is being done chiefly by task-work. Nearly all earning full rates.
2	Constructing retired bund in the 17th and 27th mile S.E.	.....	1,489	214	160	1,863	106	15	11	132	40	15	19	74	1 month...	10 to 12	11½ to 13	13½ to 17	14 to 17
3	Extension of main bund to Sonapore, and draining of the Hurdul sheel	.....	7,311	5,753	1,907	15,061	522	411	143	1,076	257	432	190	879	1 " "	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Sinking masonry well in the compound of Dnyanore hangalaw	.....	106	149	92	407	12	11	7	30	16	6	1	23	1 week	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Constructing free spurs, Sonouth	.....	824	.....	.....	824	59	.....	.....	59	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Constructing sheds for grain at Alijore and Bejorjore	.....	493	21	27	541	33	2	2	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Annual repairs to river protective works	.....	42	.....	.....	42	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Locks-fitting Sarun bank canal	.....	186	.....	.....	186	13	.....	.....	13	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Annual repairs to inspection houses	.....	60	.....	.....	60	4	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number employed			10,852	6,247	2,353	19,451	774	447	168	1,389	392	462	218	1,072						Rate of wages paid for full work— A. P. To each man ... 1 6 " woman ... 1 0 " child ... 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,490-8-0.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

PROSONNO COOMAR DUTT, Acctt.

for Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the Town of Chupra, employed by the Magistrate of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Serial No. of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain, per rupee.				REMARKS.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.		At what distance obtainable from the work.		
1	Digging serai, serpentine tank, &c.	C. Ft. 1,23,000 making bund, &c.	2,402	4,900	1,351	8,653	172	350	96	618	163	369	93	625	15 days	...	Sra.	Sra.	Sra.	16 { Close to the works.	Three-fourths of the number employed belong to the ordinary laboring, and one-fourth to non-laboring classes.		
2	Salemport tank	...	1,291	3,103	1,225	5,619	92	222	87	401	61	151	63	290	Ditto	...	...	...	...
23	Tank near library bungalow	...	817	1,668	516	3,001	53	119	37	214	51	91	42	194	Ditto	...	...	...	...
23	Ditto in post-office compound	...	524	981	370	1,855	37	69	26	132	13	22	1	36	Ditto	...	12½	13	18				
24	Re-metalling main city road	1 mile	278	611	128	1,017	20	44	9	70	...	...	...	...	Completed	...	...	...	...
26	Ditto Mission road	...	734	1,532	404	2,670	52	109	29	190	37	74	10	131	2 weeks	...	...	...	...
27	Ditto Telpa road	...	823	1,222	320	2,365	59	87	23	169	47	71	15	133	Ditto	...	...	...	...
Total number employed			6,569	13,997	4,314	25,180	490	1,000	307	1,797	373	778	229	1,379									Rate of wages paid for full work— As P. To each man ... 1 6 " woman ... 1 0 " child ... 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,647-1-4.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 As. P.
 To each man ... 1 6
 " woman ... 1 0
 " child ... 0 6
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,647-1-4.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
 The 15th June 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
 Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Serial Number of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.		At what distance from the work.
	Nawa bazar tank	.....	69	100	40	209	5	7	3	15	57	75	31	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rate of wages paid for full work— To each man " " " " " " } Paid in grain. " " " " " " } " " " " " " } Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 353-8-0.
	Khasari tank	.....	1,545	2,492	1,129	5,165	110	178	81	369	27	60	29	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total number employed...	.....	1,614	2,592	1,169	5,374	115	185	84	384	84	135	59	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Countersigned.)

The 14th June 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

A. C. WRIGHT,

Sub-Divisional Officer of Sarun.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa estate under the Court of Wards, in the district of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 10th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.	
1	28 Tanks in Tappas Bhoery, Mareer, and Dhobul	20,255	30,481	24,368	75,102	1,447	2,177	1,740	5,364	1,442	1,734	1,640	4,823	Seers.				Seers.
2	{ Ditto in ditto by contract Ditto in ditto through village Thikadars }	.....	.....	.....	8,553	.....	.....	.....	597	...	...	...	784					
3		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4		557	2,043	2,906	5,106	39	146	179	364	46	80	127	281					
5	Ditto ditto Sreepore ditto	5,328	8,921	8,973	23,227	390	635	641	1,649	298	479	451	1,237					
6	Ditto ditto Churkia ditto	1,521	7,152	2,648	11,321	109	510	189	809	14	38	...	82					
7	Ditto ditto Jogapore ditto... ..	1,025	926	582	2,536	73	66	42	181	69	57	21	147					
8	Ditto ditto Protapore ditto	891	1,414	433	2,668	57	101	32	190	52	135	83	220			16		16
9	Ditto in Tappa Afrad	10,446	10,470	9,356	30,272	746	747	668	2,161	130	169	137	405					.....
10	Ditto in ditto Dhuguree	5,914	6,424	6,279	18,617	424	458	448	1,330	331	329	420	1,111					
11	Ditto in ditto Kurriat Insp.	412	320	629	1,361	68	53	83	209	62	49	78	189					
12	Ditto by other Thikadars	2,977	4,974	7,115	15,066	227	590	577	1,184	183	244	421	848					
1	Deepening fort moat at Hutwa	610	703	929	2,242	44	50	65	159	74	106	104	284					
	Total number employed	40,979	73,828	63,732	178,539	3,694	5,526	4,669	14,100	2,790	3,410	3,541	10,495					Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 9,373-3-8.

Rate of wages paid for full work.

To each Man ... 6 to 9 pice } In most cases they are paid
 " " Woman ... 4 to 6 " }
 " " Child ... 2 to 4 " } by cowries.

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 9,573-5-9.

All on piece-work.

(Countersigned.)

J. N. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

HUTWA,

The 13th June 1874.

H. G. HODGKINSON,

Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to continue.	Rate of food-grain, per rupee.				At what distance from the work.	REMARKS.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	DAL.	(Gram.)	Maize.			
TRIGONANTUNG OOPADHIAN.																						
1	Beware, pergunnah Bal, tank	...	6,001	554	200	6,755	429	40	14	483	488	39	19	486	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	Every caste of laborers are employed on the works.	
2	Pogharbhindah, ditto, ditto	...	1,001	689	67	1,757	71	50	5	126	74	49	9	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto, ditto, well	...	51	79	6	136	4	6	...	10	5	2	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jokhoah, ditto, ditto	...	72	...	...	72	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
ODDH BENHAR SARAN MISTR.																						
5	Adumpong, pergunnah Ander, tank	...	798	1,820	672	3,290	57	130	48	235	40	135	46	230	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	2 miles	Every caste of laborers are employed on the works.	
6	Ditto, ditto, well	...	233	84	70	392	17	6	5	28	13	5	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gointhee Bunapur, tank	...	602	770	644	2,016	43	53	46	114	41	37	41	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ditto, ditto, well	...	198	84	70	350	14	6	5	25	13	9	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Phurechoa, pergunnah Puchlakh, well	...	182	98	70	350	13	7	5	25	14	7	3	24	Every caste of laborers are employed on the works.	
SHEWA SHUKER PRESHAD SAO.																						
10	Bhada Khoord, pergh. Barai, well	...	126	113	29	268	9	8	2	19	4	10	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tulmanpore, ditto, ditto	...	95	29	19	143	7	2	2	11	12	5	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAI BISHNUPUR NATH SAHAI.																						
12	Oodeypore, pergh. Chirand, tank	...	601	870	567	2,038	43	63	41	146	40	55	35	130	...	10 8	14 0	18 0	16 0	1 mile.	Rate of wages paid for full work— To each Man ... 1 anna to 3 as. " Woman 1 anna. " Child ... 9 pica. Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 2,048-12-0.	
13	Sadpore ditto, well	...	20	10	10	40	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHUCKER SURAN NARAY SINGH.																						
14	Bal, Pergunnah Bal, tank	...	1,700	304	183	2,187	121	22	14	157	122	25	11	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Siawan, pergh. Nurhun, well	...	171	2	...	173	12	12	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	Siawan	Rate of wages paid for full work— To each Man ... 1 anna to 3 as. " Woman 1 anna. " Child ... 9 pica. Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 2,048-12-0.	
16	Ditto, ditto, tank	...	1,000	1,242	508	2,810	76	89	36	201	140	162	53	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto, ditto, embankment.	...	100	133	7	240	7	10	...	17	14	20	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tururwa, ditto, tank	...	555	805	277	1,637	40	57	20	117	69	95	35	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Belwar, ditto, ditto	...	656	648	539	1,893	37	46	42	135	83	82	79	244	4 miles.	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 2,048-12-0.	
Total number employed			14,235	8,344	3,993	26,572	1,016	597	286	1,899	1,111	787	349	2,227		4 miles.

SARUN MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 16th June 1874.(Countersigned,
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,
Manager.

No. 1915F., dated Motiharee, the 15th June 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief, for the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been rain, more or less general, throughout the district, and there is every appearance of the regular rainy season having now set in. The prospects of the district have greatly improved, and may now be looked upon as very satisfactory.

In the Motiharee sub-division, Mr. Oldham states that the effect of the rains, combined with the sale of Government grain, has been very marked. He gives the following table to exemplify this:—

Rates prevailing last fortnight.				Present fortnight.	
		Srs.			Srs.
Rice (cheapest) clean	11	...	15
Wheat (coarse)	12	...	12½
Barley	16	...	17
Cheena	13	...	13
Maize	13	...	12½
Gram	13	...	14½
Oorid	13	...	12
Moong	13	...	14
Arhar	16	...	16
Seed-rice	16	...	19
Kodo	None	...	20

At Ramgurwa (on the west of the sub-division), the best rice is selling at 11 seers, and coarse at 13, and all the above grains are abundant. The rice is not Government grain, but a part of those local stores, on the presence of which Mr. Oldham has all along insisted. In the north of the sub-division, the young rice plants are in some places some inches high, and the cultivators say that they could do without rain for a fortnight. South of the Shikrana there has not been so much rain, and the numbers on the works are still increasing.

"The country," Mr. Oldham says, "in this tract is higher, and agricultural operations will not be in full force till next month. The people here, moreover, have only now just reached the stage in which the population of the northern and rice-producing tract was two months ago."

Seed-grain, Mr. Oldham says, is as abundant as it was in Orissa, even in the second year of famine there (1867), and "all vague theories to account for a supposed deficiency of it here are vain. As every one who was in Orissa at the time knew, the stores existed; they were exposed up to the very last by each fresh theft, fire, or dacoity. The mistake made was in supposing that they were available for food. As his daily rice is to the laborer, so is his store of seed to the zemindar-mahajun, his most profitable capital, which he will only expend where he can literally reap the profits himself. If this was the case in Orissa where no mahajun system existed, it is still more so here, where that system is in full force."

From the Dhaka sub-division, Mr. Kilby writes: "Owing to the rain which has lately fallen every 4 or 5 five days, the young crops are progressing most satisfactorily; and as the people are doing their utmost to prepare their lands for rice, I conclude they either have seed in their possession, or have the means, and know where to procure it." Mr. Kilby had travelled all over his sub-division during the fortnight, and considers the condition of the people satisfactory. The mango crop is coming in, and there is not that wholesale robbery of the fruit that the owners of the orchards expected.

Food-grains of all kinds are said to be procurable in the "bazars." A considerable quantity of Burmah rice, Mr. Kilby reports, is finding its way into the markets adjoining Mr. Oldham's sub-division, and is selling for 13½ seers the rupee (presumed to be uncleaned). Some is also coming, it seems, from the Seetamurhee sub-division.

The public health remains, Mr. Kilby states, particularly good; indigo prospects have improved, and a large number of laborers are employed in weeding.

From the Gobindgunge sub-division, Mr. Weekes reports, that the prospects have improved wonderfully in consequence of the setting in of the rains, and the opening of the Government stores. Hitherto Mr. Weekes had been reserving his stock in order to encourage as much as possible private importations which had set in from Patna, Revelgunge, and

Hajipore. The early setting in of the rains has now, Mr. Weekes says, altered the state of affairs very materially, and it is now no longer urgently necessary to foster private trade, and there is no fear of underselling the traders. Rice from Patna of a fair sort was selling in some of the bazars at 13 seers, and another large bazar visited by Mr. Weekes, was abundantly supplied with grain from Motiharee, Revelgunge, Gobindgunge, &c. Prices have fallen considerably, "and there is an abundant supply of food-grains in the bazars. Sowings have been carried out to a great extent; in fact the state of agricultural affairs has almost entirely changed in little more than one fortnight." This account of the prospects of the sub-division is decidedly, in my opinion, satisfactory. Mr. Weekes, however, takes a less favorable view of affairs. He says: "the state of the people is such, that I can not be certain what a day may bring forth, and at present the orders to introduce task-work as much as possible on relief works (and mine are almost entirely village works), are causing me much anxiety. I do not think it advisable to reduce relief works, rather the contrary. In spite of the introduction of task-work as much as possible, the numbers are increasing; about one-eighth of the whole population depend for their support, almost entirely on these works. The cultivators, especially the smaller ones, are very badly off, and extremely thin, not to say emaciated. I am giving loans in many mouzahs, as they are much required to enable the ryots to sow, while the mahajuns are either exhausted, or are strangely short-sighted waiting till the crops appear and give good promise." If Mr. Weekes' village relief system is complete, and advances of grain are freely given, there can be little danger in reducing the number of relief works, especially as prices have fallen, and the supply of food-grains is abundant. Indeed not to do so would undoubtedly cause the relief works to compete injuriously with the demand for field labor which ought now to exist. Mr. Weekes' attention has also been drawn to Circular No. 3667—S.R., dated 8th June, which especially provides for laborers who have no present means of subsistence.

From Bettiah, Mr. Samuells reports that the Government rice is being freely bought. The sales amount to about 6,000 maunds per week, and the demand is steady; private importation to a small extent had commenced. The condition of the people continues good; agricultural operations are going on briskly. The dhan crop is reported to be coming up well, and much waste land has been taken up. No difficulty had as yet been experienced as regards seed-grain. The following table shows the rates at which food-grains have been procurable.

No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.

					Seers.
Rice (cheapest clean)	...	...	...	...	15
Wheat, coarse	...	...	...	...	12½
Barley	...	...	...	...	17
Cheena	...	...	...	...	13
Maize	...	...	...	...	14
Gram	...	...	...	...	14½
Oorid	...	...	...	...	12
Moong	...	...	...	...	14
Arhur	...	...	...	...	16
Seed-rice	...	...	...	...	19
Kodo ...	...	...	...	...	20

No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.

					Seers.
Rice No. 1	...	...	...	...	9¾ to 10½
" 2	...	...	...	...	11 to 12
Barley	...	...	...	...	15 to 16
Maize	...	...	...	...	14½ to 16½
Wheat	...	...	...	...	10 to 12½
Gram	...	...	...	...	14½ to 16
Peas	...	...	...	...	11½ to 16½
Arhur	...	...	...	...	15 to 16½
Cheena	...	...	...	...	14½
Kodo	...	...	...	...	25
Oorid	...	...	...	...	12½ to 15½

No. 3, Gobindgunge sub-division.

Not given.

No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.

Rice No. 1	...	...	...	...	8½ to 9½
" 2	...	...	...	...	10 to 12
Maize	...	...	...	...	14 to 16
Barley	...	...	...	...	15 to 18
Wheat	...	...	...	...	12 to 14
Gram	...	...	...	...	14

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The following is the list of relief works and the number of persons employed thereon.

Circle No. 1.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Motiharee to Katkenwa, sections Nos. 1 and 2	7,988	8,729	2,995	19,712	1,404
Narkatya to Lakhowra	4,084	6,081	1,261	11,426	879
Tank at—					
Lakhowra	2,194	3,058	565	5,817	484
Patchgachia	1,210	1,766	787	3,763	313
Bungru	1,352	1,654	41	3,047	254
Jathur... ..	1,437	1,794	1,108	4,339	434
Jagirha	1,906	2,401	585	4,952	353
Repairing Hajeeapore road	4,034	2,539	1,717	8,290	753
New road Godhra to Moduchupra	1,734	1,642	1,583	4,959	418
Motechary to Segowlee	3,510	4,166	1,572	9,248	682
Motechary to station road	2,248	3,384	740	6,372	1,274
Tank at—					
Segowlee	69	214	58	341	113
Bungura	292	790	286	1,358	223
Patchrooka	672	1,524	530	2,727	227
Chiknowta	1,109	2,844	1,111	5,064	422
Semrah	583	1,382	584	2,549	196
Road Segowlee to Roxoul	15,118	13,654	7,097	35,869	2,562
Ramgurwa to Adapur	88,72	3,045	3,992	16,100	1,150
Bhowra to Roxoul... ..	2,978	1,592	1,997	5,567	977
Tank at—					
Sessowria, alias Ramgurwa	6,887	6,007	3,666	17,462	1,247
Sakhar	12,303	6,731	2,210	21,244	2,124
Luchmipore	985	1,548	551	3,084	440
Pushrampore	5,141	8,880	625	14,646	1,046
Sunkar Saria	5,982	6,802	644	16,428	1,173
Segowlee Cantonment	2,300	11,628	5,322	19,250	1,480
Tank at—					
Narkatya	9,428	18,140	2,452	30,320	2,165
Purushlampore	5,116	7,715	1,169	14,000	1,000
Orya... ..	2,542	5,398	612	8,552	712
Chumarya	669	1,235	182	2,086	417
Korya or Moorthya	1,748	4,607	437	6,792	568
Chundermor	2,345	5,086	749	8,180	671
Mohowwa	1,477	3,455	431	5,363	412
Shrepore or Moorthya	4,424	10,834	1,609	16,867	1,204
Jaysingpore	5,220	6,416	1,751	13,387	1,115
Road Sugaon to Turkolea	16,642	18,090	8,205	42,937	3,578
Narkatya road	530	929	274	1,733	577
Motiharree town	7,336	6,061	111	13,508	964
Tank at—					
Pahlwa	7,346	5,145	650	13,141	938
Murthya	4,966	3,544	715	9,225	768
Total				430,204	30,727

Circle No. 3.

Mutgobordhon tank	1,474	1,012	888	3,374	241
Bhooputpore tank	1,429	1,184	775	3,388	242
Rajpore road	963	901	376	2,240	160
Pooran Chupra road	2,139	1,839	1,516	5,516	394
Sarangpore road	434	...	...	434	31
Hera Chupra tank... ..	1,144	677	515	2,338	167
Sembhoo Chuk tank	1,042	671	569	2,282	163
Hosenne road	1,378	899	481	2,758	167
Machargamu tank	4,317	1,163	2,276	7,756	554
Road from Sutterghat to Gobindgunge	3,677	3,425	3,171	10,273	734
Road on Katuria	4,679	4,000	3,441	12,180	870
Road on Dilwarpore	3,362	2,235	1,109	6,706	479
Road from Byra Dowla	168	...	...	168	12
Tank at—					
Tajpore	1,051	873	583	2,508	179
Tajpore Monia	3,351	2,633	1,926	7,910	565
Katurea tank	424	683	200	1,316	94
Belwa Madho tank	987	746	773	2,506	179
Ahrowha tank	2,597	2,273	1,031	6,901	486
Bettiah Basunt tank	1,041	742	443	2,226	159
Gopee Chupra	1,153	820	351	2,324	166
Patti Jussowlee	2,046	3,307	1,985	7,338	567
Doomra tank	1,047	874	861	2,782	213
Thannah Kessoria tank	874	536	256	1,666	119
Goorgamma tank	1,147	753	453	2,353	168
Kytholea	667	440	289	1,416	89
Bhutwa	2,501	3,710	1,393	7,604	536
Ahimon Chupra tank	853	640	593	2,086	149
Bakree Mahesi	3,317	2,856	2,395	8,568	612
Khajooria tank... ..	1,452	873	965	3,290	235
Pursonah	569	347	554	1,470	105
Newton	1,147	756	435	2,338	167
Chund Pura	1,764	2,946	400	5,110	385

Circle No. 3.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Dapwa tank	2,051	1,570	1,303	4,914	851
Road from Tirkowlia to Sungrampore ...	5,679	4,030	2,401	12,110	865
Bahowara Money tank	1,350	901	703	2,954	211
Rampoorwa tank	2,247	2,149	1,666	6,062	433
Jomooniah "	2,701	917	498	4,116	294
Julwah "	1,409	1,781	1,010	4,200	300
Khogoreah "	1,748	1,320	894	3,962	283
Pakhra "	2,801	2,195	1,570	6,566	469
Bungrah "	1,852	1,427	1,061	4,340	310
Walaha "	5,171	1,261	969	3,794	271
Barah "	1,151	809	512	2,502	183
Turrunah "	4,796	3,092	1,408	9,296	664
Synurah "	3,311	2,587	1,844	7,742	553
Kooswah "	2,413	1,922	1,503	5,838	417
Nagurgamu "	623	477	408	1,498	107
Bungghat "	2,033	1,746	1,485	5,264	376
Mahooah "	2,276	1,803	1,381	5,460	390
Seetulpore "	2,715	2,234	1,729	6,678	477
Parur "	2,565	2,130	1,033	6,328	452
Sisswah Asage "	1,821	1,513	712	4,046	289
Kola Belwa "	2,732	1,815	927	5,474	391
Putkhowha "	2,705	1,776	783	5,264	376
Bedihur tank "	4,211	2,491	1,144	7,846	559
Beshonpore tank	5,703	1,714	745	8,162	583
Gownrah "	1,853	1,341	1,370	4,564	326
Berrundeah "	4,784	3,570	2,356	10,710	765
Siswah Bosunt "	1,111	977	636	3,024	216
Chukea tank "	3,021	1,713	580	6,244	446
Dhurne Chupra "	1,612	1,009	1,495	4,116	294
Bhown Chupra road "	2,044	2,948	1,140	6,132	438
Rannee Chupra tank "	1,811	1,302	1,003	4,116	294
Purree tank "	449	390	247	1,086	78
Burhurwa "	917	768	637	2,352	168
Kullyanpore "	5,833	3,677	1,522	11,032	788
Sorethpore "	11,102	8,563	6,025	25,690	1,835
Moharance "	3,120	2,356	1,291	6,767	482
Deccaha "	4,271	3,684	3,547	11,502	813
Rangur "	3,513	2,729	1,486	7,728	552
Seetacoond "	3,562	4,597	1,929	10,088	692
Kotwa "	3,514	2,707	1,801	8,022	573
Modhorapore tank	2,346	1,792	1,238	5,376	384
Wochedeb "	313	238	205	756	54
Mohunda "	2,072	3,541	603	6,216	444
Jagerha "	1,807	1,213	620	3,640	260
Siswah Putun "	3,717	2,019	298	6,034	431
Sagur Choraman "	1,567	1,090	633	3,290	235
Bullubpore tank "	1,313	967	476	2,756	197
Tajpore tank "	1,120	987	723	3,130	224
Sekunderpore tank "	1,927	1,601	1,302	4,830	345
Gunesi Sersa "	745	604	537	1,946	139
Burhurwa tank "	2,847	1,968	1,333	6,148	432
Burwa tank "	1,711	945	1,040	3,696	264
Jamoonapore tank "	1,387	1,361	1,158	3,906	279
Manonpore tank "	1,411	1,207	1,092	3,710	265
Total ... ..	...	...	...	539,468	39,902

Circle No. 2.

Motechary to Dhaka	20,320	13,736	7,162	41,218	2,944
Dhaka to Purneya	17,046	12,126	5,370	34,542	2,474
" north-east boundary	360	270	142	772	55
Pakree to Seeraha	2,158	2,411	1,092	5,661	425
Pareywa to Itwahut	10,189	9,777	3,843	23,709	1,698
Chyta to Seeraha	3,650	3,735	723	8,108	579
Modhubunghat	2,781	2,864	1,078	6,723	480
Seeraha Ferry to Pakree	1,229	1,194	315	2,738	195
Ghorashan to Kul Kenwa	14,513	12,033	6,145	32,691	2,335
Purneya to Tilhara	17,092	10,581	4,989	32,662	2,375
Dhaka to Pureywa	2,846	1,673	917	5,436	390
Modhubun to Seeraha	5,007	2,185	1,406	8,598	614
Seeraha to Barrah	9,294	5,632	2,225	17,151	1,225
Modhubun to Pathai	2,006	1,817	1,155	5,098	364
Pattahi to Modhubun	3,741	3,142	507	7,390	527
Meshi and Patalughat	1,446	1,031	789	3,266	233
Pattahi and Puddum Kair	11,818	6,185	2,366	20,369	1,476
" and Dhaka	6,131	5,572	1,552	13,255	917
Juman and Seeraha	6,500	2,621	627	9,748	698
Dhaka and Bhelwaghat	21,855	11,076	4,262	37,193	2,656
Chytaghat and Pattahi	2,995	10,853	105	14,953	1,068
Dhaka and Puddum Kair	26,494	9,430	3,670	39,594	2,828
Gunduck crossing	8,589	6,314	5,779	20,682	1,477
Popra Bridge	2,119	1,702	1,809	5,630	402
Bandar tank	951	540	713	2,204	159
Misrowlia tank	6,071	2,311	2,763	11,150	796
Barasunker tank	871	472	304	1,647	122
Champurpur tank	620	404	365	1,389	99

Circle No. 2.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Rhugbutpore tank...	4,932	2,314	1,431	8,707	622
Khanazudnuggur tank...	547	189	192	938	67
Seemra tank...	689	242	223	1,154	82
Sisawa Mungul tank...	647	108	180	1,035	74
Surata tank...	4,102	1,943	1,571	7,616	544
Meerpore tank...	253	1,346	671	2,270	162
Mohowha tank...	68	318	169	545	39
Gohre tank...	140	698	347	1,185	84
Rampore tank...	108	568	282	948	67
Lulchmepore tank...	50	651	322	1,023	73
Depty tank...	46	242	121	409	29
Modhoopore tank...	193	605	303	1,101	78
Byjnathpore tank...	140	747	348	1,235	89
Muttee tank...	220	1,315	677	2,212	158
Bars Joyram tank...	86	716	358	1,160	83
Kurturree tank...	36	482	241	759	54
Rampore (Baritolah)...	346	1,567	781	2,694	192
Huryarah tank...	406	414	358	1,178	84
Jhecktya tank...	1,368	1,742	1,602	4,712	337
Rajapore tank...	1,953	3,515	1,251	6,719	479
Koah tank...	508	344	308	1,250	89
Nukurdewah tank...	2,418	2,125	1,508	6,051	433
Bhowara tank...	708	513	446	1,665	119
Barramungeroo tank...	1,349	1,301	837	3,447	246
Solimpore tank...	2,342	30,35	2,967	8,344	596
Bhowanpore tank...	1,334	980	736	3,077	219
Nemoia tank...	504	445	116	1,065	76
Seemri tank...	989	123	97	1,209	86
Bhowanipore tank...	810	....	....	810	58
Bhatinia tank...	1,641	1,844	430	3,924	260
Gidowna tank...	1,695	12,81	315	3,291	235
Munjerwah tank...	1,365	112	263	1,770	126
Shaikhownah tank...	2,257	912	218	3,417	244
Champapore tank...	1,177	635	399	1,211	86
Jitwalia tank...	285	231	208	722	51
Bhogwanpoora tank...	434	247	307	988	70
Burhurwa tank...	210	113	220	543	38
Kurhumea tank...	728	517	600	1,845	131
Dewapore tank...	439	308	272	1,017	72
Bahulabpore tank...	239	171	198	608	43
Nurkuteah tank...	357	229	165	751	53
Putehpukri tank...	630	....	....	630	45
Poddomkair tank...	420	....	....	420	30
Poddomkair Factory tank...	1,040	785	675	2,500	178
Bokaney Puthre tank...	460	222	203	885	63
Seria Gopal tank...	2,268	1,071	1,018	4,357	304
Bessunpore Dulput tank...	691	450	826	1,967	140
Modhorapore tank...	2,109	1,156	1,121	4,386	318
Rajeypore tank...	719	428	1,275	2,422	173
Situlpatty tank...	1,406	585	499	2,590	184
Jodoopore tank...	639	351	317	1,307	93
Kurseah tank...	1,385	741	482	2,608	187
Jehooley tank...	2,013	1,636	1,712	5,361	383
Roopohara tank...	738	360	255	1,351	96
Bokaney Kullar tank...	1,881	1,372	721	3,974	283
Bokaney Khord tank...	3,937	3,001	1,240	8,198	585
Pepra Korundad tank...	2,376	888	1,080	4,344	310
Burhurwa tank...	918	364	198	1,480	106
Doomry Bijoo tank...	370	210	367	947	67
Hurriarna tank...	1,007	789	393	2,189	156
Sirownna tank...	590	344	534	1,468	106
Kooduria tank...	1,240	588	521	2,349	167
Balabarjoo tank...	2,432	1,520	1,900	5,852	422
Mulkowneah tank...	899	585	388	1,872	133
Chyta tank...	423	570	156	1,149	82
Mohamadiah tank...	531	798	712	2,029	145
Hosainpoor chuttu road...	897	939	408	3,244	190
Fazutpoor road...	160	122	107	389	27
Humarpoor to Koah...	868	277	292	1,437	102
Modoah to Mahomedpore village road...	389	213	109	711	51
Koah road...	199	94	111	404	28
Naracnpoor road...	289	347	214	850	60
Quargamah road...	430	147	139	716	51
Suhobazeah road...	86	4	4	94	7
Taterah road...	144	66	71	281	20
Rajapoor road...	85	8	28	119	8
Nukurdah road...	121	94	29	244	17
Employed on Government golahs...	2,589	....	....	2,589	185
Total				587,155	41,839

Circle No. 4.

Biahoonpoora Dhoomnagore " Jomoonia and	10,505	19,348	5,140	34,993	2,405
Hurdypatty tank.					
Lallgurn tank...	1,688	2,498	1,168	5,354	383
Woopadhes Tollah tank...	1,837	3,746	1,122	6,745	482

Circle No. 4.—(Continued.)

NAME OF WORK.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Saikhownah tank	2,637	457	710	3,804	271
Muthea "	566	1,007	247	1,900	186
Tilawa "	1,262	1,008	533	3,703	264
Kuttyah "	688	798	256	1,743	124
Lalsuriah road	1,694	2,389	779	4,802	347
Beybuneca "	1,740	2,066	498	4,304	307
Donwar "	1,020	1,352	535	2,913	208
Sehorwah "	1,434	1,370	479	3,283	235
Lukimpore "	1,145	1,835	655	3,635	261
Burwah "	1,113	1,912	685	3,740	267
Serookuhea "	1,716	3,559	1,143	6,418	458
Rajghat "	18,588	23,397	9,305	51,290	3,663
Ghona tank	1,078	3,560	470	5,714	408
Lagonaha "	2,088	2,872	506	5,556	398
Jubdoul "	798	1,066	166	2,030	145
Bessumberpore "	1,902	2,772	720	5,394	385
Lahuriah "	1,104	2,016	241	3,394	242
Tangrahee road	13,912	15,452	5,218	34,582	2,327
Chandputta "	4,096	9,778	1,958	15,832	1,130
Bugaha "	6,216	10,078	3,600	20,794	1,485
Burwat tank	7,870	10,176	1,690	19,736	1,409
Lowriah and Shikerpore	214	332	120	666	47
" and Rainnuggur "	51	180	18	253	18
" and Churhuree road	2,122	2,970	1,686	6,778	484
Churhuree and Pursa road	3,814	8,786	1,350	13,950	925
Segowlee road	61	121	80	268	19
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	222,059	15,004

Circle No. 5, daily average, 11,949.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Lower Gunduk embankment	30,798	502	1,104	32,404
Upper Gunduk not received—				
The grand total number of persons employed is				1,811,890
The daily average is				141,369

In the Moteeharee sub-division, work has been reserved on the existing roads which will give employment to the end of the rains. Mr. Oldham writes on this head:—

"In my tour last week in the north of this sub-division, I took measures for rendering the work as unattractive as possible by reducing the rates, ordering occasional issues of other grain than rice, and other means suited to the exigencies of the different places. As task-work must now necessarily stop almost entirely, the work for the rains being generally turfing, dressing, and such patch-work, the rates may sink to the merest pittance. To provide for this change I have extended and relaxed my system of charitable relief."

The laborers are all paid in grain for six days in the week, and in pice on Sundays. The numbers on the works in this sub-division have not as yet decreased, nor have they done so in the Dhaka and Gobindgunge sub-divisions.

In the Bettiah and Ramnuggur divisions, however, a marked decrease has taken place. The workmen are paid throughout the district in grain, except every seventh day, when they receive pice. The High Level Canal has been commenced in the neighbourhood of Bugaha (Ramnuggur sub-division), and gives employment to about 3,000 persons daily.

As the work will not pass through one of the chief rice-growing tracts (Ramnuggur), and one which of all others, is the most subject to a deficiency of water-supply, its usefulness will be much curtailed, and the expediency of constructing it at all seems questionable, as it will involve a vast outlay (crossing as it does the water-shed of the country at right angles), and affording, it seems to me, but a very limited amount of benefit.

The irrigation officers are, however, best able to judge in the matter, and I presume they have fully considered the question.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Private importations continue to be made in the Gobindgunge, Dhaka, and Bettiah sub-divisions, but are not so brisk, it is reported, as in the previous fortnight, owing probably to the setting in of the rains, and the consequent heavy state of the roads. The rivers will, however, shortly rise, and fresh supplies will probably be imported. The bazars are all said to be well supplied, and prices have fallen.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

All the sub-divisions except Dhaka have their full allotments, and on a further inspection of the grain accounts, it is clear that the full amount allotted to this district has been received, and that the impression that the despatches were short by a lakh of maunds, is incorrect. Three out of the five sub-divisions have, it turns out, received more than their allotted amount, and more than was at first known, and the surplus will, if required, be transferred to the Dhaka sub-division.

The disbursement of Government grain is shewn below, and a subjoined statement gives the information required by Circular No. 3369—S.R., dated the 26th May.

<i>No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.</i>						
Up to date of last return.				During the Fortnight.		
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
36,791	9	5	...	To laborers	...	29,101 5 1
				To the public	...	38,858 19 14
				Charity ...	...	2,183 10 11
				Advances	...	7,539 16 10
<i>No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.</i>						
27,572	21	10½	...	To laborers	...	10,765 37 3
				To the public	...	361 24 12
				Charity ...	...	266 12 12
				Advances	...	149 33 8
<i>No. 3, Gobindgunge sub-division.</i>						
7,991	12	8	...	To laborers	...	14,816 26 1
				To the public	...	610 17 4
				Charity ...	...	754 38 8
				Advances	...	838 21 0
<i>No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.</i>						
21,582	16	8	...	To laborers	...	8,511 29 0
				To the public	...	24,886 24 0
				Charity	...	3,765 38 0
				Advances	...	64 20 0
<i>No. 5, Ramnuggur sub-division.</i>						
35,145	20	0	...	To laborers	...	2,837 0 0
				To the public	...	6,405 0 0
				Charity	...	443 0 0
				Advances	...	5,102 0 0
Total				To laborers	...	66,032 0 0
				To the public	...	71,122 0 0
				Charity ..	...	7,413 0 0
				Advances	...	13,694 0 0
Upper Gunduk sold up to date ..				..	..	4,346 0 0
Grand Total				..	1,62,607	14 4

In the Motiharee sub-division as already reported, sales of grain have been going on without restriction. It is sold at all the golahs at the rate of 11 seers for clean rice to the public, and at 12 seers to relief committees and laborers. The sales, Mr. Oldham reports, have everywhere sensibly declined within the fortnight. This he at first attributed to the large quantities already issued on the works and to the public; to the expectation of advances being given on the largest scale; and also that the rates would fall. The state of the bazar, however, is now quite enough to account for it. The anticipated rush on the frontier golahs at Addapore and Kutkenwa, has not taken place, the sales at both these golahs having been, on the contrary, inconsiderable. The largest issues have been from the golahs at Sripore and Lukowra, both of which Mr. Oldham has had to replenish. These golahs are on the borders of the Dhaka sub-division, and the bulk of the grain expended from them, has been imported thither.

The principle on which sales have been conducted (i.e., without any restrictions), has been separately reported, and orders solicited. The effect of these sales has been to supply the bazars freely, and they have now, as stated above, declined.

In the Dhaka and Gobindgunge sub-divisions, the sales to the public have not been on so large a scale, but are going on briskly in the Bettiah and Ramnuggur sub-divisions. In Ramnuggur, Mr. Howe is carrying out a scheme to effectually provide for any possible outbreak of distress in the rains.

The scheme consists in having several "small and well-selected reserve storage sites," so that sales of grain may be extended at any moment in the interior, to meet all demands for charitable requirements, and to make further advances. According to this arrangement, each large tuppa will have four centres, and each small one two; small supplies of grain will be stored at these centres, and kept on the zemindar's security. Should these stores run out they can be replenished by means of pack-bullocks and ponies, which are easily obtainable. The system will be supervised by the tehsildary and group officers. The reserve golahs will be constantly visited by the tehsildars and sub-inspectors, and the distribution made in their presence, and on their responsibility. This arrangement, combined with the large tucavee advances already made, and to be made, will, Mr. Howe considers, effectually provide against any unforeseen outbreak of distress.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

About 5,000 maunds have been advanced in the Motiharee sub-division under the system fully described in the last narrative. These advances will be completed within the month. Baboo Doorgaprosad of Mudhoobunnee has purchased 3,000 maunds of Government grain for his ryots, in Mr. Oldham's division, and consented to distribute 1,500 more in Mr. Kilby's. Messrs. McQueen, Begg, and Edwards have received advances and made considerable loans to their ryots, and many petty maliks have received advances for the same purpose; the Bettiah Raj has also promised to stand security for 8,000 maunds in this sub-division, and for 5,000 in Gobindgunge. In the latter sub-division Messrs. Macleod of Pipra, Gibbon of Tirkowlia, and Shaw of Rajpore, have all given great assistance in the distribution of loans of grain to the people, by taking advances from Government for that purpose. In the Bettiah sub-division, a few zemindars have taken advances of grain during the fortnight, and Mr. Hudson of Parsa factory, is making considerable advances to the ryots of that circle.

The following sums have been expended under this head during the fortnight :—

1. For storage of grain	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2. Assistance to ryots	...	...	...	...	7,215
3. Land Improvement	...	...	...	...	1,058

The total amount expended up to date under these heads is—

					Rs.	A.	P.
1.	...	...	...	...	1,39,000	0	0
2.	...	...	...	...	1,70,954	0	0
3.	...	...	...	...	76,355	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The subjoined table will show the numbers who receive relief under this head, and I have nothing to add to what has been reported in former narratives. This form of relief will probably have to be largely extended during the rains, as out-door relief work must inevitably be curtailed, and with this view Mr. Oldham is placing small stores of grain in villages liable to be isolated by the floods, and Mr. Howe as already described, has commenced a similar system in his district. Mr. Howe's report has not yet been received. Its non-arrival, has, I am sorry to say, been occasioned by Mr. Howe's illness, which has been brought about by exposure to the weather. It will be forwarded on receipt.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 22,62,096-7-10.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—

<i>Relief Works.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, East Chumparun	...	...	...	34,294	0	0
Mr. Weekes	...	...	...	9,000	0	0
Baboo Woodit Sing	...	...	...	300	0	0
Total				43,594	0	0
<i>Charitable Relief.</i>						
Mr. Oldham	...	...	...	110	0	0
Dr. Cullen	...	...	...	100	0	0
					210	0
<i>Establishment, &c.</i>						
Under Colonel Boulderson	...	...	...	86	0	0
„ Mr. Howe	...	...	...	453	1	9
„ „ Oldham	...	...	...	660	4	6
„ „ Weekes	...	...	...	1,087	5	1
„ the Collector for pay of sweepers	...	...	...	21	0	0
Famine establishment at the Sudder station	...	...	...	214	0	0
Pay of Gokoolkissen Singh	...	...	...	200	0	0
					2,721	11
<i>Construction of Golahs.</i>						
Baboo Juggeshur Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector	...	...	...	241	15	0
					241	15
<i>Assistance to Ryots.</i>						
Nur-ing Persad Tewary	...	...	...	4,500	0	0
Mursurungeer	...	...	...	199	0	0
Luchmun Chowdary	...	...	...	150	0	0
Jogomohun Messur	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
Kallypersad	...	...	...	875	0	0
					7,215	0
Land improvement	...	...	...	...	1,058	0
Grand total to end of fortnight					23,17,137	2

Statement showing the number of persons receiving charitable relief.

Where or by whom relieved.					Number of persons relieved.
Ramgurwa	...	...	...	...	110
Sugaon	...	...	...	...	79
Surkoliah	...	...	...	...	108
Motiharee Factory	...	...	...	...	156
By relief inspector of northern part of sub-division No. I	...	...	...	...	169
By relief inspector of southern part of sub-division No. I	...	...	...	...	13
By Duhosoho committee	...	...	...	...	123
Motiharee town...	...	...	...	...	1,827
„ poor-house	...	...	...	...	674
„ hospital	...	...	...	...	27
Ramgurwa division	...	...	...	...	42
* Dhaka sub-division, home relief	...	...	...	...	1,478
At relief centres	...	...	...	...	2,325
On account of spinning cotton	...	...	...	...	105
† Gobindgunge sub-division	...	...	...	...	2,616
Bettiah	...	...	...	...	1,023
Loharia	...	...	...	...	429
Dhookraha	...	...	...	...	621
Lalsariah	...	...	...	...	57
Munpore	...	...	...	...	223
Putjeerwa	...	...	...	...	296
Pursah	...	...	...	...	978
Bettiah poor-house	...	...	...	...	130
Ramnuggur	...	...	...	...	2,055
Total					15,664

Crime Return.

Dacoity—				
Heading Nos. 30 and 41 of	{ 1872	...	...	2
Part I	{ 1873	...	...	3
	{ 1874	...	...	1
Robbery—				
Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of	{ 1872	...	...	0
Part I	{ 1873	...	...	0
	{ 1874	...	...	0
Theft, excluding cattle-theft—				
Heading No. 43	{ 1872	...	...	14
	{ 1873	...	...	16
	{ 1874	...	...	24
House-breaking—				
Heading Nos. 35 and 36	{ 1872	...	...	27
	{ 1873	...	...	29
	{ 1874	...	...	46
Total				
	{ 1872	...	...	43
	{ 1873	...	...	48
	{ 1874	...	...	71

* No details received.

† No details received.

Statement shewing the Storage of Government Grain in the District of Chumparun on the date nearest to the 13th June, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of transport.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.				
I.—Motiharee	11th June 1874	Mds. 1,55,000	Mds. S. C. 1,46,722 0 0	Mds. S. C. 38,858 19 14	Mds. S. C. 2,193 10 11	Mds. 7,539 16 10	Mds. S. C. 29,101 5 1	Mds. S. C. 77,682 12 4	Mds. 2,000	Mds. 50,000	
II.—Dhaka	11th "	2,10,000	1,10,968 0 0	381 24 12	266 12 12	149 33 8	10,765 37 3	11,543 28 3	15,040	1,000	
III.—Gobindgrange	18th "	1,24,000	1,34,864 0 0	610 17 4	754 38 8	838 21 0	14,816 28 1	17,020 22 13	Nil.	15,500	
IV.—Bettiah	11th "	1,11,000	1,28,334 21 0	24,896 24 0	3,765 38 0	64 20 0	8,511 29 0	37,229 1 0	Nil.	10,000	
V.—Rannagur	.....	2,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Gunduk	10th "	1,50,000	14,44,724 0 0	4,346 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,346 0 0	.....	.....
Total	Total	10,00,000	6,67,612 21 0	69,063 5 14	6,970 19 15	8,592 11 2	63,195 27 5	1,47,821 24 4	17,000	76,500	

No. 1942F., dated Champarun, the 18th June 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Champarun,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

IN continuation of this office No. 1915F, dated the 15th June 1874, I have the honor to submit Mr. Howe's narrative for the week ending 13th June which has just come to hand. The delay in its submission has been caused (as stated in my narrative), by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which rendered Mr. Howe physically unable to write the report.

2. The account given by Mr. Howe of the present state of the sub-division and its prospects, is on the whole very encouraging. The spontaneous decrease in the numbers on the relief works, and the return of the people to "their ordinary occupations" is very satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to learn that the supply of seed-grain is not so limited as Mr. Howe at first thought. The provision of 25,000 maunds made by Government, is on its way to Ramnuggur, and should by this time have arrived.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874, for the Ramnuggur sub-division.

A.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

During the last fortnight heavy rain has fallen throughout the sub-division; in fact it seems as if the regular rains had set in. In consequence of this, the people have commenced field-work, and (as will subsequently be shown), the numbers on our works have very largely decreased. Fields are everywhere being ploughed; sowings have also commenced, and there is in consequence a marked improvement in the condition of the people. The decrease in numbers on our works was spontaneous, and this, I think, is a very good sign. In order, however, not to compete with agricultural labor, I, immediately after the rainfall, reduced our rates, and this had a beneficial effect. At present the laborers consist chiefly of women and children, for whom, however, field-work will soon become available.

There will, I fear, be a deficiency of seed-grain, even for the bhadoi crop; a deficiency of probably about one-third in certain localities. We have, with Commissioner's sanction, determined to make no cash advances for seed-grain, *first*, because such advances could not increase the quantity of seed-grain in the sub-division, but would only affect its distribution; and *secondly*, because if advances in cash were made at all, every one applying would have to receive, there being no time for very detailed enquiries. The plan of obtaining seed-grain from Nepal has, I regret to say, failed, because as soon as it became known that seed-grain was required in this part of the country, the Nepalese raised their prices, so that it became impossible for the planters who were willing to take advances, to import except at a loss. Neither would it have been of any use under these circumstances to purchase for Government. Another reason why the price of seed-grain rose so much in Nepal, in the district of Mewulpore, was because other distressed districts in Nepal made large indents for seed-grain on that district. Still I think a certain amount of seed-grain from Nepal has found its way to the northern tuppahs, about which I feel less anxious. In the east also, I am glad to be able to report that there is more seed-grain for the bhadoi than I had anticipated, and it was more from the deep-rooted impression (both on the part of ryots and holders of seed-grain), that Government would make cash advances, that the seed has hitherto been withheld. We have throughout endeavoured to impress on the people that no cash advances would be made for seed-grain; that if our grain arrived in time it would be sold or advanced as tucavee, but that under all circumstances the people must do their best in this matter for themselves. To the very last, however, they would not believe this, but now that they see we are firm, and that there is no seed-grain in our stores, they are, I am glad to say, exerting themselves, and we may therefore hope that the deficiency will only be confined to a few localities, and that generally there will be more than we had anticipated. The north and east (the latter including the south-eastern tuppahs) will be best off; the deficiency will be most in the Ramnuggur circle (*i.e.*, tuppahs Chungwan, Jamoulee, Chankee and Deorar, and to a lesser extent in Bassura also).

For the Aghanee crop, there will probably be still less seed, as it proved an almost entire failure; but when the time for sowing comes, the 25,000 maunds promised will have arrived, and we shall be comparatively safe.

During the fortnight, the Sanitary Commissioner (Dr. Coates), visited Ramnuggur, and inspected the people receiving relief work at our poor-house, the patients in hospital and the town of Ramnuggur. He also examined a few villages near Ramnuggur. His report has been forwarded separately, but as it throws considerable light on the condition of the people, I think a few extracts will not be out of place.

Writing of the town of Ramnuggur, Dr. Coates remarks: "The town is evidently becoming depopulated; the people are thin and squalid looking; and there is a conspicuous absence of children. There are many huts in ruins, and no new ones are being built. Of the 126 recipients of relief at the poor-house, 80 were emaciated, and of the children, 11 were anasarcaous, distinctly the result of scarcity. Two of the sick in hospital had that day died from dysentery,—one a young, the other a middle aged man. The hospital records

show 40 per cent. admissions from fever, 12 per cent. from diarrhoea, and 9 per cent. from dysentery. I went through two of the villages to the east of Ramnuggur to see the tank-workers. As the morning had been so rainy, a few only were present. I found three out of 15 of these in a state of ancomia. I expect many other villages further off than these are in a worse state of health. Doubtless, this is largely due to the fever and spleen enlargement which are here endemic. Nevertheless a week's short rations or inferior food would be fatal to a great many. On my return here (Bettiah), I inspected *en route* the workers at the Soobya tank, and those at Loureah, and on the Pursa road. The nearer I got to Bettiah, the healthier the people were. All officers in charge of centres have reported the absence of epidemics; also that cattle are free from disease."

This description of the condition of the poor receiving relief at the Ramnuggur poor-house applies to all those to whom charity is given in the sub-division, for the 126 examined by Dr. Coates were but samples of the rest, and by no means the worst conditioned. Small-pox is not noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner; but the omission seems accidental, as it has been, and still is, very severe, though it has decreased slightly since the rainfall. Colonel Boulderson reports that the health of the people in the eastern circle is generally good, and this is also the case in the west, from which I have just returned. The most sickly part is the central circle, and the whole sub division is very unhealthy in August and September.

Price-currents.

The following are the prices prevailing in the eastern circle :—

Names of places.	Rice.	Dál, oorid.	Gram.	Jhow, Bhoota.	Wheat.	Barley.
			Seers.		Seers.	
Bhowra	8 and 9	.....	13½	.....	12	16
Chunputeah	8½	11½	13	.....	.....	.
Loureah	9 to 11	12½	14	16	13	17

In this circle rice can still be obtained, but at high prices, and not in large quantities. In Ramnuggur no rice can be obtained except Government rice. Dál (oorid) is selling at 10½ seers, and atta 8½; gram (hardly procurable), 13; gehum, 12½; makai, 14. All these grains are, however, obtainable in small quantities, and both here and in the west the people depend almost entirely upon Government grain. No price list has been received lately from Bugaha, owing probably to the rise of the rivers; but having lately returned from Bugaha, I have ascertained that Ramnuggur prices and those prevailing at Bugaha are nearly equal, and that grain of all kinds are not easily procurable. Under circular No. , dated the various markets will be watched, and should any importation take place, the procedure laid down in that circular will be adopted.

Sales of Government Grain.—There has been a decrease in sales by 829 maunds 33 seers during this as compared with the last fortnight. The reason of this appears to be the large payments in kind on our works. Hitherto bunniahs who had purchased our grain supplied our laborers, and these sales were treated as "sales to the general public." Some laborers receive payment in kind; they have neither the means nor the incentive to purchase, and hence necessarily there must be a slight diminution in the amount sold. But this does not, I think, show that our grain is in less demand, or that sales have in reality fallen off, for the amount sold is large, and the decrease such as must necessarily follow the introduction of payment in kind.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The statement sent with this report shows that our daily average has fallen from 31,880 to 11,949, *i.e.*, it shows a reduction of nearly two-thirds. This very satisfactory result, *viz.*, the spontaneous diminution in the numbers on our works is, I think, due in a great measure to the large tucavee advances we have made. A large proportion of our laborers are cultivators, who but for advances would have had no means of subsistence while preparing their fields. Colonel Boulderson, referring to this subject writes:—"The greater portion of the people have returned to their ordinary occupations, and a more settled state of things is fast replacing the anxiety and bustling for relief-employment which lately prevailed here. Advances of grain have everywhere been pushed on, and this, with the free disposal of rice through all the bazars, has had the effect of enabling cultivators to subsist while engaged in field-work. Our attendance has decreased to our normal standard before the great crowding on our works began in April.

These remarks, which apply to the whole sub-division, correctly describe, I think, the exact position of affairs. In Ramnuggur the distress reached its height in March; in Shikarpore in April. Before this the cultivating classes had not resorted to our works in large numbers; it was only when distress had reached a certain point that they were compelled to work. Now our works show the usual attendance before the distress among the cultivating classes was severely felt. But as during the time they worked they had no means of subsistence except their wages (as was shown on several occasions), they could not

at the commencement of the rains have left the works unless some provision had been made for them. This, however, had been done by the advance system, and the free disposal of rice, and the consequence is that our works have naturally diminished, and that the people have been able to "return to their ordinary occupations."

Payments have now everywhere been made in kind, and the measure has been very successful.

Those who now attend our works are either women and children belonging chiefly to the cultivating classes, or those who in ordinary times subsist by labor. For the former, work in the fields will be found very soon when weeding operations commence; the latter will require help more or less throughout the rainy season. A good many of those also will find employment in the fields, but we shall continue our works for those of all classes who may still for any reason remain on our hands. To prevent competing with agricultural labor, I have reduced our rates, and this has had a beneficial result. With the Commissioner's sanction we have made arrangements to pay rations for any days when, from a continuance of the rain, work is impossible, and when those who have nothing but labor to look to will be without employ. It is, however, anticipated that a still larger reduction will take place, and that provision of this nature will have to be made for a few only.

D.

The following statement shows the amount of grain now actually stored in our golahs :—

					Mds.	S.	C.
Ramnuggur	...	...	...	...	86,741	36	0
Bugaha ..	...	...	...	...	77,094	21	12
Harnatur	...	...	...	...	15,049	27	0
Chankee	...	...	...	...	6,922	8	12
Chamardeeha	...	...	...	...	8,426	3	0
Shikarpore and Bhoura	...	...	...	...	23,782	20	4
Total					2,18,016	36	12

E.—ADVANCES TO ASSAMEES.

These have nearly been completed, and all distributions will be made before the heavy rains set in. During the fortnight we distributed 5,102 maunds, and there now remains only a small amount to be distributed, both under the Rajah's security and in other estates.

From the beginning we have advanced 21,207 maunds 18 seers 6 chittacks, and this large amount, distributed in every part of the sub-division, will go far to help the people through till the next crop is taken. In addition to the advances made by Mr. Gibbon, I think this provision has been ample, and what remains is chiefly a balance under the Rajah of Ramnuggur's security. Some advances are made payable by instalments under circular No. 481, and in order to have grain available in the interior during the rains, I have drawn up a scheme under which a sufficient supply will be kept in every tuppah in the custody and on the security of responsible zemindars. This will also guard us against any sudden outbreak of distress, and will be available for charitable purposes or for sales, should it be necessary to extend these in the interior.

The Commissioner in his late tour approved of this scheme.

Charitable Relief.—Special Report under section 5, Circular No. 3216—S.R.

Heading (b).—The number of recipients of charitable relief amounts now to 2,000 a day. These are persons so reduced by starvation and sickness, or so old and decrepit, that they cannot support themselves by work, and but for the assistance they have received from the charitable committee, the majority of them must have perished. When I came to Ramnuggur in January, their condition was pitiable, though then there were fewer, and even now, though they have been fed for some months, (and to me their condition seems much improved), Dr. Coates, Sanitary Commissioner, and others who have lately visited Ramnuggur, were much struck with their miserable appearance. Assistance in various ways besides food had to be given to many of these unfortunates. Women with little children they had not the strength to nurse, had to be fed with more nutritious diet than ordinary rice and dāl; children were often so weak that they could not digest their food, while many who came half-naked had to be clothed. All these wants have been fully met by the sub-division committee, and the sub-committees at Shikarpore and Bugaha. The expenditure therefore under heading (b) included the following detail :—1st, regular rations, i.e., rice, dāl, and salt; 2nd, special diet for those too weak to be able to digest ordinary rations.

The latter were especially necessary both in the cold season, (i.e., well into the middle of March) and at the beginning of the rains.

Besides the poor-houses, we have charitable centres, which I have increased to 14. The statement attached to this report shows the amount of grain used for charitable relief, the money value, the average number relieved, and the amount spent in cash. Of course there are always those who stay for a short time and then go to other places. Thus lately we have given relief to 80 starving persons who came from Gorukpore in a most pitiable condition, while a good many came from Nepal. The daily average, however, has now for some time been about 2,000. I think the number will increase, as the rainy season is very trying, and as many must necessarily be out of employ.

II. *Heading (c).*—Employment for paupers who cannot go to our relief works is, to as large an extent as possible, found at our poor-houses. This mode of relief can never be carried out on a large scale, as it would imply collecting large crowds at one place. It also requires a great deal of supervision at Ramnuggur. We have given employment of this nature to 80 persons, who receive extra food in payment. The principal work done is husking rice, grinding corn, and light work in repairing buildings, &c. During the rains I shall have employment for about 200 persons, and our poor-houses at Bograh and Shikharpore, where hitherto less has been done (a few dhenkees for husking rice only having been started), will give labor to about 60 or 70 persons each. The persons who mostly work are women and young children, or men who are too weak to go to roads. The amount of expenditure under this head is included in statement for heading (b), as the payments are in kind.

III. *Heading (d).*—Statement II shows the number of persons receiving relief of this nature. The following extracts from the register kept for this class of cases will best show the nature of relief afforded.

EXTRACT.

From 1 to 13.—“These are widows of good caste in very reduced circumstances, who during their husbands’ lifetime were well-to-do. In ordinary years they received help from their husbands’ relatives, and they also made a living by purchasing dhan when it was cheap, husking it in private, and selling it through their male relatives in the village. Most of them have a little property—the remnant of better times—and this year, when others could not help them, they sold their trinkets. At the best of times they have only just enough to live; at a time like this they are in the utmost distress. They cannot work on our roads, they will not receive charity, yet unless assisted they must starve.

These women are either Brahmans, Kayeths, or of high Mussulman castes.

No. 20 in the same register is one MirBhawul of mouzah Jogya; was formerly chowkeedar; was dismissed on account of old age; has three females dependent on him, and two children. Is in great distress, but will not beg.

Generally all cases to which relief has been given under this heading, are either women such as are described in the first extract, or old men of good caste who cannot work. In all we have 107 cases, and during the next few months the number will increase in all probability. It is a matter of great difficulty to discover these cases, as, unlike ordinary recipients of charity, they will not come forward, and will undergo almost any hardship sooner than receive charity pure and simple. Native gentlemen, members of our committees, *e.g.*, Mir Taur Alee and Shek Salamut Alee, have been of great assistance in finding out these cases. In a few cases relief has, under this heading, begun to sufferers by fire. This is a peculiar kind of distress in which relief is much required, but in which it is very difficult to discriminate between the deserving and undeserving, as all are so apt to exaggerate their losses. I have therefore hitherto proceeded very cautiously, but lately I have taken up this question systematically, and made careful inquiries, the results of which I will separately report upon. With the Commissioner’s sanction, relief under this heading has also been given to some village chowkeydars and gorceyets whose circumstances are peculiar; who from the nature of their duties cannot attend our works; who are as a rule wretchedly poor, and who generally have many depending upon them.

All assistance under this heading has hitherto been in grain. The amount expended and the numbers relieved will be shown in statement No. 2 attached to this report.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure of previous fortnight	..	.....			20,287	8	2
Ditto present fortnight	..	.....			9,326	5	9
<i>Details.</i>							
Public Works Department—							
Chankee road	..	305	0	0			
Jogcea tank	..	248	0	0			
Bugaha road	..	669	0	0			
Mujra tank	..	18	0	0			
Subya road	..	200	0	0			
					1,440	0	0
Circle officers—							
Colonel Boulderson	..	7,174	2	9			
Miscellaneous—							
Joint-Magistrate’s bungalow	..	102	0	0			
Building golahs	..	228	1	9			
Ditto hospitals	..	110	14	0			
Golah contingencies	..	9	15	9			
Establishment	..	261	3	6			
					712	3	0
Grand Total							
		.....			9,326	5	9

Statement I, showing charitable relief given under heading (d) corresponding with rule F of former orders referred to in special report on charitable relief.

Number of persons to whom assistance has been given under heading (d) ...	107
Nature of assistance ...	Advance in grain.
	Mds. S.
Total amount given ...	148 12
	Rs. A. P.
Money value of grain ...	423 11 5

• *Statement II, referred to in special report on charitable relief.*

Average daily numbers receiving gratuitous relief ...	2,055
	Mds. S. C.
Amount of grain used since beginning ...	1,706 33 4
	Rs. A. P.
Money value of this grain ...	4,900 7 9
Amount of cash distributed in charitable relief ...	81 13 9*
Amount spent in purchase of clothes, special diet, medical comforts, blankets, &c. ...	241 10 0†

List of Relief works in the Ramnuggur sub-division of Champaran district, and number of laborers during the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

Name of work.	Daily average number of	Daily average number of	Daily average number of children.	Total daily average.
Salbeya road, section 1 ...	19	68	4	91
Ditto, ditto 2 ...	68	315	54	437
Jogia tank ...	336	105	32	773
Sabeya tank ...	302	173	21	496
Bugaha road ...	288	595	165	1,048
Chankee tank ...	288	628	100	1,016
Moojoora tank ...	63	271	41	375
Charki road, section 1 ...	117	247	103	467
Ditto, ditto 2 ...	228	401	86	715
Samru road ...	68	131	27	226
Nurrowl tank ...	41	140	16	197
Bugaha to Hurnatar road ...	157	343	9	509
Malpoorwa to Bugaha road ...	97	179	3	279
Hurnatur road ...	88	136	30	254
Somgarh tank ...	100	278	46	424
Dhobree ,, ...	186	419	147	752
Total ...	2,446	4,729	884	8,059‡

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Ramnuggur sub-division of Champaran district, on the dates nearest to the 13th June, for which returns may be available.

1. Names of circles—Ramnuggur, Bugaha, Hurnatar, Shikharpore.	
2. Date for which figures are given—13th June 1874.	
	Mds. S. C.
3. Total allotment of Government grain ...	2,50,000 0 0
4. Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred to other districts ...	2,18,016 36 12§
5. By sale to public or laborers ...	23,128 21 0
6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape ...	1,706 33 4
7. By advances to ryots ...	21,207 18 6
8. By payment in kind to laborers ...	3,891 17 8
9. Total ...	49,934 10 2
10. Estimated grain receipt of the ending fortnight ...	20,000 0 0||
11. Estimated grain expenditure of the coming fortnight ...	12,000 0 0

* Grain began to be used in March. Previously we purchased rice and makai in the bazars and distributed it, hence this column.

† This does not include the Bugaha or Shikarpore expenditure, as details have not been received.

‡ The Shikarpore roads are not included, details not having been yet received. For Colonel Bouderson's report the total daily average is as noted below—3,890.

§ This is actually in store.

||Seed-grain.

W. A. HOWE,
On Special Duty.

No. 73F, dated Bankipore, the 10th June 1874.

From—G. E. PORTER, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Patna, on special duty,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the divisional famine narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 6th June.

2. During the period under review the early rains have fairly set in, and the rainfall has been general throughout the division. Chumparun was the first district that felt the good effects of the rain, which, coming from the north-west, appears to have clung to the hills, and to have poured in fertilising showers in the Terai sub-divisions. In the southern districts of the division the rainfall has not been so heavy. The following figures give the results:—

Chumparun	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	inches.
Tirhoot	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Shahabad	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Gya	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sarun	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Patna	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

The rain in Chumparun has been sufficient to set agricultural operations on foot, to diminish the numbers on the relief works, and generally to lighten the prospects of the district. In Tirhoot the rainfall appears to have been very eccentric and unequally distributed.

In Mudhoobunnee nearly 3 inches of rain fell; and the Collector writes that "in some places it is feared, if general rain comes on, that the lower lands will be submerged and no dhan sown." This refers more particularly to Singhea and part of Baherab.

In Shahabad sufficient rain has fallen for cultivation. A telegram was received from Arrah on the 8th instant that heavy rain had fallen on that day, which would do immense good.

The districts of Gya, Sarun, and Patna would be the better for more rain in parts; but the figures given above, taken as they are at the Sudder Stations, do not indicate the rainfall in other parts of the district. For instance, as regards the Patna district, nearly 2 inches of rain fell at Behar, more than an inch at Barh, and nearly an inch at Dinapore, whereas only half an inch was registered at head-quarters.

3. This general and opportune rainfall has undoubtedly done vast good. It has enabled the ryots to prepare their lands for the rice crop, which in many places, where the moisture is sufficient, has been sown: much land has been ploughed; indian-corn and other crops have been put in. There has been a general diminution in the numbers attending the relief works, but to what extent I am not in a position to say. The figures will be furnished with the next narrative. Some reports indicate that the rain has not thinned the relief works so much as was anticipated, and it is said that the liberal rates offered by Government are keeping back the cultivators from the fields. This is a matter for grave consideration; and in any case where it is found that the profits in the relief works are so high as to keep the laborers from the fields, the rates should be adjusted accordingly.

4. In addition to the good effects noted above, the rain has had a sensible influence on the price-current, the rates of which have fallen more or less in all districts. Statement A appended to this narrative shows the rates prevalent in the districts of this division on the 6th June.

The rates given for Tirhoot and Chumparun are the average rates, but of course they vary considerably in different parts of the districts; e.g., the price of rice in Tirhoot ranges from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; and so far as these two districts (Tirhoot and Chumparun) are concerned, the price-currents are no safe criterion in testing the pressure of distress, as in many parts the only grain in the market is Government grain, and the prices quoted in the lists are those at which the Government grain is being retailed to the starving people.

In regard to the other districts where private trade is active, I think the price-currents may be accepted as denoting the actual rates at which the various food-grains are obtainable; and although there may occur partial distress in isolated tracts, yet with food at these prices, with the large stocks of Government grain accumulated, and the elaborate machinery set on foot to inquire into the wants of the people and to bring relief to their very doors, I think we may safely say that no general distress can be apprehended in any of these districts. Special cases will be treated as they arise, and need not be touched upon in this report.

5. The following statement B shows the allotment, storage, and consumption of Government grain in the several districts of this division. The figures, so far as they go, are taken from the last district fortnightly narratives.

6. During the fortnight under review, Patna has despatched 23,000 out of 25,000 maunds ordered to be sent to Tirhoot. This leaves the Patna district with a balance of only 18,899 maunds, and orders have recently been issued by Government to send as much of this balance as can be spared to Tirhoot also.

7. As regards Sarun, the figures given in statement B are the same as shown in our last fortnightly narrative, being taken from the Collector's narrative for the period ending 16th May. In the last district narrative for the fortnight ending the 30th May, the grain statements promised in parts D and E have not been received, but it is apparent that during

last fortnight there has been a large expenditure of Government grain. I gather the following facts from the body of the report:—

Paragraph 27—

Grain sold to laborers	16,491
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Paragraph 36—

Advances to ryots in Sewan	5,950
Ditto in Karbala	20
				<hr/>
				22,461

Mr. Hodgkinson says that the amount distributed in advances will probably exceed 60 or 70 thousand maunds in the Hutwa Raj.

Mr. Drummond (paragraph 33) hints that more Government grain may be required; but I am inclined to think that the large stocks at his disposal, if judiciously distributed, ought amply to suffice for the requirements of his district.

8. As regards Gya, nothing need be said; the stores are sufficient to meet any ordinary contingencies.

9. Shahabad is still bringing in grain from the North-Western Provinces. The amount consumed up to date has not been given by the Collector. The figures have been called for.

10. With reference to Chumparun, there appears to be some unaccountable discrepancy between the amount said to have been despatched and the quantity received. The mistake, which is probably one in account only, is being inquired into. Meanwhile the stores in the district are large (more than 6½ lakhs of maunds), private trade from Patna, and other places is brisk, and will probably increase as the rains set in, and the prospects of the crops are most promising; so that, taking everything into consideration, I see no cause for anxiety. However, the situation of this district will be carefully watched, and on the first symptoms of any probable deficit in the food-supply, grain can be poured in by boat and steamer.

11. Lastly, there remains Tirhoot, the food-supplies of which district have occupied much attention during the fortnight under review.

Statement C appended shows approximately the despatches of Government grain up to date. From this it will be perceived that the 42 lakhs of maunds first allotted to Tirhoot have been probably more than made up by this time.

12. As the rains are approaching, orders have been issued to close the Futwa Ghât under Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, and the Chumpta and other adjacent ghâts under Captain Rennick. These ghâts will probably be closed in a few days. Under Colonel McGregor's orders the despatches of grain have been concentrated on Barh (Mr. Gray Glen), where the grain is crossed over the river by steamer or boat and taken by the State Railway to Durbhunga. On the 31st May, Ram Neerunjun and Company had about 52,000 maunds of grain to despatch in order to complete their contract of 5,64,000 maunds. This grain has been ordered to Barh; a large quantity has already arrived there; and the rest is, I believe, in transit. Of the 20,000 maunds of North-Western Provinces' grain originally intended for Gya, 5,000 maunds had been sent to Bukhtiarpore. Of this Gya took 333 maunds, and the remainder (4,667 maunds) was forwarded to Barh. There remained 15,000 maunds, of which 10,000 maunds have been received at Futwa and forwarded to Barh. The remaining 5,000 maunds were, when we last heard, waiting for carriage, but by this time they ought to have been loaded and may have reached the station. A large quantity of grain has been sent from Monghyr to Barh for Tirhoot during the past fortnight.

13. It has been the practice in previous divisional narratives to submit a statement in form D (annexed) showing, up to the latest date, the numbers employed on relief works and the expenditure of Government grain in the more distressed parts of Tirhoot and Chumparun. These figures were obtained by telegrams from the several sub-divisions. As stated in my last narrative, they came very irregularly and were prepared in various ways, so that their usefulness was diminished, and owing to their non-receipt the divisional narrative was often delayed.

The submission of these telegraphic despatches rendered it necessary for the sub-divisional officer to come in from his work in the middle of the fortnight; and as the information asked for was precisely the same as that furnished to Government the week before, the Commissioner has decided that these telegrams should be discontinued. This statement will not therefore appear in future narratives.

14. The Commissioner left head-quarters on tour on the 26th ultimo, and proceeded *via* Hajespore to Mozufferpore, and thence *via* Motiharee and Bettiah to Ramnuggur. His note on the working of the relief circles in the Tirhoot district has already been forwarded to Government, and therefore need not be included in this narrative.

15. In conclusion I give below a list of officers, both European and Native, who have been posted to famine work during the past fortnight, also the districts to which they have been sent, and the dates on which they reported their arrival to this office, and I propose in all future narratives to give a similar list for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor; at the

same time, as requested, I will report specially the arrival and posting of each officer as it occurs—

Name of Officer.	District to which posted.	Dates on which they reported their arrival to this office.
<i>Opium Assistants.</i>		
<i>From Mr. Abercrombie—</i>		
„ A. Elliot ...	Gya ...	27th May.
„ G. M. Gregory ...	Chumparun ...	1st June.
„ S. D. Jackson ...	Mozufferpore ...	29th May.
<i>From Mr. Carnac—</i>		
„ R. W. Nicholson ...	Durbhunga ...	3rd June.
„ Blair ...	Mozufferpore ...	not known.
„ Shaw ...	„ ...	„

NATIVE OFFICERS.

Moonserims.

Mohamed Yusuf ...	Mozufferpore ...	26th May.
Behari Lal ...	„ ...	26th „
Omrao Khan ...	Durbhunga ...	26th „
Ali Reza ...	„ ...	26th „
Gokul Pershad ...	Tirhoot ...	10th June.
Jhumân Lal ...	„ ...	10th „
Ajodheya Pershad ...	„ ...	10th „
Nageshur Proshad ...	„ ...	10th „
Farid Khan ...	Durbhunga ...	27th May.
Mukut Behari Lal ...	„ ...	28th „
Abdul Rahim ...	Durbhunga ...	30th „
Amir Chand ...	„ ...	1st June.
Bahadur Sing ...	„ ...	1st „

Tehsildar.

Ujagur Mull ...	Gya ...	1st „
Hossein Ali ...	„ ...	1st „
Kefaitullah ...	„ ...	3rd „
Mohamed Abdulla ...	Tirhoot ...	6th „

Naib-Tehsildar.

Tuffuzul Hossein ...	Gya ...	28th May.
Hinday Narain ...	Durbhunga ...	4th June.
Goor Narain ...	Mozufferpore ...	5th „
Kumardin ...	Durbhunga ...	6th „

Salootry.

Sabit Ali	2nd
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Besides these, two naib-tehsildars and two peshkars have been sent to Bhagulpore under Government orders No. 351—T.F., dated 27th ultimo.

A.

Price-current of Food-grains and Salt in the district of the Patna Division on the 6th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.											REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bulrush millet cumbao bajra.	Bulrush millet, cholum jowar.	Lesser millet, raj or murwa, and chacha.	Maize, or Indian- corn.	Gram.	Fire wood.	Salt.	
1	Tirhoot	11	15	9½	11½	.....	.....	13½	10½	13½	.....	7½	The figures show the average of 26 circles; common rice ranges from 8½ to 13½ seers.
2	Chumparun	12	15	9	12	.....	.....	16	15	14½	.....	8½	Average of 9 circles or marts.
3	Sarun	14½	17	7	12½	.....	18	15½	16	18	160	7	These are the prices at Chuprah.
4	Gya	12½	17	9	10½	.....	13½	16½	14½	15½	.....	6½	Prices highest at the head-quarter station (Gya.)
5	Shahabad	14½	17	8½	11	17	17½	20	16½	18	.....	7	Prices lowest at the head-quarter station (Arrah.)
6	Patna	16½	19½	12½	15½	.....	19½	.....	27½	30½	180	7½	

G. E. PORTER,

Offg. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

B.

Statement showing the Allotment, Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Patna Division.

DISTRICT.	Total allotment of grain finally sanctioned by Government Order No. dated.	Total quantity of grain actually stored at first in the district.	QUANTITY CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Total.	Balance in the district.	REMARKS.
			By sale to public.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to Ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By traf to other districts.			
Alus	57,500	47,687	3,758	...	.....	.....	25,000	28,012	18,809	* From the fortnightly narrative of 16th May.
Arjun	5,50,000	4,94,440	.....	134	2,204	641	.....	2,979	.....
Asya	1,09,500	1,46,380	3,549	141	.....	.....	.....	3,689	1,42,671	
Bahabad	1,27,000	67,037	Figures not given.					.....	.....
Chumpanun	9,12,300	7,73,581	52,621	6,090	18,645	82,401	.....	1,08,757	6,63,744	
<i>North Tirhoot.</i>										
Chetambarhee	12,50,000	8,04,069	19,833	2,127	2,260	1,358	.....	25,578	.....	27th May.
Chudhoobunnee ... ..	.....	6,01,676	1,26,367	12,738	1,825	228	.....	1,77,768	.....	22nd May.
Chayyah	6,40,000	5,35,908	81,461	17,469	3,033	136	.....	1,02,109	.....	27th May.
Churbhunga	13,99,000	7,55,196	1,03,484	54,258	1,827	1,638	.....	1,81,207	.....	25th May.

Returns from South Tirhoot not received.

G. E. PORTER,

Offy. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

C.

Statement showing approximately the despatches of Government grain.

DESTINATION.	Place from which grain is despatched.	NUMBER OF MAUNDS.		Total.	REMARKS.
		Rice mixed grain.	Mixed grain only.		
TIRHOOT	From Patna and Futwa vid Bunker Ghât.	20,35,408	1,07,450	21,42,858	Up to 29th May.
	Vid Barrh	14,69,189	17,173	14,86,361	Up to 28th May.
	Vid Mokameh	98,808	.....	98,808	Closed on the 6th May, no further despatches.
	Vid Monghyr, per Messrs. Fletcher and Dayer.	2,07,648	.....	2,07,648	
	Ditto per Major Waler and others	2,59,645	.....	2,59,645	Up to 31st May.
CHUMPARUN	From Patna and Futwa vid Bunker Ghât.	8,14,280	.....	8,14,280	These figures are the same as in previous statement. They are subject to correction. There is a discrepancy in the amount said to have been despatched and the quantity received in Chumpanun which is under inquiry.
	From Arrah	76,518	.....	76,518	
	By boat	77,177	.....	77,177	
FUTWA	Futwa Ghât	1,36,731	30,886	1,67,617	
		3,69,901	.....	3,69,901	
				5,37,518	

G. E. PORTER,

Offy. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

D.

Statement showing the numbers employed on Relief Works, &c., in the more distressed parts of Tirhoot.

Name of Sub-division.	Number of persons receiving charitable relief at poor-houses.	Number of persons receiving charitable relief at home.	Number of persons employed in public works.	Number of persons in relief works.	Number of golas opened.	AMOUNT OF SALES.		Amount expended on charitable relief.	ADVANCE TO RYOTS.		REMARKS.
						To laborers.	To the public.		In cash.	In kind.	
Tajpore ...	950	1,068	2,441	3,554	2	Mds. 123	Mds.	Rs. 137	Rs. Nil	Rs.	Telegram, 2nd June 1874.
Hajepore ...	.....	3,933	619	9,102	3	784	.....	.....	Nil	.....	Ditto, 8th June 1874.
Mudhoobunnee ...	20,539 by tickets.	1,585 cooked food.	80,224	1,13,537	.....	2,27	083	16,208	1,000	2,262	Paid in kind to laborers ... 802 Exchange for seeds ... 202 Total
Sitamarhee ...	106	8,356	14,084	24,202	90	11,178	14,595	.....	.....	4,833	Sitamarhee ... 35,808 Poopree ... 23,641
Poopree ...	.....	.....	1,736	61,577	.....	2,299	19,053	.....	.....	2,598	Returns not received from several circles, 8th June.
Ram Nagur ...	2,000	.....	27,975	3,905	.....	1,502	15,221	.....	.....	16,105	Payment in kind ... 1,054

G. E. PORTER,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Patna, on special duty.

A.

THE state of the district has improved during the past fortnight more than even I anticipated in my last narrative. The rains have set in very satisfactorily, and even in Bukhtiarpore there is not a single village but what has had a good downpour; seed which has been in the ground for the last month has all germinated, dhan as well as murwa,—the dhan that was scorched has already revived and lost the burnt-up appearance. Ploughing and sowing are going on rapidly all over the circle; janera is an inch above the ground. The people are in good spirits, anticipating that if they can only tide over the next six weeks with the help of Government, all will be well.

The distress which was manifesting itself in the north of the Begoooseraï sub-division has been well got in hand by Mr. Wilkins since he was relieved of his judicial work. The rain over there has been general, and the prospects are now good. Relief measures must continue until the reaping of the crop now sown, but not on any very great scale.

The temporary distress at Simultollah has yielded to the rain and to prompt relief measures: whilst it lasted it was really distress amongst the agricultural class, not professional beggars, and had the rains held off another week we should have had ten times the numbers on our hands. However, the rain has come down plentifully, the 600 who were being relieved have dwindled down of their own accord to between 60 and 80. This showed that the people were willing to work in their fields as soon as possible, and did not wish to eat the bread of idleness at Government expense if they could possibly help it.

Mr. Money has been riding about this part of Chokai lately, and now reports fields being ploughed everywhere. In some villages the *moris* or early nurseries of dhan, are planted, and the rice is sprouting well, and all the janerah which had been sown five days is coming up. The janerah crop is a most important one, as it grows very fast, and it is within the capacity of the humblest ryots and coolies to have their patches of it; by the end of July, when it will be ripe, all fear of distress will be at an end. In the meantime, however, the local bazars are scantily supplied, and Government rice is being moved down from the surplus golahs.

In the Luckeeseiraï circle the rain has been general, and cultivation is going on actively; janerah is springing up well, and in the homestead lands there is a good deal of murwa ready for transplanting.

B.

There is still work on the Chikinghat road, in the Bukhtiarpore circle, for another 15 days; one tank work (Rasulpore) has been closed, and two new ones opened, affording work to 1,797 laborers. Those incapable of work have already been disposed of in their respective villages.

In Begoooseraï, eight public and two private tank-works have been in full swing during the fortnight, and have afforded work to 302 persons. As those are finished, other works are being provided.

Ploughing and sowing have drawn off nearly all the people from the Jamooe works; but they can be resumed when the ploughing and sowing are over, until the harvest renders them no longer necessary.

C.

Private trade at Bukhtiarpore still continues very small. The sales of Government rice, to the extent of 3,000 maunds a month, amount, according to Mr. Manson's calculation, to more than one half of the monthly consumption of the whole population of the circle.

As might be expected, some of the 20,000 maunds I was moving from the surplus golah of Sheikpoora to Begoooseraï has been caught in the rain and damaged: I hear of only 147 bags so far injured, and hope that, as it is required for immediate consumption, even if some of it has got wetted it will be eaten before it has time to go bad.

Mr. Money is moving down small quantities of rice from the Secundra golah to Simultollah and Chokai.

D.

There is nothing new to report under this head. The enumeration of bags is still going on at Bukhtiarpore, but is not yet finished,—13,297 bags have been enumerated.

E.

Mr. Manson has advanced 485 maunds of grain to 12 zemindars, and 2,328 maunds to 1,181 ryots, within the Bukhtiarpore circle, and Mr. Wilkins has advanced 1,197 maunds to ryots in the Begoooseraï sub-division, and Mr. Currie has advanced 27,004 maunds to 6,370 ryots scattered over 275 villages.

F.

Throughout the Bukhtiarpore circle the distribution of rice to the poor at their own villages through the group superintendents was effected without the slightest confusion or misconception of orders. Mr. Manson has been through the greater portion of the villages, and was not accosted by a single pauper asking for relief, nor did he hear a single complaint against the persons through whom this relief has been given. Only the sickly and diseased and residents of other districts come to the poor-house.

In Begoooseraï the number of Tirhootees mentioned in my last narrative have been fed up, and sent to their houses with a supply of food sufficient to last them the journey.

At Jamoee there are only 20 to 50 professional beggars receiving relief, and the collection at Simultollah has been reduced to about 60.

At the head-quarters at Monghyr the Secretary of the relief committee, Colonel Murray, has been breaking up the poor-house and sending the people off with a 15 days' ticket; the lepers had previously taken their departure for fear of having personal cleanliness enforced upon them.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 1250 :—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamoee, and Begooseraï.

Sub-Committees.

Luckeeseraï, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(2) Special sub-division opened and officered :—

Jamoee.

(3) Luckeeseraï, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(4) Jamalpore Native gentlemen connected with the railway.

Chuprun Mr. H. Christian.

Bassoni „ J. Christian.

Gurpurah „ Hooley.

(5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily average number of persons relieved at the Relief Centres and Poor-houses in the District of Monghyr for the week ending the 13th June 1874.

Names of Relief Centres and Poor-houses.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	88	193	98	379
Sondhi	...	...	...	...	17	20	43	80
Gurpurah	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	13
Dowlatpore	...	...	...	...	13	8	15	36
Choarah	...	...	...	...	8	19	6	33
Berbegha	...	...	...	...	20	18	6	44
Sheikpoora	...	...	...	...	13	16	7	36
Begooseraï	...	...	...	...	44	39	35	118
Tegrah	...	...	...	...	19	55	22	96
Birpore	...	...	...	...	23	30	20	73
Bukhtiarpore	...	...	...	...	.....	2	4	7
Chuprun	...	...	...	...	Not received.			
Jamoee	...	...	...	...	17	17	11	45
Bassoni	...	...	...	...	Not received.			
Gumta	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...					.....	.....	.....	1,090

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure, as shown in last narrative .. Rs. A. P. 7,39,022 0 10

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Placed to credit of Public Works Department ..	1,66,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ..	35,649	7	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain ..	2,707	14	6
Advanced to Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain ..	2,037	9	6
Advanced to Captain Conolly ..	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor ..	3,89,986	1	7
Construction of golahs ..	2,154	6	4
Payment of golah establishment ..	2,994	13	6
Miscellaneous charges ..	75	0	0
Purchase of anchors ..	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ..	76,450	0	0
To municipalities ..	5,000	0	0
To zemindars for land improvement ..	44,740	0	0
Tuccavee advances ..	60,729	8	3
		7,39,022	0 10

Expenditure during the fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department ..	Nil.		
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor ..	1,08,028	12	0
Construction of golahs ..	1,587	1	0
Miscellaneous charges ..	419	9	0
Golah establishment ..	544	0	2
Advances for land improvement ..	Nil.		
Tuccavee advances ..	3,810	0	0
		1,14,389	6 2
Grand Total ...		8,53,411	7 0
Final payments ..	Nil.		
Advances recoverable ..	1,90,729	8	3

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

Statement of Cases from 29th May to 11th June 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.	Column IV of AI, minus column IXA.
Dacoity—					
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI ...	1874	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	1	...
	1871	...	...	...	...
Robbery—					
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI, ...	1874	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	1	...
	1871	...	...	...	...
Theft—					
Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft ...	1874	...	...	28	5
	1873	...	...	13	4
	1872	...	...	21	4
	1871	...	...	16	6
House-breaking, or house-trespass in order to commit theft	1874	...	...	14	5
	1873	...	...	14	5
	1872	...	...	58	17
	1871	...	...	7	1
Total	1874	...	...	42	10
	1873	...	...	27	9
	1872	...	...	81	21
	1871	...	...	23	27

MONGHYR,
The 15th June 1874.

H. WALLER, Major,
District Supdt. of Police.

Price-current of Principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

NAME OF PLACE.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian-corn.
	Seers.	Srs.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	11½	15	17	14½
Begoo Serai	15	13½	17	16
Tegrah	15	12½	17	14
Jamooee	9 to 10	....	12 to 13	....

Return called for under Government Letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
(1) By sale to laborers	1,544	3,086	4,630
(2) By sale to public	15,999	19,517	35,516
(3) In charitable relief	4,035	2,500	6,535
(4) Advances to ryots	2,349	29,016	31,365
Total	23,927	54,119	78,046

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Offg. Collector.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 10th June 1874.

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advance to ryots and zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
Sudder sub-division, exclusively of Bukhtiar-pore circle.	.....	10th June 1874	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.	Mds.
			11,326 36 0	11,326 36 0	11,326 36 0	1,874 8 0 1,210 21 0	876 31 8	.....	.....	3,981 20 8	.....
Bukhtiar-pore	Ditto	Ditto	89,000 0 0	1,00,326 36 0	59,417 20 0	11,641 0 0 772 0 0	4,096 0 0	2,327 0 0	.....	18,886 0 0	20,000
			45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	23,768 25 0	14,207 0 0	639 22 8	1,746 23 12	394 16 8	16,987 22 12	About 7,000
Jamesee sub-division, excluding three circles.	.....	13th June 1874	10,490 0 0	10,490 0 0	10,490 0 0	3,842 28 2 449 0 0	56 17 12	287 0 0	.....	4,635 5 14	.....
			12,116 0 0	12,116 0 0	32,116 0 0	788 37 0 799 0 0	443 28 0	13,063 0 0	.....	15,063 28 0	.....
			29,495 0 0	29,495 0 0	33,693 4 154	497 35 8 500 0 0	117 32 8	13,943 0 0	.....	15,037 28 10	20,000
			64,107 32 0	64,107 32 0	44,107 32 0	2,614 20 12 505 27 10	303 12 0	.....	.....	3,423 20 6	.....
			2,61,535 26 0	2,61,535 28 0	2,17,919 37 154	39,702 10 0	6,834 24 4	31,864 23 12	394 16 8	77,994 37 8	.....

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Offg. Collector.

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening relief work.	Number of laborers on last Saturday.	Supply of food thereat, or quantity of grain sold.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursement during the fortnight.
Monghyr sub-division—									Rs. A. P.
Patna road ...	1st to 21st mile ...	In 16 places	.....	Burma rice, mds. 159-17-7½ for Rs. 450-4-8.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Earth-work from Rs. 1-9 to 1-11-6 per 1,000 cubic feet. Dressing and turfing { 0 12 0 sloped ... 1 6 0 to 4 0 } Surface dressing ... { 0 6 0 to 0 6 0 } Masons ... { 0 3 0 to 0 3 0 } Carpenters ... { 0 3 0 to 0 3 0 } Coolies ... { 0 1 6 to 0 1 6 } Women ... { 0 1 0 to 0 1 0 } Children ... { 0 0 6 to 0 0 6 }	Supplied by Government.	1,195 12 6
									.
									.
Rhagulpoore road ...	5 miles	In 1 place	255	Burma rice, mds. 41-32-4½ for Rs. 111-7-8.	Ditto	Daily laborers daily, and twice a week to contractors.	Earth-work, Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet. Daily, Men ... 0 1 6 " Women ... 0 1 0 " Children ... 0 0 6	Ditto	232 15 0
Bukhtiarpoore to Blootia ...	8 miles	Ditto	No reports received, explanation called for.	Burma rice, mds. 56-38-4½ for Rs. 157-1-9.	Ditto	.....	Earth-work, Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet. Daily, Men ... 0 1 0 " Women ... 0 0 9 " Children ... 0 0 6	Ditto	541 3 0
Bulkur to Rosrah	10 miles	In 2 places	.....	Burma rice, mds. 10 for Rs. 25.	Ditto	.....	Earth-work, Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet. Daily, Men ... 0 1 6 " Women ... 0 1 3 " Children ... 0 0 9	Ditto	174 1 0
Burriarpore road Kujrah road	Repairs to earth-work and metalling	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regoeserai sub-division—									
Talhoat road	27 miles	In 9 places	151	Burma rice, mds. 117-34-4 for Rs. 294-10 6.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Daily laborers 2 annas, and contractors 2 annas 6 pie, and sometimes more, according to distance to carry.	Supplied by Government.	722 2 6
Jamooe sub-division—									
Gyriak road, 1st section	5 miles	In 1 place	16	.....	.....	Daily laborers daily, and contractors twice a week.	Daily laborers 2 annas, and contractors Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	927 2 3
Ditto, 2nd ditto	9 miles	.....	201	Burma rice, mds. 356-14-5½ for Rs. 952-10-6.	Half of the whole are good.	Daily laborers daily, and contractors once a week.	Contractors at Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. Men ... at As. 1-6 each. Women ... at " 1-0 " Children at " 0-9 "	Ditto	710 15 6
Sheekpoora to Secundra	8 miles	In 4 places	256	B. rice, mds. 3-0-15 for Rs. 8-1-0.	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 11 9
Characharon Ghaut	1 mile	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening relief work.	Number of laborers on last Saturday.	Supply of food thereto, or quantity of grain sold.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Ratio of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursement during the fortnight.
Secundra to Jamooe	12 miles	In 2 places	264	Burma rice, mds. 71-35-4 for Rs. 179-11-3.	Good	Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Earth-work, Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 3,034 6 4
Mullepore to ditto	2 miles	In 1 place	20	B. rice, mds. 123-34-14 for Rs. 349-12-4.	Good	...	...	...	1,444 10 9
Ditto to Gungta	24 miles	In 3 places	57	...	...	...	...	...	5,757 6 0
Jamooe to Luckeesarai	4, 5, and 6 miles...	Ditto	37	Burma rice, mds. 200-12-3 for Rs. 517-9-4.	Good	Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Daily laborer 2 as., and contractor Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto and holders bring their own.	304 12 0
Secundra to ditto	6, 7, 8, and 9 miles	In 4 places	669	Clearer rice, mds. 96-38-8 for Rs. 358-5-9.	Good	...	...	...	1,938 9 0
Ditto to Nowadah	9 miles	In 1 place	534	Burma rice, mds. 154-34-6 for Rs. 453-12-3.	...	...	Rs. A. P. Men ... 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 0 Children ... 0 0 9 Contractors ... 2 0 0 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	2,003 3 6
Transport road	...	...	439	Burma rice, mds. 32-2-2 for Rs. 115-4-3.	...	...	...	...	1,059 8 5
Petty roads	...	...	...	Burma rice, mds. 97-16-44 for Rs. 342-9-6.	...	...	...	...	241 13 9
			2,937					Total	20,496 5 3
							Establishment ... Contingencies ... Tools and plant ...	...	334 11 3 189 13 6 17 4 0
							Grand Total	...	20,830 3 0

Amounts paid in clearance of Contractors' accounts—
Secundra to Jamooe road
Mullepore " Gungta road

Rs. A. P.
2,719 1 4
1,435 0 9
5,496 0 0
9,650 2 1

P. S.—There are 87 Brahmans, 189 Rajpoots, 1,675 weavers, 62 oilmen, 101 washermen, 271 shoemakers, 133 potters, 2 kalwars, 50 barbers, 20 halowais, 13 goldsmiths, 40 banasahs. Nearly 4 per cent. belonging to non-laboring classes, the rest are belonging to the laboring classes.

RAM RUTTUN MOJOMDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in Executive charge,
Monghyr District.

No. 583—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 18th June 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 15th fortnightly narrative for this district.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. I have just returned from a tour over the distressed tracts of the Soopool sub-division, having visited every golah excepting Bheemnuggur and Nathpore, and the result is that I can pronounce the state of the country generally to be eminently satisfactory. The general prospects could not be better. There has been a very unusual early and heavy rainfall, most heavy where it was most wanted, especially in Narradeegur, Harawuth, and Dhupper pergunnahs. From the 1st of June to date we have had at head-quarters a fall of 7·87, and since the 1st of January the fall has been 11·27, whereas the total rainfall last year to the end of June was only 6·44. In the Banka sub-division the rain has been very general, and during the fortnight under report 4·45 has been gauged. The rainfall measured during the fortnight at Soopool amounted to 9·92; but while I was in that sub-division over 7" had already been measured, at Bhaptiahi, south of Dugmurrah, and over 9" at Portabgunge, in pergunnah Harrawuth. On the 13th instant 6" fell in 3 hours, both at Soopool itself and at Sonebursa, south-west corner of Muddehpooora sub-division, so I imagine that that fall must have been very general. Rain has fallen throughout Mud-

* I have just heard that 7 inches fell at Muddehpooora in a few hours on the 13th.

dehpooora, but not to such an extent as at Soopool.* The effects of this rain cannot be overstated, and the Bhadoi crops are simply magnificent. A larger extent of country has been sown down than usual with Bhadoi rice and murwa, and in no previous year have the prospects of these and the low land paddy been better at this season of the year. The rivers and tanks are all full, and the low country under water as much so as if it were the very height of the rains, instead of the commencement only.

3. The Soopool sub-divisional officer writes—"The state of supplies in the bazaars is about the same as on the date of the last report. Gram and other pulses are easily procurable, but little or no rice is to be had. The nominal quotations for rice range from 9½ to 11 seers throughout the sub-division. Gram is selling at 11 to 13 seers, murwa at from 12½ to 14½, wheat at from 11 to 12." The allusion to rice is of course private rice only, as Government rice is easily procurable from the many moodies established to sell it, as well as from nearly all the golahs direct.

4. The Muddehpooora officer remarks:—"Supplies in the bazaars are about the same as at the time of my last narrative; the rates too, are unaltered."

5. The Banka officer reports:—"Food articles in the marts of this sub-division are procurable according to the wants of the people in general. On account of the rainfall, and in anticipation of future prospects, prices have fallen—rice from ½ to 1 seer, barley from 1½ to 1½ seers, and wheat from 1½ to 1½ seers per rupee."

6. At head-quarters prices are also falling, and the present prices are—

	S.	Ch.
Common rice	10	11
Wheat	13	14
Indian-corn	15	2
Gram	16	6

7. The following statement shows the difference in prices this year and at the same period in 1866:—

	Rice.		Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Soopool ... ..	...	9 5	...	...	...	12 12	...	11 0
Muddehpooora ... ..	...	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0
Banka	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 to 16	16 0	14 to 15	...	12 8
Head-q. rters	10 11½	10 11	10 1½	16 6	...	15 2	11 6	13 14

Prices generally are apparently not so high now as they were in 1866.

8. There is no doubt, as I remarked on a previous occasion, prices have reached their highest, and will fall by degrees, unless indeed we have too much rain, so as to injure the present bright prospects.

9. The condition of the people generally is remarkably good—far better than it was from October to March. The condition of the able-bodied men and women on our works is

superior, and I believe they are far better off (physically) than they would have been in any ordinary year. The light labour gangs are in undoubted good case, and the people receiving gratuitous relief upon house-to-house tickets are wanting but little. Somehow or another ploughing, sowing, and transplanting, have been carried on freely and generally, without so large a diminution in the numbers on our works as might have been anticipated, and I think many will hold on to these as long as the rates are as high as they are. The time they will be most wanted for agricultural purposes will be about a month or so hence, when the Aghani rice has to be transplanted and general weeding becomes necessary. It is utterly impossible now, unless the Bhadoi crop fails from too much rain, or the rains cease so early that the Aghani fail also, for any famine to overtake the people of the district; and owing to the free manner in which house-to-house relief is gratuitously given, the people generally will be very well off. There are of course many cases where the people are sick and diseased and utterly incapable of doing anything, who will die notwithstanding the exertions of all the officers; but taking the whole district, I can safely say the condition of the people has very greatly improved, and no danger need now be apprehended.

10. I write the above from personal observation, and I have been over a large tract of country. Most of the villages I found surrounded with cultivation, especially of Indian-corn, murwah, and kuchus. These had been all irrigated, and in some instances the Indian-corn had been reaped and the murwah was in full ear and nearly ripe; these of course were extra crops put in by provident ryots, and were naturally great helps. The people generally are in good spirits, and very many I found taking advantage of the times and trying either to get a "ticket" or "tuceavi," who undoubtedly had no business with either.

11. The statement of cases against property for the month of May is annexed; it shows a very slight increase on last year's reported crime, and almost nothing to what might have been apprehended.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12. I annex the usual statements showing the progress of the relief works during the fortnight and the work done by the Durbhanga Court of Wards, as also the information called for in Government circular No. 144F, dated 5th May, as far as I have got information.

13. All or any works will be stopped directly if it should appear that they in any way interfere with the call for agriculture; but I agree with Mr. Kirkwood, whose remarks I extract, that there is not much fear of this. Agricultural operations are being extensively carried on, our works notwithstanding. Mr. Kirkwood writes: "I do not think our works are now anywhere likely to interfere with the call for agriculture: any work that I have in my charge will be stopped at once if there be any sign that it is interfering with agriculture; but personally I have not the slightest fear on this account. Let it be remembered that in Orissa, after half a million of the labouring and cultivating classes had perished, works were maintained throughout the rains on a large scale, and yet scarcely an acre of land remained untilled. It is so frequent to find labourers working one day in the field and the next day on works."

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

14. The exports and imports at the Bhagulpore station have been larger than usual, 26,867 maunds against 40,412 maunds; and it is clear, as previously pointed out, that grain is imported from the north-west to be sent on again to Calcutta. Of the imports, 25,148 maunds were wheat and 12,361 maunds of gram from far up-country; the rest peas, Indian-corn, rice, and paddy in small quantities. Of the exports, 20,374 maunds were wheat for Howrah, 3,048 oats, and 2,983 gram; rest paddy, local, for Spoltangunge. The trade is not in food-grains, except wheat; and this latter, though largely grown in the district, is grown for exportation, as a rule, and not for local consumption. The trade from the other stations is insignificant.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

15. I have, as previously mentioned, visited every golah in the Soopool sub-division except two, Nathpore and Bheemnuggur, as well as the golahs at Byjnathpore and Sonebursa, in Muddehpooa. The annexed statement, in the form prescribed by Government, is, I am glad to state, correct up to the dates against each golah.

16. The group golahs have nearly all been filled, and in special villages in the south-west corner of Soopool sub-division, grain has also been stored, and with the object of carrying out orders recently received, reliable moodies have been sought for and found in some instances, who are willing to engage to take rice in sufficient quantities for sale in various villages. As matters now are however, I think I am right in asserting that no man need go anywhere in the Soopool sub-division a greater distance than 3 to 4 miles for his rice, whereas in ordinary years many have to go 8 or 10 miles to the nearest haut and think nothing of the journey. Rice, however, shall be taken as nearly as possible consistent with its safe custody and the absence of risk of injury from the weather to within the immediate reach of all, and orders have been given to Mr. Kirkwood accordingly.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

17. Rs. 15,000 have been sanctioned by the Commissioner to be paid in grain to one zemindar, named Ekbal Ali Khan, of Soopool sub-division. 1,000 maunds of rice have also been ordered to be given to Rughoobur Dyal Munder, of Moorho, and one application of 2,000 maunds of rice has been submitted to the Commissioner for his orders. Rs. 1,500 have been sanctioned by me to be paid in grain to two zemindars, and there are some other applications recently received, which will be disposed of within the present fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

18. Under this head I would first mention the sales to the public from the Government golahs. Though this can hardly come under the heading of charitable relief, yet it is a very great boon to many, and without the opportunity of purchasing many would be unable to procure rice, though they might purchase other food-grains which are available. I took care at every golah except at Soopool itself to watch the sales, and noted a few facts; one being that many of the purchasers from the Semani (Telub), Nurgu, and Roshwar golahs, were inhabitants of Tirhoot, who come there 5 or 6 miles for their rice, and another being that a fair quantity of rice at Dugmurah is purchased for Nepal and done in this way. Women at most of the golahs take precedence of the men, and I observed the same women coming back again for more rice. Their condition was such as to render it impossible for them to be the owners of the rupees brought in, and on watching I found they took their rice outside, where banghybardars were ready to take it away, deposited their load, and returned for more. There were several subterai residents in the golah enclosure, who soon cleared off. The sales to the public in one month only at Dugmurah reached 4,475 maunds, the sales at Nurgu and Roshwar were also high, viz. 5,066 and 7,803 respectively, the former the work of one month, the latter of six weeks. The full work of each golah will be seen in the statement annexed.

19. The rice is sold at two rates only—the one, clean rice, at 12 seers the rupee, and the other, “dhanwa” (containing a quantity of dhan), at 15 seers. I have examined a large quantity of this rice at all golahs, and the quantity throughout is excellent, and remarkably free from weevils. The dhanwa rice is very much preferred, and the bags, as a rule, contain $\frac{1}{2}$ dhan to $\frac{3}{4}$ rice, though sometimes the proportion of dhan is larger. At Ekar some 250 bags arrived from Monghyr completely destroyed by wet, and at Nowhutta some 3 or 4 bags of koorthi had been sent up under the name of rice; 3 or 4 bags moreover were evidently sweepings.

20. The cotton-spinning may here be mentioned, but only so far as I procured figures myself while on tour, which I did from every golah I went to; the figures are nearly all up to the 3rd of June.

Mds. Srs. C.					Mds. Srs. C.				
Bungong cotton issued	..	19	36	0	thread returned	10	32	7	
Muheshi	..	0	34	0	..	0	4	10	
Semani	..	10	37	4	..	8	4	6	
Beergaon	..	8	39	0	..	4	23	3	
Ekar	..	16	23	0	..	10	27	8	
Puchgachia	..	20	28	0	..	10	11	3	
Notha	..	18	6	0	..	12	16	5	
Chundail	..	11	32	12	..	3	19	6	
Nowabkahur	..	3	37	0	..	1	30	14	
Roshwar	..	0	24	8	..	Nil.			
Dugmurah	..	8	38	0	..	2	27	0	
Dulgaon	..	7	33	0	..	4	6	0	
Bhuloca	..	9	10	0	..	1	17	2	
Pertabgunge	..	19	19	0	..	0	27	7	
Simrahi	..	18	20	0	..	11	30	5	
Peepra	..	6	26	0	..	2	25	10	
Nathpore	..	6	12	0	..	1	38	11	
Sonebursa	..	7	0	0	..	4	21	5	
Byjnathpore	..	6	17	0	..	5	23	0	
Total	..	183	32	8	..	107	26	6	

21. The figures for the remaining golahs I have not yet got; but as only 1 seer is given to each woman, some relief has certainly been afforded by this means. Weavers are

beginning to come forward to take the thread, and some cloth has already been returned. All payments for this work are made in grain only. As far as I could ascertain, it takes a woman working at odd times at this spinning 10 to 12 days to turn one seer of cotton into thread.

22. The next points to remark upon are the poor-houses and centres, the latter, at which cooked food was given, have one by one been closed, except a very few, as no longer necessary, now that the house-to-house relief system is in full working order. The poor-houses remain at Soopool, Ekar, Bungaon, Nowabakhur, Dugmurah, Simrahi, Kamp, and Bhowanipore, and those I saw at Ekar, Soopool, Bungaon, and Nowabakhur, were in a very satisfactory condition. The inhabitants of these poor-houses I found in very plump condition, as a rule, but unwilling to leave, being houseless, and they declared that if they departed they would have to subsist by begging and soon fall off again. These people are living anyhow, as I imagine, they never lived before, and are indulged in the luxury of a thorough "oiling," which I understand is a sanitary arrangement. The hospitals are comparatively speaking almost empty; the patients almost nil, and among those I saw the chief complaint was syphilis, especially at Nowabakhur.

23. In the Muddehpooora sub-division there is only one centre open at Muddehpooora itself. The latest figures I have received show that the total numbers receiving cooked food in Muddehpooora and Soopool are as follows:—

In the Soopool circle	..	..	..	..	135
Ekar and Bungong	..	..	..	..	522
Bulooa and Simrahi circle	..	..	..	..	593
Naradigur	..	..	..	..	350
Muddehpooora sub-division	..	..	..	..	396
Total					1,716

24. The house-to-house relief has been given very freely, and having watched distributions at Soopool, Nowabakhur, and Dugmurah, I must say I think that the numbers on the registers could be very fairly greatly reduced. While at Dugmurah I was surprised to see a whole village come in headed by a putwaree, jeyt-ryot, and chowkeedar, in a body to ask to have their names entered for a ticket, not one of them aught but well-to-do, physically at any rate. Their village had been carefully inspected, but only a few deserving men were registered, and after they had got their rice the whole village thought they might try to get some also. I have seen persons honestly purchasing at the golahs in infinitely worse condition, as far as their appearance went, than very many receiving gratuitous relief. I am directing these registers to be thoroughly overhauled again and villages to be revisited, and only these absolutely in want, moneyless, and without means of livelihood, to be entered and relieved gratuitously. Many of these relieved will find ample employment ere long in the fields, and we must not make them idle by feeding them for nothing. The work of house to house relief has been most energetically, and with great labour, carried on by those concerned; but I think though no pains have been spared by all concerned that the relief of this nature has been carried a little too far. The following figures show the numbers who have received tickets, but it must be remembered that if a family consists of six or seven children from six months of age upwards, a ticket has been given to each individual. A large majority of the recipients are consequently small children, and in many cases the children get tickets when the parents do not.

Soopool circle	..	..	..	..	4,341
Ekar and Bungong circles	..	..	..	..	8,500
Naradigur circle	..	..	..	..	15,000
Simrahi and Bhulooa circles	..	..	..	..	3,789
Bhowanipore circle	..	..	..	..	700
Kamp circle	..	..	..	..	4,000
Total					33,330

I am glad to remark that Mr. Fanshawe has been compelling several of his house to house recipients to take to spinning and earn a portion of what is given to them. I hope others will follow this plan,

25. *Light labor gangs.*—These are composed of chiefly women and children and men, who either from old age, weakness, or infirmity, are considered unfit to work under the Department Public Works. The many at work were, as far as I could judge, in excellent health and spirits, and earning more than they possibly could in any ordinary year. All payments are made in grain. The following figures, showing the numbers employed on this and other work, are given by Mr. Kirkwood.

Omitting sales, tuccavees, Department Public Works, and Raj Durbhunga works, we have as relieved.

1. Privato works	11,000
2. Circle labour	6,392
3. Light labour	2,992
4. Spinning and weaving	5,465
5. House to house	33,330
6. Relief centres and poor-house	945
Total	60,124

26. A considerable start has been recently made by Mr. Kirkwood in the matter of advances, but I know very many zemindars have done a good deal in this line themselves. I have just received Mr. Kirkwood's report, and he remarks as follows:—"Lists of what has been done in this matter by myself and Baboo Ram Shunker Sen, almost without exception during the present month, will show we have been active in this matter." In reply to a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, I this day telegraph as follows: "Up to end of May 2,100 maunds advanced, since then much activity; myself advanced to zemindars in pergunnahs Naradigur; and Harawuth 5,060 maunds, and to 790 ryots 3,350 maunds, this from end of May to 13th June. Ram Shunker Sen in Harawuth and Dhupper in same time advanced 3,400 maunds to 1,378 ryots. Dwarka Nath Sen in Harawuth (estimate) to ryots 1,000 maunds, total 5,060 to zemindars and 7,750 to ryots; of this 835 maunds seed-grain. Smith in the act of advancing 5,500 maunds rice and 1,000 maunds seed-grain to Raja Leelanund Singh for pergunnah Otturkhund and Kubkhund. I am just giving them for Dhupper 3,000 maunds rice and 500 maunds seed. Roughly speaking, the larger portion of these three pergunnahs have been taken off our hands. This the only case in which action purposely suspended, Commissioner having ordered to wait action until the 10th. Sookhpore zemindars acting admirably in this matter, entirely taking off our hands much of pergunnahs Mulhneegopal and south Naradigur. The only pergunnah entirely on our hands for advances is Harawuth, and that has had much done to it as above. June disbursements under this head probably more than 30,000 maunds; no information from Muddehpooa". This shows with tolerable precision the state of things as regards advances. My own impression is that the action of the zemindars is such as will not necessitate any but very few advances being made direct by us to the ryots; I hope not.

27. The seed-grain, some 15,000 maunds, received from Julpigoree, has not so far been as useful as it was hoped it would have been. Mr. Kirkwood writes, "Seed-grain is generally obtainable in sufficient quantities." Most certainly by the look of the country, it was ample of all kinds; but it still remains to be seen whether there is a sufficiency of the Aghani seed-grain used for high lands. "Out of the 15,000 maunds received, I believe not much more than 2,500 maunds have been taken off our hands, and that with the exception of 78 maunds sold at Soopool entirely as tuccavee and not by purchase, 1,000 maunds were stored at Bhulooa, 1,000 maunds at Simrahi, and the rest at Soopool; much was in transit during the late heavy rains." A good deal, I am afraid, has been much damaged, and I saw a good deal of it when the bags presented the appearance of green fields. Examination showed only the outer grain had germinated; but it was urged by the natives that the inside grain must have become heated, and would be of no use. Several of the bags contained mixed seed of as many as 4 or 5 different kinds—in fact greatly against purchasers: some, however, was most excellent, and of one kind only. The moodies have been induced to take small quantities as an experiment, and I hope it will be successful. If there really be a want of seed, a great deal of this will be got rid off, but now is the time, I saw a large area of Aghani seed nurseries well forward. The state of the country is so far most satisfactory in the matter of cultivation.

28. I hope to be able in the next narrative to show some figures in detail of expenditure in relief under the various headings, but I am not, I regret, in a position to do so this time.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the District and Sub-divisional Treasury, as shown in the last narrative	Rs. A. P.
...	6,83,432 12 2½

Detail of the above total.

On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000 0 0
Deputy Collector of Muddehpooa	1,000 0 0

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	2,99,907	12	2½*			
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora for construction of golahs ...	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain ...	70,400	0	0			
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain ...	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore Municipality ...	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement ...	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots ...	1,03,900	0	0			
				6,83,432	12	2½
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	10	4	0*			
Through Nazir, Collectorate ...	10	4	0			
Total advances made during the fortnight ...						
To zemindars for helping their ryots ...						
Grand Total to end of fortnight ...				6,83,443	0	2½

* Through Nazir ...						14,988	5	4
Deputy Collector of Banka ...						678	7	0
" Muddehpooora ...						11,968	1	0
" Soopool ...						17,900	0	0
Mr. Hennessey ...						5,885	15	8
as contractor...						1,89,137	0	1½
H. M. Durand, Esq. ...						13,160	0	0
for casters ...						177	2	8
Mr. Hensley ...						5,000	0	0
Baboo Puran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ...						19,084	15	3
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, Baboo Radha ...						15,000	0	0
Churn Gangooly ...						463	3	0
Captain Conolly ...						109	10	0
Mr. Meridith ...						155	0	0
Imman, Government grain officer, Jugdischuck ...						3,000	0	0
H. Bull, contractor ...						37	11	0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta ...						70	2	0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore ...						112	15	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice rebooked to Pointee ...						3,221	4	6
Cost of 50 odd tarpaulins purchased of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...								
Total ...						2,99,907	12	2½

C.

**Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Raj-Durhanga works in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 days ending
Saturday, the 13th June 1874.**

NAME OF WORK.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				REMARKS.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.		Children.	Total.
Noorya Road ...	3,333	1,791	411	5,535	555	298	69	922	500	280	57	837	
Moorlia Tank ...	792	734	29	1,553	113	105	4	222	91	97	15	203	
Chapkee " ...	450	207	139	796	64	29	20	113	21	20	7	48	
Bissenpore " ...	214	311	140	674	27	39	13	64	10	15	4	29	
Soreigurh " ...	1,057	1,333	1,178	4,168	415	333	294	1,042	394	329	259	1,012	
Kunowlee " ...	5,727	3,636	1,198	10,561	477	306	100	883	176	109	59	344	
Noabakur " ...	1,406	831	522	2,759	178	104	65	345	114	69	43	226	
Girdhary " ...	99	65	.....	164	20	13	.....	33	31	26	.....	57	
Mulhar " ...	635	616	422	1,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	635	616	422	1,673	Rate of wages paid for full work— To each man " woman " child As. P. 1 6 1 0 0 9
Simani " ...	223	78	57	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	78	57	358	
Total number employed ...	14,536	9,632	4,105	28,273	1,544	1,227	570	3,644	2,195	1,039	953	4,787	

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Statement showing cases against property as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of May 1874.

	Dacoity, headings 29 and 31 of crime return A.I. corresponding month of May 1872.	Robbery, headings 32 and 33 of crime return A.I. corresponding month of May 1872.	THEFT.			LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS OR HOUSE-BREAKING.			Total of all four crimes.		
			Heading 41 of crime return A.I. including cattle theft.			Headings 35 and 36 of crime return A.I.			Month of May 1874.	Corresponding of month May 1873.	Corresponding of month May 1872.
			Month of May 1874.	Corresponding of month May 1873.	Corresponding of month May 1872.	Month of May 1874.	Corresponding of month May 1873.	Corresponding of month May 1872.			
Number of cases reported excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred—											
Sudder ... ..	...	3	10	13	24	5	3	7	15	15	34
Muddchpoora ... ..	...	...	8	4	8	7	...	4	15	4	13
Banka	1	...	6	4	5	2	8	7	8	13	13
Soopool	1	...	5	8	8	5	1	5	10	9	14
Total ...	2	3	29	28	45	19	12	23	48	40	73

BHAGULPORE,
 The 5th June 1874.

F. W. BADCOCK,
 Asst. Magistrate in charge.

NORTH BHAGULPORE.

From the 25th April to the 24th May the daily average of persons relieved runs thus :

CIRCLE.	COOKED FOOD.				HOUSE-TO-HOUSE.				LIGHT LABOR.				Spinning, women.	Weaving, men.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.		Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.							
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.						Women.	Children.	Total.				
Bongong	82	103	150	335	452	593	330	1,375	70	180	46	296	200	14	2,220	Light labor shows great fluctuations, some days being over 1,300, other days as low as 240. Commenced from 14th.
Ekur	15	16	9	40	...	...	...	6,493	...	...	...	191	639	15	7,570	From 10th real daily average, double this is average for month.
Scoopool	32	28	37	97	829	1,444	1,364	3,637	...	...	...	783	422	33	5,025	Ditto
Simrahi	5	8	7	20	...	...	...	1,719	290	310	63	668	343	17	2,970	Ditto
Bulwa	152	120	126	407	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	416	504	10	2,075	Ditto
Bhowanipore	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	371	216	6	1,903	Ditto
Kamp (estimate)	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	50	300	10	1,580	Ditto
Naradeegur (estimate)	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	13,000	...	...	...	6,500	300	...	20,150	In addition to this, fully 1,000 men employed as coolies at golaba.
Total	...	...	...	1,716	...	...	...	28,217	...	...	...	9,826	2,924	110	42,793	
LAST DAY, 24TH MAY 1874.																
Bongong	80	90	132	311	452	593	330	1,375	1	180	61	242	273	27	2,228	
Ekur	22	23	34	79	829	1,444	1,364	3,637	...	...	...	820	531	8	7,507	
Scoopool	17	24	35	76	...	...	...	1,719	198	670	67	925	640	77	6,146	
Simrahi	181	152	129	442	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	1,464	1,009	35	3,026	
Bulwa	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	238	20	3,673	
Bhowanipore	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	300	9	886	
Kamp (estimate)	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	13,000	...	...	...	7,630	600	10	1,580	
Naradeegur (estimate)	...	...	...	1,461	...	...	...	28,217	...	...	...	12,934	3,765	20	21,500	
Total	...	...	...	1,461	...	...	...	28,217	...	...	...	12,934	3,765	206	46,586	Ditto

N.B.—Of course this does not include Rej, Department Public Works, and private works, nor any relief afforded by ordinary sales.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 14th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any ship.	By advance to Ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.									
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Sudder Sub-Division.									
Peerpointee	14th June 1874	.....	1,524 0 0	1,225 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,225 0 0	
Furnashpore	14th June 1874	1,000	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	232 2 8	Nil	Nil	932 2 8	
		1,000	2,524 0 0	1,975 0 0	232 2 8	.....	.....	2,207 2 8	
Banka Sub-Division.									
Kutoriah	13th June 1874	4,727	4,727 0 0	2,230 30	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,230 30 0	
Dhorya	13th June 1874	2,250	2,250 0 0	1,085 30	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,085 30 0	
		6,977	6,977 0 0	3,316 20	.....	.....	.....	3,316 20 0	
Muddeppoorah Sub-Division.									
Camp Circle.									
Kamp		50,000	50,000 0 0	1,273 31	Nil	202 5	225 15 0	2,066 36 0	
Sonebura		13,385	13,385 10 0	1,544 36	Nil	Nil	451 2 6	1,701 0 6	
Pattarghaut		2,614	2,614 0 0	.....	Nil	Nil	144 16 8	144 16 8	
Byjashpore		15,000	15,000 0 0	785 15	Nil	107 25	682 6 2	1,601 5 2	
		80,979	80,979 10 0	3,316 2	334 26 0	309 30	1,533 2 0	5,513 20 0	
Bhowanipore Circle.									
Bhowanipore		25,000	25,000 20 0	2,534 2	154 10 0	Nil	506 2 10	3,545 14 10	
Muddeppoorah		50,000	50,000 0 0	6,345 13	Nil	Nil	221 29 0	6,567 4 0	
Lalpoor		10,000	10,000 0 0	626 15	21 12 0	Nil	134 35 6	762 20 6	
		85,000	85,001 10 0	9,505 32	176 22 0	.....	932 25 0	10,684 39 0	
Total		1,73,956	1,73,952 20 0	16,173 14	531 8 0	309 30	2,465 27 0	21,732 1 8	
Grand Total for Banka, Sudder, and Muddeppoorah...				232 2 8				5,425	

All sold, balance difference in weight.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government grain in the District nearest date to the 14th June 1874 for which returns may be at

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
No. of CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.						
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total		
10th June 1874, for the whole sub-division.										
SUB-DIVISION.										
Pool Circle.										
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds. Public.	Maunds. Laborers	Maunds.	Mds. Ryots.	Maunds. Zemin-dars.	Maunds.	Maunds.
...	...	1,30,000	1,16,477	17,371	6,048	1,072	10	188	1,220	25,909
...	...	10,000	10,212-10	2,774	1,291	404	Nil.	341	496	5,386
...	...	8,000	8,000	508	Nil.	188	Nil.	Nil.	586	1,342
...	...	10,000	10,000	2,585	300	224	137	301	538	4,085
Total	...	1,58,000	1,44,689-10	23,298	7,639	1,948	147	830	2,840	36,702
deegur Circle.										
...	...	30,000	30,000	10,073	1,193	2,638	Nil.	Nil.	2,585	16,489
...	...	30,000	30,000	5,199	Nil.	1,302	Nil.	Nil.	826	7,417
...	...	40,000	40,000	8,699	Nil.	292	Nil.	Nil.	1,201	10,192
...	...	20,000	20,000	5,336	Nil.	803	Nil.	Nil.	1,988	8,137
Total	...	1,20,000	1,20,000	29,307	1,193	5,125	Nil.	Nil.	6,610	42,235
i and Bhulooa Circle.										
...	...	20,000	20,000	1,284	1,849	539	586	526	736	5,520
...	...	30,000	30,000	5,674	130	231	793	1,142	689	8,659
...	...	20,000	20,000-10	5,190	597	67	424	Nil.	37	6,315
...	...	40,000	40,000	7,820	900	812	2,134	1,379	882	13,927
...	...	10,000	10,000	Nil.	Nil.	208	Nil.	Nil.	154	302
...	...	5,000	5,052	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	84	38	160	282
...	...	8,000	8,000	2	Nil.	140	1,805	Nil.	117	2,064
Total	...	1,33,000	1,33,052-10	19,970	3,476	1,997	5,826	3,085	2,775	37,120
and Bungaloo Circle.										
...	...	60,000	51,086	10,499	4,175	911	Nil.	Nil.	887	16,472
...	...	20,000	20,051-20	4,316	1,000	690	Nil.	75	126	6,207
...	...	10,000	10,250-10	617	2,475	203	6	Nil.	99	3,430
...	...	30,000	32,219	6,859	2,295	704	115	Nil.	771	10,744
...	...	5,000	4,732-10	Nil.	Nil.	597	Nil.	Nil.	420	1,017
...	...	20,000	14,372	2,321	575	106	Nil.	Nil.	455	3,457
...	...	10,000	10,059-20	1,011	2,800	96	Nil.	Nil.	3	3,910
Total	...	1,55,000	1,42,770-20	25,653	13,320	3,307	121	75	2,761	45,237
OF WARDS' SUB-DIVISION.										
of Wards' Circle.										
...	...	12,000	30,000	Nil.	Not known.	Not known.	None.	None.	None	None
...	...	12,000								
...	...	6,000								
Total	...	30,000	30,000	Nil.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Grand Total	...	5,06,000	5,70,512	98,228	25,622	12,377	6,094	3,990	14,986	1,61,303

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer

10,000

12,000

12,000

46,000

There is no more to be stored.

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

10,000

12,000

12,000

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

14th June 1874 for which return.

11

map.

Sub-Division.

11 1911 map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABORERS THEREON.								Total.
			Class I.		Class II A.		Class II B.				
			Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.			
<i>Sub-Division.</i>											
olia, No. 19 N	16½ miles	Earth-work all completed, dressing in hand.	538	99'	0	1'	Nil ...	Nil ...	544		
ha, No. 20 N	10 miles	9 miles earth-work done, dressing in hand.	254	96'	Nil ...	Nil ...	10	4'	264		
a to Naharwarghat, No. 27 N	19 miles	17½ miles earth-work done, dressing in hand.	1,301	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	1,301		
pore bund, B	3½ miles	All earth-work and dressing done, trimming not commenced.	73	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	73		
hagpore tank, No. 30 N	Being cleared and deepened	.....	940	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	940	
Nowhatta tank, No. 32 N	New tank, 1,000 x 500 feet	4½ feet dug	2,338	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	2,338		
Ekar tank, No. 29 N	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2,651	99'	27	1'	Nil ...	Nil ...	2,678		
Seomani tank, No. 33 N	Ditto ditto	Half the tank 3 feet dug...	1,343	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	1,343		
Burrasur tank, No. 28 N	Old tank being deepened and bank dressed	...	607	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	607		
Soopool tank, No. 31 N	No information.	}	2,086	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	2,086		
Chundall tank, No. 34 N			2,233	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	2,233		
Rahoos tank	Work stopped by order of Collector	...	726	100'	.....	.....	.....	.....	726
Singhessur to Nathpore, 1st Sec., No. 10 N	.....	2,000 Running feet ...	363	63'	182	37	.....	.....	545
Ditto ditto 2nd Sec. ... ..	.....	1,500 ditto	763	87'	114	13	.....	.....	877
Singhessur to Soopool, Nos. 16 and 17 N...	.....	300 ditto	706	87'	106	13	.....	.....	812
Peepra to Soopool, No. 15 N ... ..	.....	4,000 ditto	1,277	85'	225	15	.....	.....	1,502
Pertabgunge to Beerpore, No. 11 N ... ..	.....	3,900 ditto	415	86'	67	14	.....	.....	482
<i>Muddehpooa Sub-Division.</i>											
Muddehpooa road, 3rd Section, No. 1 N	Not necessary	4,754 ft. in two different places.	363	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	363		
Muddehpooa to Shahpore ... ..	.....	1,500 ft. in two places ...	374	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	374	
Muddehpooa, Sookasun, and Pathurghat	No information received.										
Bongaon to Phoolout	Not commenced.										
<i>Sudder Sub-Division.</i>											
Muddehpooa road, 1st Sec., No. 1 N ...	Work stopped.										
Milkes road, No. 5 N ... ..	.....	5½ miles nearly completed,	543	82	86	13	33	5	663	

the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.		
From Bazar.	From Government moodie's shop.						
	Percentage.	Quantity. Mds. S. C.					
.....	All	135 15 0	Better than ordinary years. Various kinds of grains available in bazars. Laborers come to works from an average distance of two miles, some remain at sites of work; others return to their villages. Their usual occupation is cultivation; water plentiful. Rain fell copiously on night of 13th. Murwa and rubber crops sown. All castes except Brahmins and Rajpoots come on work.	Payments on piece-work is made on 2nd and 3rd days in grain and in cash (that is, once only during the week in cash). Task-work the day following.	Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet, and from annas 7-0 to 4-6 per 100 cubic feet on these works.		
.....	"	72 0 0					
.....	"	417 7 8					
.....	"	247 20 8					
.....	"	80 10 0					
.....	"	1,137 0 0	Condition very fair. In week under report men from light-labor gangs who are now considered fit for heavier duties, drafted into Class No. 1, have supplied the decrease of the healthy and strong who have left to cultivate their fields.	Once in 3 or 4 days.	From As. 4-0 to As. 6-9 per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied from Government.	
.....	"	419 35 0					
.....	"	300 0 0					
.....	"	131 32 8					
.....	"	288 7 0					
.....	"	73 20 0	Good and healthy. Aspect of country fair. Rains fairly set in. September crops sown and greater portion of murwa. All classes on relief works except Rajpoot and Brahmins. Laborers work alternately on fields and works, or divide themselves, part of the family coming on the works, others going to cultivate. Executive Engineer Mr. Sibold, on inspecting this work, has remarked:—"The laboring classes in most cases have no stocks of grain to fall back upon, and the zemindars probably think it will be difficult to get men to work for advances who can return to relief works." Now that the roads are being finished it is necessary to employ a deal of daily laborers for dressing, &c., returned here as Class 11A.	Daily and contract every 2nd and 3rd day.	Contract at Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft. Males at As. 3 to 2 Men " 2 to 1-6 Women " 1-3 to 1 Children " 1 to 0-6		
.....	"	206 18 0					
.....	"	237 9 15					
.....	"	300 5 10					
.....	"	553 22 34					
.....	"	234 21 74	Good, healthy, and strong, some live on road-side in huts, others in adjacent villages. Cultivation in brisk progress. Heavy rains on 11th and 12th, roads about Muddehpoom under water. Bhadoo crops sown, and on high lands sugarcane will soon be sown. In Muddehpoom and Shahpore the most of the laborers live in adjacent villages; about 200 of them having no houses, Rs. 10 have been sanctioned to build huts for them according to application of overseer.	Every other day.	Contract work Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft., including ramming. Tank work at Rs. 1-14 per 1,000 c. ft. earth-work.	Ditto.	
.....	"	46 31 4					
.....	"	117 9 0					
.....	"	129 28 5					
.....	"	129 28 5					
.....	"	129 28 5	Generally good. 72 per cent. belong to laboring class. Small-pox broke out among the coolies, it has now decreased. Gangs have been broken up, and the sick separated from the healthy.	Daily, and contract twice a week.	Contract Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 1-14 per 1,000 c. ft., and daily as hitherto.	Ditto	

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

11
 14th June 1874 for which returns

11
168 ...
First three miles,
ma roads, No. 138 ...
inks Sub-Division.
No. 18 ...

o Bowsee, No. 98 ...
to Mohima, No. 118 ...

to Simultollah, No. 278 ...
Kutooria, No. 268 ...
re to Umerpore, No. 28 ...

Total ...

		Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABORERS THEREON.						Total.
				Class I.		Class IIA.		Class IIB.		
				Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	
168 ...	3 1/4 miles	...	3 1/4 miles nearly done	114	58	62	42	Nil	Nil	196
First three miles,	Not necessary	...	Two bridges have their breaches partially filled, repairs to bridge and collecting stone in progress.	16	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16
ma roads, No. 138	Work stopped.									
inks Sub-Division.										
No. 18	Repairs completed.									
o Bowsee, No. 98	Completed	...	14 miles	36	51	34	49	Nil	Nil	70
to Mohima, No. 118	Ditto	...	2 1/4 miles	411	97	13	8	Nil	Nil	424
to Simultollah, No. 278	Ditto	...	Earth work, 1/3rd mile	220	98	5	2	Nil	Nil	225
Kutooria, No. 268	Ditto	...	Ditto	308	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	308
re to Umerpore, No. 28	Repairs	...		217	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	217
Total		...		21,276	.....	947	.....	43	.....	22,266

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of
From bazar.	From Government modie's shop.				
	Percentage.	Quantity.			
From bazar ..	Nil	Nil	Good in every respect; labor scarce, as they find plenty of occupation in cultivating their own fields.	Daily, and contract once in 2 days.	Rs. 1-12 per 1,000 c. ft., and daily as usual.
Nil	Nil	Nil	This work resumed this week after a stoppage of some time. Instruction received from Superintendent Engineer to do no more filling of breaches, the season having far advanced.	Daily, and contract occasionally.	Contract Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft., daily usual rates.

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

} Half from bazar, and half purchase the Government grain stored at Dhoois.		Condition improving. Laborers come to work occasionally, and at other times leave to cultivate their fields. From the overseer's report it would seem that much rain has not fallen in these parts. Crops of various sorts sown. Government grain is sold by the canoongo, as no modie is obtainable in these parts.	} Daily	{ Task work 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, and daily as usual.	} Ditto.
	Nil	Condition good, rains fairly set in, number of laborers decreasing, owing to the cultivation in brisk progress.			
	Nil	Good in every respect, as in ordinary years; cultivation in brisk progress.	On submission of bills.	Contract Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Partly by Government

5,265 13 51

Total

711

Pre

		Average number of persons employed daily during week.				Number on last day.				Average amount of work per person per diem.	Rate paid per 100 cubic feet in clean rice.	REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
14th June 1874 for which												
1st		299	198	48	545	348	152	21	521	53½	4 seers.	Work in full swing.
2nd		621	458	28	1,107	636	353	26	1,015	32	4 "	
3rd		410	160	90	660	229	82	35	346	23	4 "	
4th		341	241	112	694	331	217	150	698	45	4 "	
5th		228	148	66	442	325	221	75	621	16	4½ "	
6th		288	215	140	643	241	272	183	796	40	4 "	
7th		307	110	17	434	291	118	10	419	42	4 "	
8th		93	35	13	141	...	...	...	...	Daily wage.	4 seers.	
9th		424	304	19	747	532	421	23	986	41	4½ seers.	
10th		199	69	83	250	66	20	4	90	Daily wage.	4 seers.	
11th		227	219	87	533	414	437	155	1,016	29	4 seers.	Work impossible on many days, owing to rain and the filling of the tanks.
12th		85	60	7	152	...	...	...	...	Daily wage.	4 seers.	
13th		335	308	102	745	249	249	51	549	47	4 seers.	
14th		127	81	14	222	369	200	16	645	Daily wage.	4 seers.	
15th		28	6	1	35	37	...	...	37	41	4 seers.	
Total		3,978	2,610	775	7,363	4,006	2,732	710	7,629	.....	.....
16th		189	164	80	433	...	...	...	...	35	4 seers.	Work impossible on many days, owing to rain and the filling of the tanks.
17th		118	50	7	175	33	15	...	48	40	4 "	
18th		215	116	34	365	5	...	...	5	11	4½ "	
19th		377	243	8	628	300	108	3	411	37½	4 "	
20th		225	152	108	485	146	104	91	341	39	4 "	
21st		237	189	87	513	34	22	1	57	11	4½ "	
22nd		68	23	5	96	103	47	9	159	Not stated	...	
23rd		229	151	27	407	306	242	27	645	40	4 seers.	
24th		38	15	...	53	10	...	...	10	43	4 "	
Total		1,666	1,103	320	3,089	1,027	538	151	1,696	.....	.....
1st June 1874		107	83	19	209	No information.	...	...	...	3 feet	No information.	Of these 25 ... 27 Gasp, 28 Jolah, 71 Mussahar, 25 Dond, 15 Kanoo, 17 other castes.
2nd June 1874		...	...	...	937	Ditto.	...	...	...	4½ seers per 100 cubic feet.	Daily wage.	
3rd June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th June 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ddhpooa, May 3rd to 30th.	Bhukes tank ...	72	14	34	120	40 feet	6 seers of clean rice per 100 cubic feet.	Of these, 23 Gowalas, 27 Mussa- hars, 25 Dosada, 14 Jolaha, and 32 other castes.
	Rampore Roheca	62	34	0	105	29 "	Ditto	53 Jolaha, 18 Gowalas, 9 Mussa- hars, 8 Dosada, and 19 other castes.
	Byjnathpore ...	182	98	10	200	No information.				29 "	Ditto	103 Pantees, 20 Gowalas, 29 Mussahars, 26 Mussulmans, 29 Chamars, 37 Kaut, and 46 other castes.
	Jolnia ...	32	9	4	45	80 "	Ditto	10 Jolaha, 8 Mussahars, 7 Chow- bie, and 20 other castes.
	Sumda ...	209	41	8	340	41 "	Ditto	48 Dosada, 117 Jolaha, 58 Mus- sulmans, 48 Gowalas, 24 Cha- mars, and 71 other castes.
	Total ...	647	196	63	906	
Surahi ...	Surahi ...	26	79	17	122	45	168	35	248	10 feet.	6 seers.	Of these, on last day 68 Khutha, 44 Patma, 60 Dhanoot, 36 Musohur, and 40 other castes.
	Chiloni ...	50	140	15	214	118	312	80	400	19 "	6 "	Of these, 105 Bhat, 81 Khutha, 80 Dhanook, 56 Chamar, 24 Patma, and 117 other castes.
	Ganharpore ...	46	91	28	180	74	143	37	254	18 "	6 "	Of these, 60 Dhanoot, 50 Kawat, 32 Dhosad, 19 Goor, 18 Mallah, 46 rest.
	Total ...	123	310	55	406	237	823	102	902	56 "	
						Work done. Grain paid.						
						Mds. S. C.						
opol ...	Bijria tank	8,510	84,098	127	19	4	•
	Pelnah	6,419	157,728	233	36	0	
	Pursurma	7,175	197,383	206	0	11½	
	Mahikataru	8,821	148,380	222	24	1	
	Normali	1,509	48,537	70	10	4	
	Total	23,234	635,314	950	10	8½	
	Average	1,588	39 c. ft.	1½	seer.		

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

No. 2076—F, dated Purneah, the 16th June 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector, Purneah,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief.

The fortnightly narrative for period ending the 13th June is forwarded by

A.—STATE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE crops throughout the district are promising well. The rain has been most abundant everywhere, except in a few villages in the south, where I hear more required.

I have visited Kissengunge and some parts of the sudder sub-division, and found people everywhere busy, ploughing and sowing.

Mr. Thornton at Dengrah says:—"The general condition of the crops and people is satisfactory; although the demand for rice-sales has increased considerably during the past ten days, it can be fully accounted for by the increased demand for labor in the fields, payment for which is invariably made, in part at least, in grain." This gives a fair picture of the general condition of the sudder sub-division.

In Kissengunge the state of affairs has much improved since my last report. Prices have fallen from 7 and 8 seers the rupee to 9 and 10 seers; private traders are busy, bringing up grain from Purneah, Sahebgunge, and Calcutta. I found when I was last at Dengrah ghât that about 500 maunds of rice were taken over the ferry every day for private traders. Mr. Carnac, who has lately taken charge of the sub-division, takes a more gloomy view of affairs, and Mr. Bertelsen, in Bahadoorgunge, reports that "the whole population are dependant on the Government golahs." This is, however, an exaggeration, Mr. Carnac says that he considers that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the population are dependant on Government in the sub-division.

The scarcity here is due, not so much to failure of the crops, as to persons having sold their stock, tempted by the high prices lately ruling. The people consequently have money, and are able to buy. They have here had a good kanni crop, which will do much to alleviate the distress.

Supply of food in the Bazaars.—I have ascertained that during the month of May Messrs. Bird and Co., at Caragolah, have brought up for private traders 23,099 maunds of grain, and 16,601 maunds during the first ten days of June; besides this, enormous quantities continue to come into the district from Sahebgunge by boat. These stores are now finding their way up north. The part of the district where the distress is now greatest is doubtless Bahadoorgunge, where, on the cessation of the importation from the north-east the trade from the south has not yet penetrated.

The grain-thefts and dacoities which had begun to create considerable alarm in this Sub-Division have happily quite ceased; Mr. Craven went up and arrested and punished the rioters in almost every case, and thus restored confidence to the people and the traders. From Arrareah, Mr. Rattray states that the markets are plentifully supplied with Government and private grain, and that the laborers on the roads in many instances earn more rice than they can consume, and the surplus they retail at a profit. Quite enough rain had fallen, no more was wanted. Murwa and bhadoi were doing well, as was also jute. Mangoes, millet, and pulses (kauni and moong) were affording great relief to all classes; it was expected that some fields of early jainira dhan would be gathered in about three weeks.

The return of grain-thefts this fortnight contrasts favorably with that of last fortnight.

Statement showing thefts of grain reported in the District of Purneah from 31st May to 13th June 1874.

Name of Police-Station.		Number of cases reported.	Value of grain stolen.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	A. P.	
Sudder	...	2	6	0 0	
Kissengunge	...	3	2	3 6	
Arrareah	...	1	Value not given.		
Bulrampore	...	3	28	6 0	
Dhumdaha	...	1	20	0 0	
Kulleagunge	...	9	458	8 0	
Mutearee	...	1	Value not given.		
. Total		20	515	1 6	

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

MENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY

B.

Mr. Gouldsbury's report this week contains the rules for the payment of laborers in grain. He is working very successfully, but the demand for grain has increased in the district. People now take all their pay in rice, and sell what they cannot eat. The number of laborers is 94,718, which gives a daily average of 13,531, being less than last fortnight. There has not been enough rain to stop work, therefore owing to the laborers being wanted for work on the fields. The price of grain in the golahs was owing to the great rush for sales and advances in the supplies are now being pushed up. Relief works by relief officers have in many places ceased, and all non-able-bodied men employed on the village roads, and in generally improving the means of communication. According to my last returns, which are not perfect, the average number of persons employed on relief officers' works is 18,374, which shows a considerable decrease over last fortnight. Mr. Gouldsbury, in Kusba Amour, still continues to find work for a large number of women and children, while the able-bodied men work on the roads of the Department Public Works. The falling off of the laborers is of little consequence, in fact, I look on it as a good sign, as they all work on their fields, and are paid by the grain either advanced or bought from our golahs.

C.

Transport operations are now in full work, both by boats, carts, and ponies. The whole of the 1,50,000 maunds of grain have been despatched from Maldah, and out of this about 80,000 maunds had on the 10th instant been received at Dengra, and sent on to Kusba Amour, Kissengunge and Bahadoorgunge, Koortee, Tetalya, Kallia, Kallia and Kudail; 10,000 maunds had also been stopped at Barsoe for Bulrampore circle. Captain Anderson has arrived, and is now visiting the different circles to inspect the arrangements made for pack-ponies. By my last returns I find that the numbers given below have been engaged and registered:—

Stations.	Employed.	Registered.
Kissengunge	450	500
Bahadoorgunge	533	150
Kudbah	100	500
Kusba Amour	164	...
Sudder ... ..	...	290
Arrareah	84	...
Total	1,331	1,440
Grand Total		2,771

Mr. Gouldsbury has engaged contractors, who will bring ponies when required.

D.

The minor golahs are all stacked. The following table shows the quantity stored in each circle:—

	Mds.
Sudder	9,787
Kudbah	2,000
Kissengunge	10,500
Bahadoorgunge	10,000
Kusba Amour	8,224
Bulrampore, about	10,000
Dengra	10,000
Arrareah, quantity not definitely stated, said to be 2 months' supply in each, say	10,000
Total	75,511

E.

The only advances made have been to traders in Kissengunge, as reported in my diary of May 24th. They were:—

	Rs.
Khesidass }	1,000
Girdharilall }	
Babulall	500
Muniram Sahu	2,000
Gotoo Sahu	1,000

Other advances applied for have been tendered in grain, but I have not heard that they have been accepted.

F.

I annex a copy of my district return for the fortnight, which shows 14,732 persons relieved, exclusive of those on Department Public Works of expenditure of grain is also annexed.

Bulrampore returns, owing probably to the illness of Mr. Meiklejohn, received.

Lieutenant Coles, at the sudder, has again included all the persons relief tickets in column 3. This shows a great decrease, and it is satisfactory to find that of purchasers has also ceased.

Lieutenant Coles, by distributing the grain judiciously amongst the traders, keeps markets supplied. These petty traders come to him at stated intervals with their ponies, take the grain to the villages in the interior.

A good supply has also been given to Baboo Mohesh Lall, of Purneah, who sells it in small quantities in the city. This he has been doing for some months past; when his own supply falls short, we help him with Government grain. Lieutenant Coles now finds that 80 maunds a day meets the demand in Purneah station, at first 200 maunds a day did not suffice.

I annex a table which shows the charitable relief given by Roy Lutchmiput Singh's agent in Purneah, Baboo Ramchund Setya. This gentleman's services deserve notice.

Dengra Circle.—Mr. Thornton's returns show a great falling off in light-labor tickets; but as advances have been freely made, the people are much better employed on their fields. It is reported that "the difficult question of giving relief to women of good family has been met by causing lists of these women to be drawn up by the jeyt-ryots, and countersigned by two or more of the most respectable residents in the sub-circle, through whom a month's supply, at $\frac{1}{4}$ a seer per diem, is issued to each person." This is purely charitable relief, but it is, I think, the only way in which it can be given. Mr. Thornton sells about 110 maunds of rice a day. He reports the whole country much more quiet and contented; no fires, grain-robberies, dacoities, or petty thefts.

Kusba Amour.—Mr. Gouldsbury has omitted to show the number of persons on light-labor tickets, but from the other return submitted to Government, it appears that he has 4,677 persons daily employed. Mr. Gouldsbury states that the work done on his roads by women and children was good, and he was surprised to see the progress made at his last visit.

Mr. Gouldsbury has sent in a return showing 13,846 maunds of rice stocked in 94 villages under jeyt-ryots and group superintendents, under whom village relief is effectually carried out. 1,360 maunds a week are sold at the golahs.

Kulbah.—Mr. Perry's returns show a great decrease. In this locality the importations by private traders have been larger, and the demand for Government grain less than was expected. I have drawn supplies from here to replenish my northern golahs. There are a number of poor weavers and others to whom employment in spinning has been afforded: the cloth is paid for in grain and sold at the local haut; light labor is provided and uncooked rice distributed by ticket.

Bahadoorgunge.—There was here at one time so great a rush for work on our roads that Mr. Carnac was, he says, afraid that the crops would suffer for want of weeding, he therefore, under orders of Government, directed that half a month's supply of food should be given to the men employed on relief works, and that they should be made over to the ryots for doing work in the fields. He has also been authorised to make advances to those ryots who require grain to enable them to pay their laborers. Mr. Bertelsen reported that there was no importation,—this Mr. Carnac remarks is due to the too indiscriminate manner in which sales were held. On my recent visit to Kissengunge, I arranged with him that he should sell less in the public markets and more on tickets to the villagers; this will prevent hoarding and combinations, which I am convinced existed up here among the traders to keep prices high, and will encourage private importation. Sales will still be made through traders, but they will be regulated, and hoarding prevented.

The people here have long had plenty of work supplied to them; the spinning and weaving done under Mr. Bertelsen's superintendence has far exceeded that done elsewhere, and much relief has been afforded by these means. The numbers receiving charitable relief, both in cooked and uncooked food, at Bahadoorgunge is large. Mr. Bertelsen has always been active in getting all fit objects for charity sent to his poor-houses, where they were well taken care of. This fortnight he reports two deaths, both from bowel-complaint, one 48 hours, and the other 3 days, after admission,—probably in both cases disease was engendered by want.

In Bahadoorgunge the difficulties of transport will be great, but I hope we shall manage by pack-ponies, pack-bullocks, and boats to carry grain wherever it is wanted.

The group system has been expanded here, and is now working well. Mr. Bertelsen himself, as far as powers of visiting go, seems to be a thoroughly efficient officer, and knows all the villages in his enormous circle well.

Kissengunge.—Baboo Rajaneenath Chatterjee in this circle has far fewer difficulties to contend against; the pucca road enables traders to bring grain into the heart of his circle;

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

MENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

are well arranged, and are working well. Here also the spinning and has been freely and well distributed. The sales here were not made so y as in Bahadoorgunge, but the village ticket system worked here from

ese last named circles the work is getting well in hand, and rice to supply the g pushed up.

gunge, where distress may break out, has been placed under Abdul Majeed, the ty Collector, an active young Mussulman.

Arrareah.—Mr. Rattray continues to manage his sub-division with only native kants. Mr. Quillet has been sent to Bulrampore to help Mr. Meiklejohn, as Mr. Rattray st that he would sooner have a native assistant. He reports that the circle officers are distributing village relief tickets, especially round Dholbajja, where distress is said to be more felt than in other quarters. The people are going to work in large numbers on their fields, those who do not work now, get no share in the harvest work, it is consequently doubly to their advantage to take field-work in preference to ours. Advances of grain and sales have been freely made, so there is no lack of grain; more is being sent up to fill the golahs.

Ranka Sub
, No. 1'

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Roy Lutchemput Singh, Bahadoor, at his Khas Zemindaree in the District of Purneah for the period ending 13th June 1874.

OF RELIEF CENTRES.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Number of labor-ers employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hosseingunge ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	1,087	193	1,431	110.07	210
Kudba ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	81	363	80	524	40.3	.....
Arrareah. . . . .	.....	...	.....	.....	..	121	1,233	299	1,653	127.15	22
Chowkee Nur uddah* ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khunooah ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	36	511	7	554	42.61	.....
Lutchemipore ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	900	3,300	1,905	6,105	474	.....
Purneah—											
Hindoos	222	90	129	441	33.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 203
Mahomedan	323	482	354	1,159	80.15	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	545	572	483	1,600	123.7	1,287	6,554	2,480	10,327	704.16	435

Daily Register of Persons relieved each month in each Relief Circle for the Fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NAME OF CIRCLE	AT CENTRES.		In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sales of grain under clause g, para. 3 of relief instructions.	By other means.	Total.
	By cooked food.	By uncooked food.								
Sudder..	1,488	16,700 *	196	.....	40,081	...	...	.....	...	58,464
Dengraha	99	.....	96	1,527	890	140	121	728	539	4,140
Kudba Amour	...	1,884	217	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	2,101
Kudbah	14	4,180	48	326	5,263	87	81	.....	...	9,999
Bulrampore	Return not received.		190	6,928	15,748	519	418	.....	23	27,285
Bahadoorgunge	581	2,875	...	7,238	55,946	419	416	.....	...	71,271
Kisengunge	...	7,252	...	.....	5,894	...	...	.....	...	32,991
Arrareah	8,528	18,422	147	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total	10,713	51,313	893	16,019	123,922	1,165	1,036	728	562	206,251

* Report not yet received.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the
for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain of the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Sudder ... { As per last return ...			4,248	920	11,735	4,090	21,003	As per revised return sent in by Lieut. Coles.
... { During the fortnight ...	71,000	21,398	2,810	390	898	1,440	5,538	
Dengraha ... { As per last return ...			6,825	697	10,285	186	17,093	As per revised return sent in by Mr. Thornton.
... { During the fortnight ...	80,000	27,333	1,119	75		689	1,893	
Kusba Amour ... { As per last return ...			6,592	1,235	7,420	2,879	18,126	No returns received.
... { During the fortnight ...	38,000	2,783	2,336	524	70	1,511	4,441	
Bulrampore ... { As per last return ...			18,435	1,030	30	849	20,347	As per revised return sent in by Mr. Perry.
... { During the fortnight ...	57,500	20,142						
Kudbah ... { As per last return ...			2,610	1,105	17,111	2,344	23,170	
... { During the fortnight ...	62,000	37,616	450	330		47	1,207	
Kissengunge ... { As per last return ...			7,590	80	1,310	3,191	12,477	
... { During the fortnight ...	64,600	38,185	1,746	1,634		2,453	5,237	
Bahadoorgunge ... { As per last return ...			7,408	935	1,057	3,568	13,010	
... { During the fortnight ...	40,400	12,548	7,153	2,542	1,200	3,774	15,015	
Arrareah ... { As per last return ...			8,835	23,172	21,761	9,786	63,554	
... { During the fortnight ...	86,500	12,840	6,441	2,690	19,006	7,011	35,208	
Total ... {	5,00,000	1,72,631	62,596	29,190	70,712	27,194	1,80,692	
			22,355	7,629	21,240	17,375	68,599	

The figures in column 3 are actual stock in the Government golahs on the 10th June 1874, as per golahdars' returns; besides this about 75,000 maunds have been stored in the minor golahs in the different circles, and some grain has been despatched or in transit to Julpigoree, for which no accounts have been received yet.

Return of Sick and Infirm treated at the Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the
fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF POOR-HOUSE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Abstended.	Died.	Remaining.
Kajanchi hant ...	14	5	19	...	6	...	...	13
Kudbah ...	11	49	60	48	1	...	1	10
Berhampore ...	20	18	38	9	...	3	1	25
Bahadoorgunge ...	9	18	27	14	2	...	1	10
Arrareah ...	16	26	42	23	...	...	...	19
Total ...	70	116	186	94	9	3	3	77

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 7,30,544-4-5+28,437-6-11
7,58,981-11-4:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads ...	10,468	0	0
District Engineer ..	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others for district road repairs	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plant ...	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain ...	4,16,721	12	9
Construction of golahs ...	25,960	8	6
Construction of golahdar's house ...	48	14	0
Advance to residents for purchase of grain	70,325	0	0
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots	32,600	0	0
Advance to Lieutenant W. Coles on account of pay	150	0	0
Office establishment ...	857	10	7
Office contingencies ...	2,036	1	8
Golah establishment ...	1,576	3	1
Advance for purchase of fodder ...	2,014	2	0
Advance for cart tracks ...	1,500	0	0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker ...	557	2	3
Total	7,58,981	11	4

SENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

Expenditure during the fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
B. Munro, Esq. ...	5,000	0	0			
Money, Esq. ...	10,000	0	0			
... to contractors on account of cart-hire						
... for grain transport ...	494	11	6	15,494	11	6
... destruction of golahs—						
To Sham Churn Iall, Sudder golahdar ...				50	0	0
Office establishment ...				317	0	0
Office contingencies ...						
Golah establishment ...				1,635	7	4
To Mr. E. B. Baker, deputation allowance for May 1874				200	0	0
Total				18,024	7	11

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the fortnight ending Friday, the 12th June 1874.

Area of sub-division (square miles)	..	4,951
Population .. ..	..	1,714,795
Number of relief circles ..	..	8
Number of villages ..	..	4,179

	Mds.
Amount of grain stored in maunds	1,72,631

Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—

Managed through Public Works Department subordinates ..	26,202
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency ..	18,374
Total ..	44,576

Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief	3,626
Number of known cases of } Up to date of last return ..	6
starvation death .. } During the week under report ..	1
Number of persons employed on private relief works, as far as known	125
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, as far as known	1,092

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
By sale to laborers	Mds. 27,194	Mds. 17,375	Mds. 44,569	
Ditto to public ..	62,596	22,355	84,951	
In charitable relief	29,190	7,629	36,819	
Advanced to ryots	70,712	21,240	91,952	
Total	1,89,692	68,599	2,58,291	

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, 6th June 1874.

Name of road.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereat.		Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.																	
		Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.																						
No. 1. Purneah to Keolgauna.	The whole line of road, about 40 miles in length, has been fixed.	5,312	173	5,315	Mds. Sr. 290 32	Rs. A. P. 742 0 0	<p>There is increase in the number of laborers on this work since last report, and many of those who were in Class II A have been induced to join the (Class I parties.</p> <p>All the clearing of jungle and high grass over the Kosi darahs has now been given out in length by contract, which is much more satisfactory than working it by day-labour, as there could be but little check on the cost.</p> <p>Copious rain has fallen all over this part of the country, and the crops are looking excellent.</p> <p>In some places the people have commenced ploughing for the winter crops.</p> <p>The condition of the laborers is universally good.</p> <p>The present system of grain-payments have now been in force for two weeks, and I am glad to say is very popular amongst the laborers.</p>	<p>Payments to laborers in grain is now the established rule in this district. Just at first, some of the laborers objected to the new system, but when its advantages were explained to them and that they would have no difficulty in disposing of what they earned over and above that required for consumption they all agreed to it, and the new arrangement is now very popular.</p> <p>The mode of payment at present in force in this district may be best learned from a copy of the rules issued on the subject, immediately on receipt of the order to pay the laborers in grain.</p> <p><i>Rules for paying laborers in grain.</i></p> <p>1. No extra establishment to that at present entertained will be required, as our cashiers and cash jemadars will be utilized both for superintending the receipts and issuing of the grain, and keeping the accounts.</p> <p>2. The following rates for piece, task, and daily labor will be observed: Class I laborers on contract or piece-work will receive 30 seers per 1,000 c. ft. of earth-work in ordinary ground, and 40 seers in hard ground, when paid in Burmah or uncleaned rice, and 22 and 30 seers respectively when paid in clean rice.</p>	<p>As there is a large quantity of Burmah rice in this district, we almost universally insist on it, and in fixing the rates for day-labor and contract work, one seer of rice is taken as equivalent to one anna, so that the rates remain the same as before, viz.: Earth-work, according to the nature of the soil and height of bank, varies from 30 to 60 seers per 1,000 cubic feet, 30 to 40 seers are however the usual rates, anything above this being very exceptional.</p> <p>The rates for Class II A and B are as follows—</p> <table><tr><td>Men</td><td>...</td><td>1 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Women</td><td>...</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Children</td><td>...</td><td>1/2</td></tr></table> <p>Class II B.</p> <table><tr><td>Men</td><td>...</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Women</td><td>...</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Children</td><td>...</td><td>1/4</td></tr></table> <p>Seers.</p> <p>These rates are lower than the old cash rates, and have been reduced so as to correspond with those given on class works, in order that there may be no inducement for people to accept anything but contract work.</p>	Men	...	1 1/2	Women	...	1	Children	...	1/2	Men	...	1	Women	...	1/2	Children	...	1/4	<p>Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works.</p> <p>When the works were first started, but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our work brought their own.</p> <p>It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodais, so that, after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work, and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools.</p> <p>These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, have their own tools and bring them to the work.</p>
Men	...	1 1/2																											
Women	...	1																											
Children	...	1/2																											
Men	...	1																											
Women	...	1/2																											
Children	...	1/4																											
No. 2. Nathpore and Etwaree.	65 miles marked out, and levelled and surveyed, estimate in progress, and additional length 15 miles east of Khatiaunze to Dunaupore frontier has been laid out.	39,351	1,761	698	41,810	1,550 0	4,150 0 0	<p>The heavy rain that has fallen at intervals all over this road during the past week has been a check to the work, as many of the laborers did not come to the road in consequence, and I doubt if we will again get as many as we have had during the past few weeks.</p> <p>The crops are everywhere looking excellent, and a few days fine weather will be of advantage to get some weeding done; ploughing for the cold weather crops is going on in all directions. Mr. Johns, who is in charge of this road, reports that he has been unable to institute grain-payments in consequence of the scarcity of Government grain in the golahs, and that if some more is not quickly sent up, our works will be very much impeded.</p> <p>The condition of the laborers is good.</p>																					

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

Name of road.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereat.		Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.
		Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.		
No. 4, Kissen- gunze to Titaliya.	Whole line laid out, estimate submitted for sanction.	7,408	.....	.....	453 5	Rs. A. P. 1,213 10 8	The numbers at work on this road are much the same as last reported. In the early part of the week the number were increasing, but owing to the heavy rain many left the works. The crops are looking excellent, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. The condition of the laborers is universally good. Grain-payments have been in force for the last two weeks, and are very popular with the laborers.	but when procurable, the kind of rice is invariably the best intended for by the officer in charge of the works. Class II A laborers on task-work will receive as follows:— Men 11 Women 1 Children 1 Class II B— Men 1 Women 1 Children 1 As almost all our works are now carried on by Class I laborers it is expected that but few payments will have to be made to Class II A and B. On Mondays and Tuesdays pay-orders will be made out, and the same exacted in the same form as at present, with the exception that the value of the work done will be entered in grain in place of in cash. These pay-orders will be handed over to the duffadars of the gangs, who are to be sent on the above-mentioned days to the moodies' shops and get the grain for them signing a receipt, as at present, on the back of the order. The duffadars will then distribute the grain to their gangs.
No. 5, Toortell, All marked out and levelled, estimate submitted for sanction.	4 parties working.	6,337	.....	.....	428 7	1,141 12 9	The decrease in the number of laborers this week is owing to the heavy rain that has fallen. On Monday and Wednesday less than half the usual number attended the work. I fear that if we have heavy rain soon again it will almost put a stop to the earth-work, as many of the side-cuttings are even now being washed away. Dressing and dressing the slopes will, however, afford occupation to those who want it for some time to come. The condition of the laborers is good. The crops in every direction are looking excellent, grain-payments have now been in force for two weeks, and the arrangement is very popular with the laborers.	Men 11 Women 1 Children 1 Class II B— Men 1 Women 1 Children 1 As almost all our works are now carried on by Class I laborers it is expected that but few payments will have to be made to Class II A and B. On Mondays and Tuesdays pay-orders will be made out, and the same exacted in the same form as at present, with the exception that the value of the work done will be entered in grain in place of in cash. These pay-orders will be handed over to the duffadars of the gangs, who are to be sent on the above-mentioned days to the moodies' shops and get the grain for them signing a receipt, as at present, on the back of the order. The duffadars will then distribute the grain to their gangs.
No. 6, Dengra Ghat to Bhopla.	All marked out and levelled, estimate submitted for sanction.	5,864	216	.....	310 36	845 1 0	The decrease in the number of laborers is owing to the heavy rain that fell during the week, and which for a few days almost completely stopped the work. The crops are everywhere looking well, and the people are cheerfully looking forward to a plentiful harvest. The new system of paying the laborers in grain has been in force for the last two weeks, and the people appear to prefer it to cash.	Men 11 Women 1 Children 1 Class II B— Men 1 Women 1 Children 1 As almost all our works are now carried on by Class I laborers it is expected that but few payments will have to be made to Class II A and B. On Mondays and Tuesdays pay-orders will be made out, and the same exacted in the same form as at present, with the exception that the value of the work done will be entered in grain in place of in cash. These pay-orders will be handed over to the duffadars of the gangs, who are to be sent on the above-mentioned days to the moodies' shops and get the grain for them signing a receipt, as at present, on the back of the order. The duffadars will then distribute the grain to their gangs.
No. 7, Raikunse to Bulram- pore.	All marked out and levelled, estimate submitted for sanction.	11,819	2,028	.....	819 9	2,194 9 7	The number of laborers on this work has increased since last week, as some able-bodied men who had at first received employment on 2nd class relief works have been sent back to us. There has been some heavy rain along this road, but not sufficient to materially affect the work. The crops are looking very well in every direction. Grain-payments are now in force, and are popular with the laborers.	Men 11 Women 1 Children 1 Class II B— Men 1 Women 1 Children 1 As almost all our works are now carried on by Class I laborers it is expected that but few payments will have to be made to Class II A and B. On Mondays and Tuesdays pay-orders will be made out, and the same exacted in the same form as at present, with the exception that the value of the work done will be entered in grain in place of in cash. These pay-orders will be handed over to the duffadars of the gangs, who are to be sent on the above-mentioned days to the moodies' shops and get the grain for them signing a receipt, as at present, on the back of the order. The duffadars will then distribute the grain to their gangs.
No. 8, Malsah and Harin- khore road.	Line laid out, estimate submitted for sanction.	Work can be taken in hand as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.						

11th June 1874 for which returns

No. 456—S.R., dated Doomka, the 15th June 1874.

From—J. H. BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 14th instant.

I have received reports from Rajmehal, Deogurh, Jamtara, Hendwa, and Godda. Sultaabad not received.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been no actual failure of supply anywhere. The only part of this district in which serious scarcity is reported is in the Jamtara sub-division, where grain is being supplied to the public from the Government golahs.

Doomka.—No signs of distress in this sub-division, prices of grain are high, but the importation of 3,000 maunds daily expected to arrive will no doubt remedy this.

Mr. Smith, the sub-divisional officer, has just returned from a visit to the Hendwa talook, the only place from which any disquieting reports reached us; after careful enquiry he came to the conclusion that there was no ground for fear. The zemindars of this portion of the country have promised assistance, and have agreed to take grain from Government for advancing to their ryots. Work has been opened on a new part of the Jarmundi and Deoghur road, near Taljhari, where assistance had been asked for.

In Doomka itself relief works have been started, but very few people avail themselves of them, and will not consent to labor at less than 2 annas a day. The large bund at Kattikund under the District Engineer is going on well, but though the rates given are good, and notice had been issued that there was work for 500 men, only 250 could be got on piece-work. Cultivation is going on everywhere, though the rains are not all that could have been desired. There does not appear to be any scarcity of seed.

Rajmehal.—Mr. Stewart states there is very little change as regards supplies in the principal bazars since date of his last report. Sahebgunge is well stocked, and prices gone down to 12 seers for common rice. At Rajmehal no change is reported; in spite of sales to public of Government rice, price of common rice remains at 8½ seers per rupee.

Burio and Burhait remain as before. It is anticipated that when rivers rise and the country is flooded Government rice will have to be sold to the public. Mr. Stewart says that the sale of Government rice at Rajmehal does not interfere with private trade. The people don't like it, they prefer to pay a higher price for dealers' rice and only take Government rice from necessity; they complain that it is old, and chiefly "arrowa," or rice husked without boiling the paddy. No cases of misery or starvation reported. Cultivation going on; maize, millet, and khery being sown. There appears to be no deficiency of corn-seed, but in portions of Moogara there is a scarcity of rice-seed. No crops in the ground but sugar-cane and indigo,—rain has benefited the latter. The mango crop is a partial failure.

Deogurh.—Mr. Wilmot reports much rain over the sub-division, and, in consequence, sowing is actively going on. It has also had the effect of lowering the price at most of the hauts; the dearest is 10 seers at Gharsara, the cheapest 13 at Kurron and other places. As there is a fair promise for the bhadoi crop, rice-holders are selling at Deogurh town, where the price is 11 to 12 seers. Owing also to large recent importations, gram may now be bought in Deoghur and Rohini shops from 16 to 17 seers per rupee; this has lessened the demand for rice,—the people, however, say they will require rice when the rains fairly set in, as they cannot work so hard on gram. Mr. Wilmot states he does not believe extreme distress exists anywhere in the sub-division, from the unwillingness of the people to accept assistance, unless given to them in their own houses, and these people only of the lowest caste. A deputation of 325 men applied for advances of money to assist them in cultivation, and requiring loans of money and grain without interest, repayable after the cold weather harvest, or at a later date, according to their option. They based their application on what they said was being done elsewhere, in Jamtara and Manbhoom. He told them that their crops had not been so bad as at Jamtara, where rice was difficult to procure at 9 to 10 seers a rupee, whereas in Deogurh the selling price was 12. Moreover, he had no orders to give them advances. Work was offered to them, and enquiries made as to their condition, which showed that they were not in the distress they represented. In fact, it was only an attempt to get assistance without having to pay interest for it. They refused the work, and went away grumbling and complaining of neglect.

Godda.—Mr. Grant states that the general condition of the people and country is good, but though not worse than when he last wrote, things have not improved, and in consequence the pressure from scarcity and dearth of food is more keenly felt, and over a more extended area. No cases of death from starvation reported or known of.

There has been a heavy rainfall in the south of the district, but as it has only come within the last few days its effect on the relief works cannot be estimated with certainty. At present the number of people on the works has not decreased; in fact, the daily labour returns show a slight increase as compared with the preceding fortnight. The present daily average is 12,288, against 12,046 of the previous report; 10,061 have been doing task-work, and 2,227 daily labour.

Cultivation, however, is not neglected; the men work in the fields in the morning, and earn their food on the relief works in the afternoon; if they absent themselves entirely their

places are filled up by other members of the family. The next week's returns will probably show the full effect of the rain on the works. No actual failure of food-supplies. At Belbudda and Perozapore the prices range from 7½ to 8 seers at the other bazars from 8 to 10. No reliable information as to stocks of grain in private hands. Though the mustagirs and large cultivators of the southern portion of the sub-division are said to hold sufficient for their own and dependant's wants, there must be many thousand households who have to look to relief work or the chance of agricultural employ for their daily food. Relief work in active progress, and moodies appointed for sale of grain.

Jamtara.—Mr. Hand, the officer in charge of the sub-division, reports favorably of the changed condition of the people since relief operations have commenced, but unfavorably as regards food-supplies. The grain is scarce everywhere, and the price is only kept down by the opening of the Government golahs. Relief works are being opened and carried on in all parts. No cases of actual starvation are reported. There is no certain information as to the stock of grain in private hands: by some it is said to be large, by others small. About 3 inches of rain has fallen, and sowing is pretty general,—chiefly of Indian-corn and sugar-cane. There is a great scarcity of seed-grain, and the cattle are suffering for want of nourishment. Rice will be wanted shortly, both for present use and to store before the rains,—2,000 maunds are on the road to Kundahit from Cynthia.

The people, especially Sonthals, are very averse to the contract or task-work, therefore most of the labor is on the subsistence principle. The daily average of laborers of all kinds employed in this sub-division for the week ending the 12th June shows as follows:—

On subsistence	3,841
On contract or piece-work	2,694
Total ..	6,535

No reports from Sultanabad. Mr. Boerrssen reports that works are going on favorably at Benagarhia, but Mr. Muston complains of the difficulty of selling rice.

Mr. Smith, the excise officer, reports a considerable increase in the collection in the quarterly abkarry return ending March. The Herausser and Pakour distilleries are the most marked; Rajmehal and Burhait also show increase, which the sub-divisional officer attributes to relief operations.

Rain has been general everywhere,—at Doomka we have thunder-storms and lightning daily, with moderate showers. Of the sub-divisions, Jamtara and Godda seem to have had the least fall. Small-pox has broken out at Doomka. Cholera is reported at Moheshpore; a native doctor has been despatched there. In Jamtara few cases of cholera have been reported. In Deogurh small-pox is abating, and cholera has disappeared. No fresh cases of dacoity or any grain-thefts of importance have occurred. The number of beggars, lepers, cripples, &c., in Doomka, has considerably diminished.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

List of works annexed, with daily average. Grain-payments being made everywhere, with the exception of Doomka, where the grain has not yet come to hand, and the works are of no importance. Mr. Hand has started a good many bunds and tanks; several of them of some magnitude.

Mr. Wilmot has been obliged to increase the rate from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per 1,000 cubic feet, and states the number of laborers is decreasing. Mr. Grant is paying Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet.

C.—TRANSPORT.

Our difficulties are now commencing, owing to the agriculturists refusing to lend their carts, having begun the cultivation.

Complete arrangements were made to transport 5,000 maunds from Cynthia to Doomka and Kundahit; the carts arrived at the station before the rice, and, without waiting a single day, returned to Kundahit, refusing to take compensation.

Ferries are being established and temporary sheds erected for the protection of rice during transport at the principal rivers, particularly on the More and Ajay. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom has also kindly lent tents for storage purposes on the Soory and Doomka road.

D.

A large golah is nearly completed at Doomka, and Mr. Hand reports that Jamtara golahs are ready to receive fresh supplies. The Kundahit and Nala golahs are quite complete. The golahs in the other sub-divisions are complete and stocked.

E.

Rs. 200 has been advanced to one Sagor Goran, for constructing a bund at Rajbandh, during the fortnight under review.

F.

The charitable relief committees are just starting work, and will shortly be in full swing. From the report received from Jamtara, it appears that the place stands in urgent need of it. Mr. Grant is also actively carrying out Government orders, and has two agents continually moving about, searching out distress and relieving it when found.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The information is given in a separate sheet.

Explanation is required from Mr. Grant as to whether the half-days tell on the haziri and the piece-work, and as to where the supplementary numbers come from, and what they were doing before the rain. I have to thank Mr. Rowland for the preparation of this report: I have been ill and unable to work for three days.

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a)	By sale to laborers and payment in kind	..	..	20,745	39 10½
(b)	By sale to the public..	..	..	2,596	38 13½
(c)	In charitable relief ..	..	..	106	3½ 10½
(d)	Advanced to ryots through zemindar	..	..	1,841	0 0
				25,290	2½ 3
	Up to date of last report	..	..	15,921	17 6*
	During fortnight ..	..	..	9,368	24½ 13
		Total	..	25,290	2½ 3

* Maunds 12,978-12-12½, as shown in the last fortnightly, was wrong.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the fortnight ending 14th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain in store, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure.	REMARKS.
				By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.	
Rajmehal	12th idem	1,35,000	41,119 0 0	6,482 24 9	.....	.....	.....	6,482 24 9	20,000	2,800	Return from Kandahit and other circles not received.
Godda	"		63,344 19 0	1,353 22 4	31 1 2½	.....	4,693 7 1	6,083 30 7½	.....	12,000	
Jamtara	"		13,200 0 0	2,058 30 3½	68 8½ 12	1,841 0 0	.....	3,967 38½ 15½	.....	.....

Price-current for the week ending 13th June 1874.

			Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
Doomka	..	..	11	10½	13	13	12½
Abjulpore	..	..	14	12½	..	..	14
Nonihat	..	..	12	10	..	14	12
Pakour	..	..	14½	11	..	..	16½
Jamtara	..	..	..	11	..	16	12
Deoghur	..	..	12	12	..	13	16
Sahebgunge	..	..	14	12	18	16	17
Rajmehal	..	..	14	9	..	..	16
Burhait	..	..	..	10	16	16	..
Godda	..	..	..	10	..	12½	12½

List showing the Relief Works under Civil Officers in the Southal Pergunnahs, and the average of daily laborers on each.

No.	Works.			Daily average.
RAJMEHAL.				
1	Sahebgunge to Burhait road	..	..	1,649.4
2	Madanshaye tank	..	..	52.2
3	Panchgurh bund	..	..	81.
4	Bolio or Jhamuni bund	..	..	21.3
5	Simaljore bund	..	..	343.4
6	Hudduf road	..	..	480.2
7	Tinpahar „	..	..	269.5
8	Doodkhole bund	..	..	659.7
9	Shahabad „	..	..	99.8
10	Khyrasole „	..	..	222.3
11	Futtehporo „	..	..	414.4
12	Kurunporo „	..	..	338.2
13	Soleband „	..	..	69.7
14	Bamoondi „	..	..	57.6
15	Doodkhole road	..	..	43.2
16	Maraporo bund	..	..	58.3
17	Burhait tank	..	..	64.9
Total				4,925.1

DEOGHUR.

1	Potherole to Mudhopore road	..	..	126
2	Station road repairs	..	..	8
3	Rohinee to Jesidi road	..	..	141
4	Repairing and constructing 32 bunds at Rohinee estate	..	..	1,123
5	Ditto ditto 8 „ at Sarwan estate	..	..	313
6	Ditto ditto 3 „ at Narainpore estate	..	..	73
Total				1,804

Palia circle—

DOOMKA.

1	Gaehand tank	..	..	145
2	Jamtara	..	..	158
3	Muchigaria	..	..	555
4	Dukinbahal	..	..	52
5	Bhorehandi	..	..	104
6	Kuruka	..	..	88
7	Ladua	..	..	115
8	Chakri	..	..	122
9	Majhia	..	..	83
10	Panjoonia	..	..	38
12	Kalbo i	..	..	104
13	Sendal	..	..	46
14	Setulpore	..	..	43
15	Jealjoori	..	..	55
16	Skar	..	..	Not given.
17	Wangai (incomplete)	..	..	103
18	Upper Candli	..	..	70
19	Mingatands	..	..	14
Total				1,895

Bunds and tanks.

No.	Works.						Daily average.
Nala circle—							
1	Deojore ..	..	..	..	..	..	270
2	Nala ..	..	..	..	..	..	712
3	Dabario ..	..	..	..	..	..	421
4	Pathargatia ..	..	..	..	..	..	118
5	Searkattea ..	..	..	..	..	..	240
6	Amlajori ..	..	..	..	..	..	139
7	Karaya ..	..	..	..	..	..	77
8	Bindapattear ..	..	..	..	..	..	51
9	Palaykuri ..	..	..	..	..	..	111
10	Parkura ..	..	..	..	..	..	74
11	Geria ..	..	..	..	..	..	31
12	Mohunpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total ..							2,256

Bunds and tanks.

Bunds and tanks.

Kundahit circle—						
1	Kundahit tank ..	..	..	..	..	1,664
2	Barkati „ ..	..	..	..	..	843
3	Khurian „ ..	..	..	..	..	476
4	Kbujoori „ ..	..	..	..	..	303
Total						3,286

Jamjoori circle—						
1	Jamjoori ..	..	..	..	..	563
2	Chakunda ..	..	..	..	..	239
3	Jaihai ..	..	..	..	..	156
Total						958

Benagarhia—						
	Tank in Benagarhia ..	..	..	..	..	570
	Ditto in Thakroontolla ..	..	..	..	..	453
	A small tank in Benagarhia ..	..	..	..	..	212
	Road from Benagarhia to Kalipator, about 3 to 4 miles	506
Total						1,741

GODDA.

On several works in the sub-division	12,288*
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MEMO.

Rajmehal	4,925
Deoghur	1,804
Doomka	{	Pabia circle	...	1,895
		Nala „	...	2,256
		Kundahit „	...	3,286
		Jamjoori „	...	958
		Benagarhia „	...	1,741
Godda sub-division	...	...	...	12,288

Total ... 29,153

As per Executive Engineer's labor return for the fortnight ending 13th June	3,315
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Grand total ... 32,468

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to the last narrative	1,05,794 14

* The statement showing the daily average on each work has not been sent in by mistake.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ..	....			....			1,05,794	14	6½
Executive Engineer, as per progress report ending 6th June 1874 ..	1,905	0	10						
Executive Engineer, as per progress report ending 13th June 1874 ..	2,847	11	6						
						4,752	12	4	
Rev. H. P. Boerresen, as per his labor returns ending 6th June 1874:—									
For excavating No. I tank in Benagarhia ..	582	0	0						
For excavating No. III tank in Thakooruntollah ..	476	0	0						
For excavating No. V small tank in Benagarhia ..	220	0	0						
For opening about 3 to 4 miles road from Benagarhia to Kalipathor, No. 6 ..	578	0	0						
						1,856	0	0	
							6,608	12	4
Grand total ..	....			....			1,12,403	10	10½
Advances made during the week—									
Advanced to cart-men for bringing rice ..	100	0	0						
Advanced to Dino Nath Rai, Sub-Inspector of Police, for bringing rice ..	300	0	0						
Advanced for excavating a well in the jail compound ..	40	0	0						
Advanced to Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal, for relief works ..	10,000	0	0						
Advanced for improvement of lands ..	200	0	0						
						10,640	0	0	

N.B.—The detailed expenditure for the sub-divisions of Rajmehal, Godda, and Deoghur, has not been given in their fortnightly narrative, hence it was omitted to be shown in the statement.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

No.	Name of Work.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of grain received and issued to laborers.				Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Did any one die during the week.
			Class I.	Class II.	Total.	Name of laborer.	Quantity received.	Quantity issued to laborers.	Value of quantity issued to laborers.						
1	Doomka to Jambhara road.	Works opened on 5,536, or the 10th, 15th, cent per cent. 20th, 21st, 25th, cent. 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, and 40th miles.	.....	.....	5,536*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rice at the Government Godah at Jambhara.	On every alternate day by cash-jemadars in presence of road sirkars.	PRICE-WORK. From 3 as. to 4 as. per 100 c. ft. of earth-work.	Supplied by the department.	Rs. A. P. 438 0 0		
2	Katikoond to Line chosen Aurapara road.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	Nil	PRICE-WORK. Soft soil at 3 as. per 100 cubic feet. Hard soil at 4 as. per 100 c. ft. the coolies themselves.	Supplied partly by department and partly by the coolies themselves.	Nil.		
3	Furnoomdy to No progress during Deogurli road.	80,000 cubic feet of earth-work executed.	4, or 2 percent.	.....	2,065	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rice and other food-grains are still procurable in the country.	Daily by sub-cashier.	PRICE-WORK. Hard soil at 3 as. per 100 c. ft. the coolies themselves.		191 2 9		
4	Hansdia to Godda Laying out complete 21 chains in 1st mile, 2,597, or 44 in 9th, and 15 cent per in 10th, and 25 feet cent. in 19th mile.		...	...	2,597	Godah at Godda.	98 mds. 11 ser. 4 chks. & 44 folabs.	...	Rice in the Government Godah at Godda.	75 per cent. in Government rice by the moonoty at 10th, 25 per cent. in cash by sub-cashier every alternate day.	PRICE-WORK. At 3 as. to 4 as. per 100 cubic feet. Ditto		87 15 0		
6	Ti Bolar to Borio Complete project road.	Completely opened.	Information not received.	Information not received.	4,557	No Government grain has been sold for want of moodies. The selling of rice is urgently required.	Information just received.	Government rice is sold at Fair. Most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their lands, consequently the numbers of laborers are daily decreasing.	Daily, or every 2nd day by sub-cashiers.	At 3 as. to 4 as. per 100 c. ft. earth-work.	Most supplied by Government.	438 0 0			
DAILY LABOR. A. P.															
Men ... { 2 0 to 1 6															
Women ... { 1 6 to 1 0															
Children ... { 1 0 to 0 6															

Names of Works.	Progress in making out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of grain received and is-used to laborers.			Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disburse-ment during the week.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Name of laborer.	Quantity received.	Quantity issued to laborers.						
Borio to Manihar Complete project road.	Completely opened	Information not received.	...	...	...	...	Information just received: No Government grain has been sold, for want of moodies. The selling of rice is urgently required.	Government rice is sold at Fair. Most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their lands, consequently the numbers of laborers are daily decreasing. Those who come to do piece-work, attend to work in the afternoon after ploughing their land in the morning. Daily labor cannot be avoided, as some portions of the road are quite unfit for piece-work.	Daily to day. At 3 as. to 4 as. per 100 c. ft. earth-work. DAILY LABOR. A. P. Men ... 2 0 to 1 6 Women ... 1 6 to 1 0 Children ... 1 0 to 0 6	Most part supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 497 0 0	
Metalling - Bhabopore and Suory road.	Ditto	1,245 or 87 or 81.84 per cent.	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	The condition of the people has not become miserable yet. Food-grains are still obtainable, but their value is gradually enhancing, so it seems distress will be soon felt.	Daily by sub-cashiers and overseer in charge of work.	Digging tankur at 5 as. to 6 as. per 100 c. ft., and carting food-grains from the hatias and bazars.	251 15 0	
Kendra road	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Pooaroo and Bhabopore Bridges.	Design ready	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Repairs to Bhabopore and Suory road.	Completely opened	87 or 88 per cent. Putty repairs in progress.	...	...	87	Nil	Nil	Same as in No. 10.	Twice a week by sircas and overseer in charge of work.	Digging tankur at 4 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by department.	5 0 0
Bhabows to Burhail road.	Tal tree posts have been put up for temporary bridge. No. 2, at 12th mile.	Earth-work: 33,775 1,352, or 318, or 90.75 per 100 per cent. G. causeway slope: 9,495 cubic feet. Surface-dressing 350 superficial feet. Natural ballast, 950 cubic feet. Rubble stone, 1,500 cubic feet.	1,642	Burhail golah.	Rs. 1 md. 15 srs. & 8 chs. at 12 srs. per rupee.	Government rice at Burhail golah.	The laborers are generally healthy. Soil both ordinary and hard.	Every second day by sub-cashier.	DAILY LABOR. A. P. Men ... 2 0 to 1 6 Women ... 1 6 to 1 0 Children ... 1 0 to 0 6	Supplied by Government.	290 7 6

No. 852—S.R., dated Berhampore the 16th June 1874.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, in charge,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

In the absence of the Magistrate-Collector, who has gone to meet His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Godagari, I have the honor to submit the narrative of scarcity and relief for the fortnight ending 13th instant.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*—The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts of the Head-quarters Sub-division is reported to be still sufficient for the daily wants of the people. Notwithstanding frequent reports from many parts that the local markets are never supplied with more than the day's demand of the neighbourhood for each day, prices are not subject to rapid fluctuations, and do not appear to be much affected by accidental circumstances, such as a heavy fall of rain, for instance, which might impede the importation of grain into the markets, at the period of their occurrence. There could not appear, consequently, to be much foundation for these reports. They have, in truth, been constantly received ever since the commencement of the present distress. In the Lalbag sub-division there is still a sufficient supply of food-grain in the city, Baluchur and Azimgunge, but the stock in the hands of shop-keepers is by no means large. In thana Bhadrighat the supply of rice is reported to be very scanty. In the Jungypore Sub-division, in consequence of the importation of a large quantity of "purbi" rice into Dhulian, the smaller bazars in thanas Shumsheergunge and Sooty are more abundantly supplied with rice than when the last narrative was submitted. But in the smaller bazars in other parts the supply is still very scanty. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the supply is reported to be scarce.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*—The price of common rice has, on the whole, risen; the average of 13 of the principal marts in the Head-quarters sub-division being $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, whereas the last fortnight's shewed $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The difference is due rather to a heavy rise in two or three markets than a general rise in the majority of the markets. In some places there has been a fall. It is dearest at Dowluttabad, Hurhurpara, and Kallyangunge, where the rate is 9 seers per rupee, and cheapest in Gorabazar, where the rate is $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; gram is $16\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, being dearest at Satoon, where it is selling at 13 seers per rupee, and cheapest in Gorabazar, where the price is 18 seers per rupee. Wheat is $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; it is dearest at Dowltabazar and Satoon, where it is selling at 12 seers per rupee, and cheapest at Gowas, where the price is 18 seers per rupee. It would appear from the cheapness of wheat at Gowas that there must be a good supply of it in that locality, as the greater demand for it, which the dearness of rice, now selling at 10 seers per rupee, must have created, has not as yet had much effect upon its price. In the Lalbag Sub-division the prices of best, common and "Purbi" rice in the several marts vary from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, 9 to 10 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers per rupee, respectively; those of wheat, barley and gram vary from 12 to 14, 18 to 20 and 16 to 18 seers per rupee, respectively. In the Jungypore Sub-division, in the Roghoonathgunge bazar the retail price of coarse "Purbi" rice is $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. At Shumsheergunge rice sells at $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers for uncleaned rice and $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee for cleaned rice. At Sooty the latest quotation is 12 seers per rupee. Rice is dearest in parts of Dewanserai, where "aous" and "Purbi" sell each at 11 seers per rupee, while "Rashi" sells at 10 seers per rupee. The relief assistant attached to this sub-division lately visited Lalgolah and reports that the supply in that bazar is somewhat scanty. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the price of coarse rice varies from 11 to 12 seers and that of fine rice from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers per rupee. The latter kind of rice is reported not to be procurable in the markets of Nulhatti and Pulsah.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots and others.*—The stock in the hands of mahajuns, zemindars, and well-to-do ryots, is not known, but is supposed to be sufficient to enable them to advance seed-grain to the ryots as occasion arises. There was no lack of seed for the "aous" crop already sown. In one station, Gowas, the mahajuns are reported to be lending grain at 150 per cent. Mr. Jones, special sub-divisional officer of Kandi, reports that nothing certain can be stated on this subject, but he fears that the stocks of the ryots, if not already exhausted, cannot hold out much longer; while the smaller and some of the wealthier and more liberal mahajuns appear to have given out all their stocks. As the rice trade becomes more and more a monopoly, and the rise of the rivers and the state of the country render communication and transport of grain difficult in that part of the district, it will be seen whether the mahajuns have the power of enhancing prices. The next two months will be most critical and the pressure of high prices then most severely felt. In the Lalbag Sub-division the stock in the hands of the jain merchants of Baluchur and Azimgunge is still considerable. A large amount of grain is still being imported for sale at the Patibona and Debipore golahs, situated on the banks of the river Pudma in thana Bhagwangolah. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut states that there is a very small quantity of stock in the hands of zemindars and traders, but believes that the well-to-do ryots have some grain stored up.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There has been considerable rainfall during the fortnight under report, and it was almost general. The rain has been of the greatest benefit to the young crops where sown, and has also enabled the ryots to prepare their land for the cultivation of amun. It has also materially benefited indigo, mulberry, sugarcane, and the "til" crop.

5. *State of the Crops.*—The prospects of the crops are very favorable. The young rice both "aous" and "amun" is reported to be doing well. The mangoe crop has been very good, although considerable damage was done to it by the storm of the 22nd instant, and vegetables also appear to have turned out well. Much help has, no doubt, been derived by the poor from these two articles. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that the "amun" paddy has been sown generally throughout the sub-division and has already germinated in most places. The young "aous" plants are well advanced. Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane are doing well. The crops in thana Bhudrihaut are a little backward, as less rain has fallen there. The sub-divisional officer of Jungypore reports that the prospects of "bhadoi" and "hoimonto" paddy have been brightened by the rains. Indigo, sugarcane, and "bhadoi" seedlings look healthy in his sub-division. He has lately seen many "bhadoi" rice fields in thanas Rughoonathgunge and Dewanserai, and states that the seedlings looked very fine, especially in the alluvial lands of Dewanserai. If there be no inundation this year, a very good harvest of "aous" is likely to be reaped. He reports that another good feature in the prospects of the year is an abundant supply of "purbi" rice in the Dhulian bazaar. The alluvial lands near the Ganges in thana Dewanserai are the most fortunate parts of this sub-division, and this impression is confirmed by his late tour. The state of Mirzapore, which has no "bhadoi" crop to speak of, continues to give some anxiety. In thana Pulsah the "aous" on the banks of the Bansloi River is reported to be promising.

6. *Condition of the people.*—There is little change to record in the condition of the lower classes from what has been given in previous narratives; they are still much distressed by the high price of food. For the poorer classes provision has been and is being made. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that complaints of distress are now loudest from the cultivating classes and the class of writers, &c., who may be out of employment. In the south-east of this sub-division (where several large mehals have lately changed hands and it is useless for the ryots to expect help from their new landlords) applications for advances are constantly being made. The advances are required for subsistence allowance during the weeding season and for the payment of laborers who would otherwise go upon relief works. Most of the factories are now closed and many hands are thus thrown upon the labour market. The indigo season, however, will commence in a few days. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that the laboring classes generally have employment at present on relief works or are engaged in cultivation. Within the municipal limits as well as in thana Bhugwangolah this class is very much better off than in thana Bhudrihaut. Here, as has already been observed, the crops are not so advanced and the people are, comparatively speaking, poorer than the poor classes of the other parts of the sub-division. Persons of this class, especially women and children, will come miles for a handful of rice in this portion of the district. To this class the relief works and the charitable relief are of the greatest service and will prevent a great amount of distress. The population of thana Bhudrihaut is principally composed of the poorer classes, and the better classes are generally speaking well off, and up to the present time there does not seem to be any want amongst them. The sub-divisional officer of Jungypore reports that the condition of the people has slightly improved in parts of this sub-division owing to the importation of "purbi" rice. Everywhere the agricultural classes have got work nearer their homes. Shumsheergunge is now better off than it was reported to be in the last narrative in consequence of the good supply of "purbi" rice coming into the "Dhulian" market, which has already been mentioned. This has also had the effect of augmenting the supply in the smaller bazars in North-West Sooty. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât states that the cultivators are in better spirits since the rain. The poorer people and some of the more respectable classes in thana Pulsah are in difficult circumstances.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—The case of one woman in the Khargram thana, who, from want, sold two of her three children for a rupee, was reported to the special sub-divisional officer of Kandi, privately, and afterwards by the relief assistant; temporary relief was given and arrangements are being made for her future maintenance. The special sub-divisional officer has been requested to report more fully on the circumstance of this case, and as to the present condition of the children who are alleged to have been sold. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut, states that there were a few cases of imminent starvation at Balia, in thana Rampore Haut, which had been relieved by the local sub-committee.

8. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—Three cases of grain-theft of a petty nature have been reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division; none have been reported from any of the sub-divisions. A crime statement is annexed, which does not show much increase of crime, as compared with the previous two years, but shows a decrease of crime as regards Lalbag and Jungypore sub-divisions.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—In the head-quarters sub-division cholera and small-pox are still present; the former in Burwa, where there are a few cases lingering, and the latter in Bhurtpore and Sujergunge; but I am glad to be able to report that both diseases appear at last to be dying out in the head-quarters sub-division, where they have been present so long. Cholera has, however, broken out at Bhurtpore, where one of its first victims was the Secretary to the relief sub-committee. In the Lalbag sub-division cholera has decreased considerably, and only three fatal cases have been reported during the fortnight under report. Small-pox still prevails, but is also on the decrease.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The average number of persons employed on the several relief works is 4,991; as far as reports have been received the laborers are in good condition; food is easily obtained, except in the case of one work, the road from Panchgram to the Jebunttee bridge. Payments are made at the rate of 2 annas per diem, and the rates of task-work vary from one anna six pie to three annas per 100 cubic feet. On the principal works rice payment has been introduced, and laborers on many of the minor relief works started by the district relief committee are also being paid in the same manner. As fast as rice can be sent out to the relief works, cash payment is being substituted by payment in rice. Considerable progress has been made within the fortnight, and, provided supplies are regularly received from Calcutta, cash payment will be confined very shortly to a few of the least accessible minor works, principally under the relief committee, to which, on account of their limited extent, it will scarcely be necessary to extend rice payments. The rates of payment in rice on the Government relief works, which have also been adopted on the works carried on by the district relief committee, have been fixed by the Commissioner as follow:—12 seers per rupee for clean rice, and 14 seers per rupee for Burmah and other partly unhusked rice. The laborers are perfectly satisfied with these rates, and the introduction of rice payment has not been attended by any diminution in their numbers. In some places it is reported that they are flocking to the works in large numbers; and a gentleman in charge of a road under the relief committee states that they apparently prefer to come to the relief works than to labor in the fields. He has been requested to report again on the matter after further experience, and, if his previous opinion be confirmed, it will probably be necessary to reduce the rates of payment. The laborers appeared to object at first to payment in cash for one day of the week only, but no more complaints, are now heard on this subject. They are in all probability able to sell a portion of their daily earnings for cash at a profit, and thus obtain money for the purchase of other necessities. The workmen as a rule bring their own tools. A statement showing the expenditure on relief works during the fortnight under report is herewith submitted.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

At Azimgunge the local merchants are still importing rice. Four boats laden with rice arrived at Lampat bazar (Lalbagh) on the 10th instant from Cutwa sub-division. It appears that 8,126 maunds of food-grains have been exported from the Rampore Haut sub-division, and 12,599 maunds have been imported into the same sub-division during the fortnight ending 6th instant. During the fortnight 11,441 maunds of Government rice have been received, and 10,265 maunds have been already sent out to the places selected for its storage, and to several of the relief sub-committees. The district relief committee has indented largely upon the Government stores, and will require a large supply for its sub-committees, particularly in the Bhurtpore thana, where most of the relief works are carried on under it, and it has been found necessary to increase charitable relief latterly.

The Government rice already sent out has been distributed as under:—

		Government Relief Works.			Relief Committee.
		Mds.	S.	C.	
Sudder sub-division	636	8	12
Lalbagh	Information not received
Rampore Haut sub-division	395	10	0
Jungypore	as yet.

No difficulty has been experienced in procuring sufficient carriage for the conveyance of the rice from the railway-stations into the interior, but the Nulhattee (State) railway has not been able to convey the rice sufficiently fast from Nulhattee to the other stations down the line.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The places at which Government grain has been stored are—

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION	Berhampore, thana Sujagunge,
	Saktipore and Kandi, thana Bhurtpore.
	Gokum and Rangamatty, thana Gokum.
	Harishpore and Huriharpara, thana Huriharpara.
	Jellinghee and Fureedpore, thana Jellinghee.
	Nobogram and Panchgram, thana Kullyangunge.
	Beldangah, thana Burwa.
	Doulatabad, thana Doulatabad.
LALBAGH SUB-DIVISION—Lalbagh, Bhogwangola, Ranitalao and Lagurdighi.	
RAMPORE HAUT SUB-DIVISION—Khargaon and Rampore Haut.	
JUNGYPOR SUB-DIVISION—Jungypore.	

Where houses could be procured, they have been hired for storage, and in other places bamboo structures are being erected. In Berhampore, a large building, formerly attached to the cantonment and used as a hospital, has been taken for a central golah. It answers the purpose extremely well, and has accommodation for 20,000 to 30,000 maunds. The establishment in charge of the golahs consists of a mohurrir on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem, or, where available, a pound mohurrir on an extra allowance of Rs. 7 per mensem; a chowkeedar on Rs. 4 per mensem; and two coolies, to be paid principally in grain.

The supply of rice as yet imported into the district is sufficient for its present requirements, but as the district relief committee are making large demands upon the Government

stores, it will be necessary to continue the daily despatches hitherto made from Calcutta for some time longer, until a sufficient stock is laid in. The district grain officer has written to Mr. Toynbee on the subject.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were 31 cases pending at the end of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the sudder sub-division; 3 fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total 34, 16 cases are under investigation; in one case order for payment has been made; in one case the applicant has refused to take an advance; in 5 cases applications have been rejected, and in 11 cases the securities tendered have been found to be insufficient. A sum of Rs. 1,435 has been advanced to 6 parties during the fortnight under report. In the Rampore Haut sub-division a sum of Rs. 65 only has been disbursed during the fortnight as advances under the Land Improvement Act.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed, as regards each sub-division separately. The numbers receiving charitable relief have increased very considerably during the fortnight, not from a sudden increase of distress, but owing to compliance on the part of the relief committees with the wishes of the Central Committee, that charitable relief should be given freely and without stint. Much relief is thus afforded to thousands who would otherwise be seriously inconvenienced for food, although not reduced to starvation.

There was a balance of Rs. 42,250-11-7 at the close of the fortnight. The total receipts during the present fortnight amount to Rs. 63,691-11-7. This sum includes the grant of Rs. 21,100 made by the Central Committee for the present month. The total actual expenditure from the relief fund during the fortnight has been Rs. 1,983-9. The district committee has, however, purchased a large amount of rice from the Government stores, for which payment will be made shortly, on the adjustment of the accounts.

A cook-house is being erected at head-quarters, as of late applicants for relief have considerably increased. A cook-house has been started at Saktipore, and is now in full operation.

In the Lalbag sub-division the balance at the credit of the sub-divisional relief fund at the close of the last fortnight was Rs. 1,551-1-2, and the subscriptions realised during the present fortnight amounted to Rs. 276, making the amount of total receipts Rs. 1,827-1-2. The expenditure incurred has been Rs. 167-12-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,659-4-8 at the end of the fortnight under report. This sub-division still continues to incur expenses on account of charitable relief from local subscriptions, unaided by Government or any allotments from the district relief fund. Large numbers of persons appear to have been relieved by minor works, such as tank-excavations, road-repairs, &c., started by the city of Moorsshedabad municipality, by the sub-divisional relief committee, and private individuals. Gratuitous relief, too, in the shape of rice, has been very liberally distributed.

In the Jangipore sub-division numbers have been at work on tanks and road-repairs. During the fortnight under report 64 persons received wage for jute spinning amounting to Rs. 14, 1 person received a dole of pice, and 8,957 persons received doles of rice weighing 147 maunds, 29 seers. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund up to date is Rs. 3,127-5-1, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,826-9-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,300-11-5 at the close of the fortnight.

In the Rampore Haut sub-division there was a balance of Rs. 1,331-15 only at the credit of the sub-divisional relief fund at the close of the last fortnight. The total receipts during the present fortnight amount to Rs. 710. The total expenditure from the fund during the fortnight has been Rs. 1,761-2-1½, and the balance remaining in hand is Rs. 280-12-10½ at close of the fortnight. The sub-divisional officer reports that he has been granting small loans to chowkedars.

(d).—A great deal of relief under heading (d) of the Central Committee's notification of the 4th March last has been given at Kandi during the fortnight, and some cases which have been brought to notice have been relieved at head-quarters. The sub-divisional officers, however, appear not to have had any applications from people of the class falling under the above heading. As remarked by the Magistrate in a previous narrative, people of this class are not suffering very much from the prevalent distress. The principal sufferers are probably to be found in the towns, and especially in Berhampore, where many widows come to reside from other districts, in order to spend the remainder of their lives on the banks of the Bhagirathree. Such persons are generally relieved by friends, relatives, or the members of their own castes, and in Berhampore the majority are also assisted by the Maharanee Shurnomoyee, whose generous charity embraces all classes. The number of applicants to the relief committees will, however, doubtless increase as the wishes of the Central Committee for the relief of this class become more widely known. Every genuine case of distress will be promptly and amply relieved. The number returned as relieved during the fortnight at Kandi is 387, and at head-quarters 6 persons received rice and some pecuniary assistance.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Vide accompanying statement.

Lalbag sub-division.—None.

Jungypore sub-division.

Total expenditure up to the last fortnight on account of	Rs.	A.	P.
tuccavee advances, and for the purchase of grain ...	3,375	0	0
Expenditure during the fortnight under report ...	.....	
Total ...	3,375	0	0

Rampore Haut sub-division.

Tuccavee advance made to one individual ...	Rs.	65	0	0
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Crime Statement.

	Dacoity.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 31st May to 12th June 1874 ...	1	31	9	41	35	31
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874 ...	...	15	8	23	24	19
Jungypore sub-division, for the fortnight ending 11th June 1874 ...	...	8	1	9	13	13
Rampore Haut sub-division, for the fortnight ending 12th June 1874 ...	...	6	1	7*	4*	7*

* Return not received from thana Nulhatti, and the information for 1873 and 1872 not received from Khurgaon thana.

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight ..	65,471	8	2
Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—			
Nowada road ..	224	11	6
Kandhi „ ..	86	4	2
Badshahi road ..	613	13	4
Salar and Talihpore road ..	35	13	4
Panchgram road ..	125	8	0
Bhugwangolah road ..	64	8	0
Khamra road ..	39	4	0
Dewansarai to Marcha road ..	320	0	0
Jangipore to Khamra road ..	100	0	0
Kishnagur road ..	23	0	0
Jellinghee „ ..	10	0	0
Calcutta „ ..	94	13	6
Radhaghat „ ..	125	8	3
Nulhatti „ ..	23	1	9
Deepening Chota Laldighi ..	537	10	9
Gorabazar improvement ..	13	8	6
Panchgaon tank ..	91	5	6
Pultan Bazar tank ..	395	2	10
Total by Public Works Department	2,954	1	5
Mirzapore and Gadi road ..	100	0	0
Grand Total	3,054	1	5

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses, or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.			
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Head-quarters, 17 ..	2	4	15	15	.....	.....	.....	3,770*
Lalbag sub-division, 1 ..	..	3	.....	5	97	219	68	384
Jungipore „ 4 ..	.....	.....	.....	3	345	553	184	1,082
Rampore Haut sub-divn., 6 ..	.....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	700

* The figures for the sudder sub-division are incomplete, as returns have not been received from several sub-committees.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries, as shown in the last narrative ..	35,079	5	1
Detail of the above total :—			
Amount credited to the district relief fund being payable from Government	11,515	6	4
Establishment charges :—			
Travelling allowances	Rs. 47	3	0
Salary	479	0	0
Contingencies	51	0	9
	578	2	9
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoynamaree	200	0	0
Paid for construction of a furnash	83	0	0
Tuccavee advances	20,644	8	0
Advanced for purchase of grain	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells	33	4	0
Advances during the fortnight under report :—			
Tuccavee advance to Ram Gopal Sircar	333	0	0
" to Lolit Mohun Roy Chowdhree	317	0	0
" to Mohamed Moaho	134	0	0
" to Ram Doss Kubeeraj	50	0	0
" to Nobin Chunder Mitter	333	0	0
" to Chunder Sikhur Ghosal	268	0	0
Paid to Officiating Magistrate and Collector on account of pay of clerk	60	0	0
Ditto ditto pay of a Relief Assistant from 5th to 26th May 1874	56	12	4
Ditto ditto pay of Mr. Scougall	230	0	0
Paid to district grain officer on account of pay	5	10	0
Ditto ditto on account of contingencies	9	7	6
Ditto ditto on account of travelling allowance	11	10	6
Ditto ditto on account of pay of clerk	17	6	6
Ditto ditto for transport of Government grain	600	0	0
Total ..	2,425	14	10
Grand Total ..	37,505	3	11

C. W. BOLTON,
Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, In charge.

No. 862—S.R., dated Berhampore, the 17th June 1874.

From—W. WAVELL, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward accounts showing the expenditure of the district relief committee from the commencement of operations up to the 31st of May, classified under the various headings, which I find were not sent with the last fortnightly narrative.

FORM A.

Cash account from 1st January to 31st May 1874, District of Moorshedabad.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	As.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Opening balance ...				Expenditure under heading (b) 12,099	3	0	½
2. Remittances from central committee 20,000	0	0		ditto, ditto, (c) 27,691	5	4	
3. Recoveries by sale of manufactures and otherwise, under headings c and d *270	10	6		ditto, ditto, (d) 1,452	15	4	
4. Local subscriptions †29,588	13	7		Miscellaneous			
5. Government grant 19,478	6	4		For orphans			
6. Miscellaneous 797	3	7		Total ...	42,023	7	8½
Total ...	70,135	2	0				

* Rs. 120-0-0 out of this amount have not been credited to the treasury.
† Rs. 2,395-4-9 ditto ditto. This amount consists of contributions by individuals to relief works or tanks carried on by the relief committee, and of charitable subscriptions raised locally by the sub-divisional relief committee of Ramporehaut and the sub-committees of Suktipore and Gokurn.

W. WAVELL,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

No. 1266—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 15th June 1874.

From—A. C. BRETT, Esq., Joint-Magistrate, in charge of Dinagepore Magistracy,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

In consequence of the temporary absence of the Magistrate, Mr. Lewis, who has gone to Godagari to meet His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, it devolves upon me to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 15th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The prospect of the bhadoi crop is excellent; Mr. Lewis in his last report said that unless no rain fell between then and July, it promised a good return. We have had splendid rain, so that a very full bhadoi may be confidently expected. Preparations for the winter crop go on apace, and for this also matters look very hopeful; cholera has disappeared. Mr. Rajkissen Sen, and Babu Joges Chandra Mitter, alluded to in Mr. Lewis' last report, have taken charge of their respective duties. The price of rice has universally fallen, owing, without doubt, to the bountiful rain.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

I subjoin the form of return framed by Mr. Lewis in his last narrative, filled in with the figures for the present fortnight.

The orders of Government regarding the payment of wages in grain have been generally carried out. As Mr. Lewis will personally give His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor full information as to the different ways in which the supplies of Government grain are being utilised for the benefit of the country, I need not enlarge on this topic.

C.—TRANSPORT.

This is practically completed.

D.—STORAGE.

Under Mr. Lewis' instructions, the sales of rice at the various golahs have increased in quantity.

E.—ADVANCES.

Advances of grain to ryots are freely made. A few zemindars have applied for money advances to purchase seed-grain. Their applications are under the Collector's consideration, but none have yet been complied with.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

I append a list shewing the expenditure for charitable relief under the heads B, C, D, of the Central Relief Committee's rules. The machinery for the distribution of charitable relief remains as it was during the last fortnight, viz., in the main, the mandals of individual villages. The extension of the system of group superintendents is under consideration. The following is the statement shewing the number of persons receiving charitable relief:—

No.	Name of circle.	No. receiving relief.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Shown in last report.	In this report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dinagepore ...	1,902	2,430	528	.....
2	Ranisonkoil ...	5,146	4,631	.....	515
3	Bindoil ...	1,810	1,876	66	.....
4	Doorgapore ...	907	1,500	593	.....
5	Chooramon ...	456	630	174	... ..
6	Kaliagunge ...	486	705	219	.....
7	Tamboolee ...	324	1,280	956	.....
8	Gungarampore ...	2,248	2,363	115	.....
9	Lushkerhat ...	1,274	1,129	.....	145
10	Porsha ...	471	622	151	.....
11	Putnitolla ...	659	965	306	.....
12	Patiram ...	1,380	1,557	177	.....
13	Bhadoorea ...	1,182	1,266	84	.....
14	Bochagunge ...	330	959	629	.....
15	Beerungunge ...		No information received.		
16	Habra ...	537	547	10	.....
	Total ...	19,112	22,460	4,008	660

The following table shews the number of criminal cases in connection with scarcity that occurred during May 1874.—

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared to be false, and never to have occurred.	
Dacoity—					
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime	{	Month of May 1874	...	...	5
Return		Ditto 1873	...	...	1
		Ditto 1872	...	...	3
Robbery—					
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime	{	Month of May 1874	...	...	0
return		Ditto 1873	...	...	2
		Ditto 1872	...	...	0
Theft—					
Heading 43 of Crime Return	{	Month of May 1874	...	...	60
AI, excluding cattle-theft ...		Ditto 1873	...	...	21
		Ditto 1872	...	...	20
House-breaking, headings 35	{	Month of May 1874	...	...	56
and 36 of AI,		Ditto 1873	...	...	41
		Ditto 1872	...	...	40
Grain-theft or riot	{	Month of May 1874	...	...	9
		Ditto 1873	...	...	0
		Ditto 1872	...	...	0
Total	{	Month of May 1874	...	...	124
		Ditto 1873	...	...	65
		Ditto 1872	...	...	63

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was Rs. 17,17,839 8 6

<i>The details of the above.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.
For road works	...	...	...	11,11,899	1	2
„ construction of golahs	...	...	...	39,396	12	6
„ transport of rice	...	...	...	3,79,366	7	5
Hire of carts for conveying money to circle officers	...	...	...	1,100	0	0
For purchase of fodder	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
„ construction of bungalows	...	...	...	2,443	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c.	...	...	...	10,345	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,875	8	2
Salary and travelling allowances of native doctors	...	...	...	252	7	3
For tank-digging	...	...	...	71,650	0	0
Price of gunny bags	...	...	...	4	0	0
Office furniture	...	...	...	107	12	0
Placed at the credit of the Executive Engineer for road works	...	...	...	45,000	0	0
Placed at the credit of Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E. for road works	...	...	...	50,000	0	0
Railway freight of kodolies, &c.	...	...	...	399	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been	...	...	...	50,857	14	5

The details of the above.

Head- Clerk, district relief officer, for hire of carts for carrying kodolies, &c., to relief officers	...	10	12	0
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami, for road works	...	5,000	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for road works	...	500	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for road works	...	1,662	6	4
Kaliagunge circle officer, for road works	...	2,000	0	0
Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, for road works	...	5,000	0	0
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami, for tank-digging	...	2,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for tank-digging	...	6,000	0	0
Kaliagunge circle for tank-digging	...	500	0	0
Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, for tank-digging	...	2,000	0	0
Baboo Abooy Charun Ghose for hire of carts and wages of coolies for carrying money to relief officers	...	100	0	0
Baboo Purna Chandra Gupta, for transport of rice	...	5,000	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Baboo Hari Mohon Sen for transport of rice ...	10,000	0	0
Mr. Rajkissen Sen, for construction of golah ...	80	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., on account of his deputation allowance for May ...	200	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for tentage of his deputation allowance for May ...	11	1	9
District relief officers' establishment for May 1874 ...	87	10	3
Famine establishment under Magistrate for May 1874 ...	131	0	0
Ditto under treasury officer ...	22	0	0
Tossiduck Hussain, for price of horse ...	500	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., travelling allowance for January February, March, and April ...	570	5	8
Mr. Rajkissen Sen, for his salary ...	154	13	3
Baboo Surendra Narain Roy, for contingencies ...	25	4	0
Ditto ditto for pay of his establishment for May ...	132	9	8
Baboo Surendra Narain Roy, for his own pay for May ...	89	0	6
,, Hari Mohon Sen, for pay of his establishment for May ...	177	15	11
Baboo Jogat Chandra Chuckerbutty for pay of establishment ...	157	0	0
J. Pollen Esq., for pay of his establishment for May ...	673	0	0
Baboo Hari Mohon Sen for his travelling allowance ...	184	8	0
Shiku, syce, for salary ...	12	0	0
Baboo Purna Chandra Gupta for travelling allowance for March and April ...	91	8	0
Baboo Jogodis Nath Roy for pay of his establishment for May ...	357	13	3
T. W. Tweedie Esq., for pay of establishment ...	187	15	1
Baboo Jadub Chandra Gossame for ditto ...	269	0	0
Baboo Hari Mohon Chand for ditto for May ...	449	0	0
Baboo Hari Mohon Chand for golah establishment ...	429	9	10
Native Doctor Abdool Rohoman for contingencies ...	2	10	0
Do. for travelling allowance ...	3	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for pay of establishment for May ...	79	15	6
Baboo Ram Chandra Barmon for his pay, and that of his inspectors for May ...	300	0	0
Ditto for pay of his establishment for ditto ...	79	0	0
Ditto for golah establishment for ditto ...	110	5	2
Mr. Rajkissen Sen for office furniture ...	20	0	0
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Roy for salary for May ...	96	12	4
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for construction of bungalows ...	200	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for pay of his establishment for May ...	79	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for May ...	82	0	0
Jailor, for printing transport forms ...	14	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for his salary for April ...	173	5	4
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., on account of his salary for March, April, and May ...	1,059	10	9
Baboo Ram Chander Barmon, for his salary, and that of his inspectors for April 1874 ...	173	5	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for his salary, and that of his inspectors for April 1874 ...	490	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for his deputation allowance for April 1874 ...	200	0	0
Baboo Harokali Mukeherjee for establishment for May ...	92	5	0
Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, inspector, salary for May ...	80	0	0
,, Sukhomoy Banerjee, inspector, salary for ...	100	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for golah establishment ...	163	13	0
Native Doctor Abdool Rohoman for his salary ...	25	0	0
,, Sunto, paid in advance ...	25	0	0
W. H. Horsley Esq., salary of inspectors for May ...	400	0	0
Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee, relief superintendent for his salary for May ...	100	0	0
Mr. Jones, for Raigunge golah establishment for April ...	136	6	4
Mr. Jones, for Durgapore golah establishment for April ...	32	5	4
Jeartulla Sircar, golah-keeper for his pay ...	47	0	0

Rs. As. P.

Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, for his salary and that of his establishment	...	...	...	1,232	1	11
Prem Chand Sircar, for Bongong golah establishment for May	...	...	...	49	6	0
Peyaree Mohon Poddar, for Churamon golah establishment	...	...	...	45	13	3
Gungadhur Shaha, for Kumargunge	ditto	...	...	62	0	0
Syam Sundar Sircar, for Patiram,	ditto	...	...	86	0	0
Mutibulla Sircar, for Khanpore,	ditto	...	...	40	0	0
Mpsrufallee, for Doorhat golah establishment	...	...	...	45	5	6
Ram Chandra Mozumdar for Balughat,	ditto	...	...	62	0	0
Jitto Ram, for Galghat,	ditto	...	...	52	0	0
Gurudas Chatterjee, for Chandgunge	ditto	...	...	52	0	0

Statement showing the daily average number of persons employed on each work in the several Relief Circles in the District of Dinagore.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
DINAGORE SUDDER.	Beerale Road	65	.....	100	165	.....	165	
	Bajutpore	17	.....	69	77	.....	77	
	Sumelia	175	.....	97	272	150	122	
	Sahibgunge	214	2	13	229	212	17	
	Nalaibaree	134	26	33	193	.....	193	
	Maharajpore	141	24	85	249	125	124	
	Rancegunge	18	89	70	177	18	159	
	Ramdubee	5	84	152	245	.....	245	
	Karimullapore	221	65	81	367	215	152	
	Sumdiar	83	.....	22	105	.....	105	
	Kantabaree	100	15	42	157	100	57	
	Binnukuree	316	26	80	422	309	112	
	Gopalgunge	205	1	53	259	199	60	
	Footlah Embankment	140	8	43	231	159	72	
	Sunderpore tank	38	50	27	115	34	81	Stopped.
	Dinagore	34	19	43	96	20	76	
	Bhowanipore	5	.....	14	19	.....	19	Finished.
	Barole	217	.....	.....	217	.....	217	
	Balarampore	124	2	3	129	120	9	
	Bairagapara	76	24	50	150	60	90	Stopped.
	Chongcharia	14	.....	15	29	5	24	
	Hoolcepore	22	34	70	126	14	112	
	Kaseinipore	27	1	4	32	15	17	Finished.
	Raundighy	4	20	21	45	.....	45	
	Susharee	31	12	41	84	19	65	
	Shibpore	22	.....	14	36	4	32	
	Shekpore	17	12	7	36	.....	36	Stopped.
	Total	2,505	517	1,220	4,242	1,769	2,473	
BOCHAGUNGE.	Dhukurjhari Road	80	6	34	120	44	76	
	Maloon	480	35	58	573	46	527	
	Bochagunge	400	86	253	739	150	589	
	Bombaree	280	311	99	690	201	489	
	Katihar	151	99	113	363	87	276	
	Beerungunge	300	169	154	623	159	464	
	Aglaband	65	.....	.....	65	50	15	
	Ranocankoil	250	10	145	405	50	355	
	Peergunge tank	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
	Bombaree	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....
	Bosbhanga	39	.....	.....	39	39	.....
	Jangaon	108	.....	.....	108	108	.....
	Chandpore	108	.....	.....	108	108	.....
RAJESANKOIL.	Josypara	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....
	Bhowradaha	152	.....	.....	152	152	.....
	Total	2,529	718	856	4,101	1,310	2,791	
	Lahiri to Huldibari Road	471	.....	.....	471	471	.....
	Nekmurd to Ranisankoil	233	488	.....	720	232	488	
	Ranisankoil to Peergunge	95	10	.....	114	98	16	
	Ranisankoil to Haripore	526	.....	.....	526	526	.....
	Satughata to Mirdanga	128	87	23	238	128	110	
	Haripore to Jamoon	436	15	15	466	436	30	
	Bodessari to Satighatta	193	239	5	427	193	234	
	Jamoon to Satighatta	370	23	114	507	370	137	
	Ranisankoil to Bindoil	997	50	.....	1,047	997	50	
	Tank at Karnail	32	.....	.....	32	32	.....
	Banglaghat	30	.....	.....	30	30	.....
	Chalinagooy	32	.....	.....	32	32	.....
	Dooloopore	49	.....	.....	49	49	.....
	Ratore	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
	Hatgaon	72	.....	.....	72	72	.....
	Protalpore	45	.....	.....	45	45	.....
	Parkoonia	60	.....	.....	60	60	.....
	Bhabanandpore	48	.....	.....	48	48	.....
	Karniat	116	.....	.....	116	116	.....

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of each Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
RAJESANKOIL. - (Contd.)	Tank Hurriah	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
	" Tangagacha	56	.....	.....	56	56	.....
	" Kamat Katuhat	28	.....	.....	28	28	.....
	" Peergighy	15	.....	.....	15	15	.....
	" Hurriahnealipore	42	.....	.....	42	42	.....
	" Ranasankoil	27	.....	.....	27	27	.....
	" Rukua	83	.....	.....	83	83	.....
	" Palasharee	369	.....	.....	369	369	.....
	" Burroonally	70	.....	.....	70	70	.....
	" Doorgapore	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....
	" Lodhabaree	72	.....	.....	72	72	.....
	" Kochna	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....
	" Singhapore	40	.....	.....	40	40	.....
	" Jamaon	155	.....	.....	155	155	.....
	" Baliadanga	45	.....	.....	45	45	.....
	" Singharree	24	.....	.....	24	24	.....
	" Malanco	93	.....	.....	93	93	.....
	" Mohespore	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....
	" Dhokurjharree	144	.....	.....	144	144	.....
	" Madhupore	30	.....	.....	30	30	.....
	Total ...	5,369	908	157	6,434	5,300	1,005	
BINDOIL.	Road Bindoil to Serajgunge ...	169	13	15	187	187	.....
	" Bindoil to Moharajghat ...	377	481	636	1,494	377	1,117	
	" Hemtabad to Bindoil ...	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
	" Hemtabad to Moharajghat ...	29	471	304	804	29	775	
	" Hemtabad to Maloon ...	141	357	131	629	16	488	
	" Hurripore to Adhiar ...	532	613	288	1,433	532	801	
	" Torra to Hurripore ...	100	1	.....	101	100	1	
	" Hemtabad to Fakurgunge ...	126	.....	.....	126	.....	126	
	" Dinagopore to Furneah ...	1,249	172	68	1,429	1,249	180	
	Tank Maloon	16	363	128	507	16	491	
	" Adhiar Road	6	144	29	179	6	173	
	" Shoriabad	56	81	142	279	56	223	
	" Bhopaon	33	1	1	35	33	2	
	" Mongra	120	.....	.....	120	120	.....
	" Halalporo	468	468	151	1,087	468	619	
	" Bunch Bhya	447	146	44	637	447	190	
	" Ballagaoon	459	90	310	859	250	600	
	" Kastour	30	.....	2	32	30	2	
	" Bamura	29	.....	2	31	29	2	
	" Dadra	67	45	24	136	67	69	
	" Rania	281	35	48	364	281	83	
	" Bonagra	15	81	179	275	15	260	
	Total ...	4,627	3,402	2,502	10,531	4,317	6,214	
DOORGAPORE.	Doorgapore to Choorsanon road ...	100	400	100	600	100	500	
	Doorgapore to Koonair ...	400	500	200	1,100	400	700	
	Doorgapore to Itahar ...	100	200	50	350	100	250	
	Raigunge to Katiharee ...	25	115	.....	140	.....	140	
	Koonair to Doorgapore ...	489	5,568	1,403	7,560	489	7,051	
	Doorgapore tank	50	402	60	512	.....	512	
	7 tanks at Bistopore and other villages ...	200	500	150	850	200	650	
	37 tanks under Mr. Spurr ...	2,579	23	.....	2,602	2,602	.....
	Roads under Mr. Spurr ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hemtabad to Doorgapore road ...	107	1,895	181	2,183	.....	2,183	
CHOORANON.	Hemtabad to Raigunge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raigunge to Doorgapore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raigunge to Maharajhat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,050	9,623	2,204	15,877	3,891	11,986	
	Itahar road	150	213	52	415	107	308	
	Potraj road	93	762	90	945	41	904	
	Mirjadighi road	180	235	99	494	121	370	
KALIAGUNGE.	Itahar tank	163	17	9	189	153	36	
	Potraj tank	34	.....	.....	34	32	2	
	Mirjadighi tank	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	
	Total ...	606	1,227	250	2,083	457	1,626	
	Udgao road	62	84	51	197	5	192	
	Kaliagunge road	404	347	147	898	228	670	
	Radlinkapore	304	.....	.....	304	304	.....
TANBOOLE.	Pakura road	103	.....	.....	103	103	.....
	Kaoembaree road	60	105	38	203	Not specified.	.....
	Hemtabad	111	219	84	414	.....	.....
	Koonoor	407	122	36	565	377	188	
	Buidal tank	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....
	Doorgapore tank	63	.....	.....	63	63	.....
	Nowada tank	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Rampore tank	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Raigunge tank	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....
	Nahalpara tank	6	.....	.....	6	1	5	
	Katiardanga tank	26	.....	.....	26	26	.....
	Ausown tank	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....
	Bhundare tank	15	.....	.....	15	15	.....
	Total ...	1,624	937	356	2,917	1,179	1,055	
TANBOOLE.	Kalikamora road	137	55	80	272	117	155	
	Koonomondi	427	462	782	1,671	161	1,510	
	Jamira	139	49	74	262	135	118	
	Dhowlupore	151	24	34	209	136	73	
	Harirampore	40	140	57	237	11	226	
	Mohipal	539	987	484	2,010	16	1,994	
	Banispore	1,225	1,548	1,305	4,078	790	3,418	
	Barhatta tank	42	15	9	66	.....	66	
	Ahira	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
	Haripore	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
	Total ...	2,760	3,271	2,915	8,946	1,583	8,163	

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Names of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
GANGARAMPORE.	<i>Employed by Public Works Department Subordinates.</i>							
	Mohipal road	18	.....	...	18	....	18	
	Shehoil "	18	.....	...	18	....	18	
	Tamboolee "	31	.....	...	31	....	31	
	Seral "	15	.....	...	15	....	15	
	Dhowltpore "	8	.....	...	8	....	8	
	Total	90			90		90	
	Lushkerhat road	19	48	16	83	....	83	
	Nowbazar "	39	25	...	63	20	43	
	Foolbarry "	70	...	...	70	70	...	
	Gangarampore "	314	26	3	343	267	76	
	Darail "	92	2	9	103	84	19	
	Kooramsoal "	73	...	...	73	73	...	
	Tank of Mahanta "	45	...	5	50	50	...	
	" Ram Cani Acharjee "	165	1	12	178	165	13	
	Tank at Koshba "	3	...	...	3	...	3	
	" Sankarpore (b) "	36	8	...	44	33	11	
	" Madhubpore "	2	...	...	2	...	2	
	" Shibpore "	2	...	...	2	...	2	
	" Jagoti "	150	...	...	150	149	1	
	" Hasainpore "	39	...	...	39	37	2	
	" Nakurya "	37	...	4	41	40	1	
	" Benkoree "	56	...	...	56	55	1	
	" Akhanagore "	18	...	...	18	18	...	
	" Nischinto "	206	2	...	208	191	14	
	" Rampore "	43	8	...	51	48	3	
	" Malahar "	42	...	3	45	42	3	
	" Hukumdary "	25	...	...	25	24	1	
	" Srerampore "	36	...	8	44	40	4	
	" Joypore "	42	...	...	42	41	1	
	Bund Ausa "	240	133	73	446	206	240	
	Tank at Jordishbatee "	34	5	3	42	34	8	
	" Shehoor "	42	5	3	50	49	1	
	" Mauck-konda "	75	...	10	85	81	4	
	" Chuck Bohora "	45	...	...	45	45	...	
	" Bhalukabaru "	40	...	5	45	44	1	
	" Doorgapore "	77	...	15	92	77	15	
	" Salash "	107	...	...	107	106	1	
	" Bhasuria "	22	...	...	22	22	...	
	" Chandahar "	81	...	...	81	80	1	
	" Nowabazar "	20	21	5	46	12	34	
	Total	2,336	284	183	2,803	2,214	590	
LUSHKERHAT.	Bhakarapore road	70	119	48	237	36	201	
	Ram Chandpore road	367	130	113	550	279	271	
	Lakhi Narayanpore tank	23	...	...	23	23	...	
	Koorahar "	35	...	...	35	25	10	
	Rai Chundra "	12	...	...	12	12	...	
	Lakhidanga "	11	...	2	13	13	...	
	Shooharee "	3	...	1	4	4	...	
	Nemboopore "	3	...	...	3	3	...	
	Sookdehpore "	35	13	2	50	50	...	
	Gangahar road	197	152	101	450	55	395	
	Bhobanpore tank	29	18	...	47	47	...	
	Tarajpore "	30	2	...	32	32	...	
	Abenagur "	40	...	...	40	40	...	
	Trical "	43	2	...	45	45	...	
	Palia road "	19	3	...	22	22	...	
	Lushkerhat road	1	19	6	26	...	26	
	Bhalkadaho tank	100	20	5	125	125	...	
	Soolhanpore "	24	...	...	24	28	...	
	Tridhara "	20	...	...	20	20	...	
	Chuck Balaran tank	33	...	...	33	33	...	
	Jagot "	26	...	...	26	26	...	
	Total	1,065	473	278	1,821	918	903	
POBNA.	Sapahur road	427	41	124	592	...	592	
	Mardanga tank	67	...	21	88	66	22	
	Gopalpore "	66	...	4	70	64	6	
	Kherenda "	52	...	25	77	...	77	
	Serahi "	207	103	188	500	...	500	
	Simuldanga "	108	55	74	237	...	237	
	Parasinul "	70	9	19	98	66	32	
	Telna "	58	...	49	107	5	102	
	Total	1,055	210	504	1,769	202	1,567	
PAYSITOLA.	<i>Employed by Public Works Department subordinates.</i>							
	Road from Godagaree	125	44	13	181	151	30	
	Road from Forsiparah to Rangamania	728	...	52	780	...	780	
	Road from Shibgunge to Sateerhaut	62	...	...	62	62	...	
	Road from Modool to Sheebpore	271	...	5	276	141	135	
	Ditto Matanjurhat to Forsiparah	73	...	8	731	617	114	
	Road from Matanjurhat to Hapania	49	...	5	54	40	14	
	Road from Farseeppara to Haragouri	277	...	6	283	231	52	
	Road from Debipore to Rangamania	219	...	64	283	...	283	
	Total	2,329	...	140	2,469	1,001	1,378	

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
PATNAM.	Road from Balughat to Hillee ...	1,207	111	225	1,003	1,207	336	
	" Patiram to Hillee ...	654	40	131	825	654	175	
	" Paclee to Khanpore ...	394	146	130	670	301	282	
	" Kumarkunge to Sun-jhia	300	102	105	600	300	207	
	" Balughat to Palsa	528	60	90	684	528	156	
	" Bahu to Kokhilabaree.	100	1	28	138	100	29	
	Tank at Sirohee	75	1	7	83	75	...	
	" Jaitigram	75	...	...	75	75	...	
	" Mohalla	26	...	...	26	26	...	
	" Rohinapore	34	15	2	51	51	...	
	" Salakaree	42	...	1	43	43	...	
	" Kandarparah	18	...	1	19	19	...	
	" Matara	22	1	1	24	24	...	
	" Kharna	21	...	6	27	27	...	
	" Doosool	28	...	1	29	29	...	
	" Harigram	20	1	1	28	28	...	
	" Harapore	6	...	1	6	6	...	
	Total	3,616	678	736	4,930	3,635	1,275	
BHADOORIA.	Ghoraghat to Sontapir road	1,660	156	258	2,083	...	...
	Bhadooria to Nowabgunge road	540	240	286	1,066	...	...
	Ghoraghat to Kulamudpore	580	230	154	973	...	...
	Ghoraghat to Kaudia	59	15	9	83	...	...
	Bhadooria to Borokandi	287	9	12	303	...	...
	Ghoraghat to Govindogunge	19	36	10	65	...	...
	Audalga tank	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Mooradpore tank	23	6	15	44	...	...
	Siala tank	15	...	1	16	...	...
	Mirzapore tank	24	...	...	24	...	...
	Total	3,226	602	715	4,663	...	...

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Dinagore during the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of grain consumed as per last report.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
					Sold to the laborers or to public. I.	Given for charitable relief. II.	By advances to ryots. III.	Amount paid in kind to laborers. IV.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Dinagore	13th June, 1874	96,000	.....	29,691 34 13	31,985 25 2	1,730 0 0	1,075 5 8	.....	34,770 30 10	.....	.....
Chooramon	8th ditto	45,000	61,250	6,912 4 0	3,395 9 11	421 39 9	10,228 16 0	2,180 22 9	16,226 7 13	.....	.....
Bindail	10th ditto	80,000	52,187	11,750 26 3	16,541 20 7	1,375 19 8	3,154 39 0	.....	21,071 38 15	.....	.....
Ranisonkoil	9th ditto	80,000	1,37,080	13,785 2 4	21,404 15 13	1,084 7 11	812 35 0	54 12 13	23,355 31 5	.....	.....
Bochagunge	8th ditto	30,000	25,720	2,138 26 10	6,739 7 9	350 20 11	.....	8 22 0	7,098 10 4	.....	.....
Kahagunge	9th ditto	40,000	29,533	7,007 11 2	9,504 17 6	393 5 0	1,825 0 0	1,188 14 7	12,910 36 13	.....	.....
Tamboolee	9th ditto	1,00,000	1,02,084	8,504 0 0	6,951 20 0	563 1 4	7,390 34 12	3,019 29 12	17,934 5 12	.....	.....
Gungarampore	8th ditto	60,000	61,777	22,257 0 0	21,101 0 0	996 0 0	.....	1,709 0 0	26,808 0 0	.....	.....
Luckhat	9th ditto	40,000	26,071	2,645 31 0	2,979 30 8	463 34 8	.....	1,299 39 6	4,743 15 8	.....	.....
Porsha	9th ditto	40,000	71,751	1,834 12 12	223 28 14	187 33 0	1,545 0 0	406 36 11	2,363 18 9	.....	.....
Putnitolla	9th ditto	95,000	1,00,161	9,626 0 13	12,720 16 5	1,116 31 9	5,880 20 0	682 11 9	20,298 39 7	.....	.....
Patiram	10th ditto	85,000	84,464	18,880 19 7	24,680 26 5	995 15 2	.....	.....	25,685 1 7	.....	.....
Bhaduria	8th ditto	50,000	42,445	7,893 32 12	9,697 14 8	765 28 0	.....	.....	10,463 2 8	.....	.....
Doorgapor	9th ditto	1,50,000	1,39,750	10,797 1 11	11,080 3 9	940 14 0	2,957 29 4	79 13 12	18,657 20 9	.....	.....
Beerunga	.....	.....	10,270	2,815 7 10	.....	No information.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhutypore	.....	.....	6,971	313 34 8	1,339 7 8	26 12 0	10 0 0	.....	1,375 19 8	.....	.....
Total	Total	10,00,000	.....	1,47,823 8 11	1,83,933 3 10	11,110 21 14	34,809 19 8	13,628 34 1	43,671 39 1	.....	.....

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of Charitable Relief from the beginning up to date.

	Headings of the Central Committee's notification of the 4th March.				TOTAL.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dinagapore	98 14 6	4,287 3 9	4,214 3 3	217 12 0	8,818 1 6
Beerungunge ... ..	.....	72 6 0	431 9 10	.....	506 15 10
Bochagunge ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ranisonkoil	8 8 0	339 6 0	.....	.....	342 14 0
Bindoil	216 0 0	.....	.....	.....	216 0 0
Doorgapore ... ..	.....	3,516 6 5	547 3 9	50 0 0	4,113 10 2
Chooramon ... ..	.....	1,325 7 10	.....	30,423 14 11	1,325 7 10
Tamboolee ... ..	.....	1,057 1 2	58 0 0	.....	1,115 1 2
Kaliagunge ... ..	.....	1,497 0 7	.....	5,475 0 0	1,497 0 7
Gungarampore ... ..	.....	2,085 2 10	7,959 14 7	41 1 7	10,086 3 0
Luskerhat ... ..	.....	.....	No information.	.....	.....
Porsha ... ..	.....	825 7 2	215 13 1	.....	1,041 4 3
Putnitolla ... ..	.....	2,499 6 8	7,536 7 3	.....	10,035 13 11
Putiram ... ..	.....	4,204 8 7	1,883 10 3	81 7 6	6,169 10 4
Bhaduria ... ..	.....	.....	No information.	.....	.....
Parbuttipore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	318 6 6	21,709 9 0	22,819 14 0	390 5 1	45,268 2 7

Statement showing the quantity of Grain stored in the various Golahs.

Name of Golahs.	Amount stored up to 13th June.		
	Mds.	S.	C.
<i>Ranisonkoil Circle.</i>			
Ranisonkoil	58,123	0	0
Neckmurd	12,950	20	0
Bedeshari	7,143	0	0
Haldibari	5,323	20	0
Bonbari	5,895	0	0
Bongaon	6,043	0	0
Huripore	41,605	20	0
Banglaghur ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Jamoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Nundgaon ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Basbhanga ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Madergunge	1,37,080	0	0
<i>Bindole Circle.</i>			
Bindole	18,193	0	0
Hemtabad	20,084	0	0
Adhiari	3,732	0	0
Maloon	5,366	0	0
Serajgunj	4,812	0	0
Total ...	52,187	0	0
<i>Chooramon Circle.</i>			
Chooramon	41,132	0	0
Itahar	10,077	0	0
Putiraj	5,039	0	0
Meerjadigheo	5,002	0	0
Total ...	61,250	0	0
<i>Putnitolla Circle.</i>			
Putnitollah	37,187	0	0
Mohadebpore	7,728	0	0
Bhowanigunge	166	0	0
Rangamatia	20,491	0	0
Fershipara	12,606	0	0
Shibpore	10,000	0	0
Matageerhat	6,448	0	0
Modoilhat	5,498	0	0
Total ...	1,00,164	0	0

Name of Golah.				Amount stored up to 13th June.		
<i>Raigunge Circle.</i>				Mds.	S.	C.
Raigunge	...	...	...	117,307	0	0
Konour	...	...	...	8,033	0	0
Doorgapore	...	...	...	14,410	0	0
Total				1,39,750	0	0
<i>Patiram Circle.</i>						
Patiram	...	...	...	25,401	32	0
Baloorghat	...	...	...	14,973	10	12
Kourgunge	...	...	...	13,453	22	6
Chandgunge	...	...	...	9,791	0	0
Pugli	...	...	...	8,413	19	8
Teorhat	...	...	...	5,122	0	0
Bollahat	...	...	...	4,434	13	0
Khanpore	...	...	...	2,874	22	8
Total				84,464	0	2
<i>Gungarampore Circle.</i>						
Nowbazar	...	...	...	22,759	35	0
Gungarampore	...	...	...	7,561	15	0
Noyabunder	...	...	...	3,081	0	0
Kurdaha	...	...	...	14,374	35	0
Bisroil	...	...	...	1,941	0	0
Janpan	...	...	...	2,686	0	0
Foolbari	...	...	...	6,995	25	0
Praneagor	...	...	...	2,378	0	0
Total				61,777	30	0
<i>Tamboolee Circle.</i>						
Tamboolee	...	...	...	26,054	0	0
Brajarbulloopore	...	...	...	1,082	0	0
Kalikamara	...	...	...	35,327	0	0
Kushamondi	...	...	...	13,327	0	0
Mahipal	...	...	...	6,122	0	0
Dowlutpore	...	...	...	10,187	0	0
Hurrirampore	...	...	...	9,985	0	0
Total				1,02,084	0	0
<i>Kaliagunge Circle.</i>						
Kaliagunge	...	...	...	19,190	0	0
Baboorhat	...	...	...	6,337	0	0
Udgaon	...	...	...	4,006	0	0
Total				29,533	0	0
<i>Bhaduria Circle.</i>						
Ghoraghat	...	...	...	18,314	0	0
Bhaduria	...	...	...	21,504	0	0
Ramgunge	...	...	...	2,627	0	0
Total				42,445	0	0
<i>Luskerhat Circle.</i>						
Luskerhat	...	...	...	8,361	0	0
Munipore	...	...	...	1,822	0	0
Bakharpore	...	...	...	5,400	0	0
Gungihar	...	...	...	10,488	0	0
Total				26,071	0	0
<i>Porsha Circle.</i>						
Neetpore	...	...	...	59,684	0	0
Shapaher	...	...	...	5,053	0	0
Ghatnagor	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
Nichantapore	...	...	...	4,997	0	0
Total				74,754	0	0

Name of Golahs.	Amount stored up to 13th June.	
	Mds.	S. C.
<i>Bochagunge Circle.</i>		
Pirgunge	16,416	0 0
Bochagunge	3,894	0 0
Ajnabad	5,410	0 0
Total	25,720	0 0
<i>Birgunge Circle.</i>		
Birgunge	4,432	0 0
Khansama	4,403	0 0
SahebjiUah	1,434	0 0
Total	10,270	0 0
<i>Habra Circle.</i>		
Parbuttipore	4,212	0 0
Chintamon	332	0 0
Habra	991	0 0
Foolbari	1,436	0 0
Total	6,971	0 0
<i>Dinagore Sudder Circle.</i>		
Dinagore	1,32,568	0 0
DINAGORE,	A. C. BRETT,	
The 15th June 1874.	Joint-Magistrate.	

No. 584F, dated Maldah, the 16th June 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Officiating Magistrate-Collector, Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending 13th of June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the fortnight rain fell throughout the district, and in consequence of this the prospects of the Bhadoi crop are very good indeed; a greater area has been sown with this crop not only in the north-east part of the district but in the south-west and western parts, which I visited about a week ago; the people are beginning to leave the relief-works for weeding and cleaning their rice crops. There will be, I think, a much greater falling off in the numbers during the next fortnight; the daily number of coolies working during the past fortnight was 6,488 against daily average of 8,321 during the preceeding fortnight; the prices of rice were much the same as during the preceeding fortnight. The following list gives the latest prices—

	Paddy, No. of seers per rupee, (80 tolah weight.)	Common rice, No. of seers per rupee, (80 tolah weight.)
	Seers.	Seers.
English Bazar...	16	11½
Old Maldah ...	0	12
Gazole ...	18	12
Nowabgunge ...	0	9½
Rohunpur ...	16½	10½
Chanchal, Tulseegunge, Samsee and Abadpore	16	10
Kaliachuck ...	0	12½
Sheebgunge ...	0	9½

Boats are arriving at Head-quarters with rice and paddy from the eastern districts, and from Rohunpur, Nielpur, and other places, so that sales of Government rice in Maldah have fallen to two and three maunds a day, the total quantity sold there during the past fortnight was only 74 maunds. In fact, the total sale to the public throughout the district reported up to date was only 1,172 maunds. I erroneously informed Mr. Bernard that the sales did not exceed 1,000 maunds, the exact amount reported is as given above; but I found to-day when I was at Sheebgunge that that circle officer had not sent in his report of rice sold, that quantity was 932 maunds, and thus the total sold was 2,104 maunds. This quantity, though double the quantity I thought had been sold, is not much for the whole district.

The rainfall as recorded—

At Head-quarters was	...	1·07"
„ Chanchal	...	0·56"

Condition of special tracts.—Owing to the small quantity of rain which fell during the fortnight at Chanchal the tanks and wells were lower than at any other time of the year, and the water went bad in them. Mr. Reily made wells for drinking water for the people, but they did not take the trouble to go to them, so that cholera has broken out both at Chanchal and Maltipore. The number of cases was 71, of these 15 died, 22 are still under treatment, and 34 are said to be out of danger; therefore, the disease does not seem to be of a virulent type. Since the close of the fortnight there has been heavy rain in Chanchal and the Mohanuda has risen; thus the small rivers will soon fill, the people will get wholesome drinking water close to their doors, and most probably the disease will not spread.

The prospects in Kaliachuck thana were reported by Mr. Livesay to be gloomy, but rain has now fallen there, and I think that, at present, there is not much cause for anxiety for that part of the district.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The daily average of the number of people employed on relief-works during the fortnight was 6,488; thus there has been a falling off of 1,833 a day since the preceding fortnight. The laborers are now paid in six-part grain to one-part money, with the exception of a few in Kaliachuck who were under the supervision of Mr. Fergeson, an indigo planter. The men having refused grain payments, Mr. Fergeson continues to pay them in money pending orders. Since it is clear that if the laborers refuse rice payment they cannot be in any great distress. I have ordered the discontinuance of the relief-work in Kaliachuck, unless they accept these payments. The following table gives the number of persons employed in each circle. It will be seen that the amount disbursed in cash by the Department Public Works was Rs. 3,153, and the amount in grain Rs. 2,217-11-0 (taking 12 seers for the rupee). This is owing to the payment in grain having been introduced towards the end of the fortnight:—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Number of Public Works Department laborers.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Tot
Sudder circle	1,685	...	3	...	...	...	2,548
Gomastapore circle	2,801	1,941	841	5,037	3,160	1,816	10,013
Gazole circle	6,821	1,907	677	...	...	...	4,228
Nawabgunge circle	4,428	3,376	819	...	...	...	15,606
Maldah circle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
Chanchal circle	94	...	...	...	...	...	16,790
Seebgunge circle	7,712	2,280	560	207	34	...	2,341

Total number of laborers under Department Public Works...	Men	23,541
	Women	9,504
	Children	2,901
Total		35,946

Total number of laborers under Circle Officers ... 38,026

Total number of laborers under Chanchal Circle Officer	Men	16,790
	Women	...
	Children	...
Total		16,790

Grand Total 90,762

Daily average number of laborers employed in the Sudder Sub-division was—

Under Department Public Works	2,567
„ Circle Officers	2,716
Total	5,283

Daily average number of laborers employed in the Chanchal Sub-division—

Under Department Public Works	...	6
„ Circle Officers	...	1,199
Total	...	1,205

Daily average for the whole district 6,488

Amount disbursed in wages by the Public Works Department during the fortnight was—

In cash.			In grain.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
3,153	7	9	2,217	11	0

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Of the total quantity of grain received into the district (i.e., 9,71,997 maunds) 7,82,701 maunds have been despatched to Purneah and Dinagepore, and the rest is stored in the district, of which 1,35,635 maunds have been stored in the several golahs of the district.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The following quantity of grain has been stored in the several golahs of the district, viz. :—

	Mds.
English Bazar	40,462
Old Maldah	27,195
Gazole	9,995
All the golahs of the Chanchal circle	44,608
Gomastapore	1,125
Nowabgunge	8,750
Jhelim	1,000
Parbuttypore	1,000
Sheebgunge	1,000
Total	1,35,635

The following table shews the quantity of grain distributed to subsidiary golahs during the fortnight, viz. :—

From English Bazar Golah—					Mds.	Srs.
To Foolbaree ... ..	...	...	...	...	50	0
„ Gopalgunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	289	0
„ Shershahye ... ..	...	...	...	...	998	0
„ Kalliachuck ... ..	...	...	...	...	492	0
„ Kamalabaree ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	38
„ Goamaltee ... ..	...	...	...	...	400	0
„ Bhugwanpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	500	0
„ English Bazar ... ..	...	...	...	...	35	0
„ Sosain ... ..	...	...	...	...	300	0
„ Sheebgunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	191	25
„ Nowabgunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,000	0
					4,056	23
From Maldah old town—						
To Maldah ... ..	...	...	...	...	131	6
Grand total					4,187	29

The total quantity of grain disposed of up to date for all purposes was 25,137 maunds 2 seers 4½ chittacks.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight, either for purchase of grain or for land improvements. During the fortnight 4,123 maunds were advanced to ryots. The total quantity advanced up to date is 6,403 maunds.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following table shows the number of people charitably relieved during the fortnight under report.

Name of Circle.	Number of centres at each circle.	Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	Cash distribution.	REMARKS.
			Mds. Srs. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	
Budder	8	16,133	209 18 2	45 10 3	
Gazole	7	5,754	134 11 2	.....
Gomastapore	11	20,882	219 0 12	257 12 4½	
Nowabgunge	14	34,219	546 19 10	191 13 8	
Maldah	16	24,846	269 37 12	409 4 6	
Sheebgunge	4	1,200	70 0 0	.....
Chanchal	32	30,890	702 21 7	31 14 7½	

Total daily average number of people relieved during the fortnight was 9,563.

It will be seen that there is an increase on the previous fortnight. This increase has taken place at Chanchal, Maldah, and Nowabgunge.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from district treasury, as shown in the last fortnightly narrative	3,10,813	14	8

Detail of the above total, viz.:—

Ordinary district roads and relief-works	1,00,614	15	0
Advances for purchase of grain	40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvements	17,800	0	0
Advances for helping ryots	1,650	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,50,748	15	8

Total ... 3,10,813 14 8

Financial Results of the Fortnight.

I.—Road and relief-works—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bulbulchandee road	300	0	0
Refund of ferry farmer's security deposit	104	0	0
Establishment	44	0	0
Transferred to the credit of the Executive Engineer	5,000	0	0

Total ... 5,448 0 0

Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	3,638	12	3
Storage	45	5	4
Miscellaneous	1,625	13	8
Transport of Government grain	12,373	8	3

Total ... 23,131 7 6

(a) Final payments made	23,131	7	6
(b) Advances repayable	0	0	0

Total ... 23,131 7 6

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees (District committee ... ..	...	...	1
and sub-committees { Sub-divisional committees ... ..	...	...	7
as yet appointed ... { Relief centres ... ..	...	...	92
Total ... ..	...	...	100

Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers }	7
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers }	
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents	Nil.
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	92
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	9,562

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Maldah District.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		
Maldah ...	12th June 1874...	25,000	27,195	92 4 6	494 23 0	63 0 0	1,569 17 6	NIL	17,800 maunds.
Gazole ...	11th " ...	10,000	9,995	1,304 10 12	368 37 8	2,544 0 0	.....	4,217 8 4	
Chanchal ...	12th " ...	30,000	44,608	5,131 9 8	1,043 11 1	1,759 15 0	1,301 9 0	9,895 14 9		
Sudder ...	14th " ...	25,000	40,462	415 33 0½	903 18 4	5 0 0	.....	1,333 11 4½	
Seobgungo ...	12th " ...		1,500	.....	.....	1,040 0 0	.....	1,040 0 0
Nowabgungo ...	12th " ...	5,000	9,750	1,329 21 7	1,450 19 10	873 32 0	798 16 4	4,452 9 5		
Gomastapore ...	10th " ...	5,000	2,125	1,204 10 7½	960 17 11	118 20 0	363 13 5½	2,646 21 7½		
Total	10,390 9 8½	5,820 7 2	6,403 27 0	2,522 38 9½	25,137 2 4½		

The estimated expenditure of grain includes 9,000 maunds for advances to ryots.

F. WYER,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

No. 489.

Comparative statement showing the Number of true Cases of Dacoity and Robbery, &c., for the month of May 1874.—Maldah District.

I. Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.
Column IV of AI, minus column IXA.

DACOITY—

Headings Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI ...	Month of May 1872 ...	2
	Corresponding month of May 1874	1

ROBBERY—

Headings Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI ...	Corresponding month of May 1874	
--	---------------------------------	--

THEFT—

Heading No. 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft ...	Month of May 1872 ...	14a
	Corresponding month of May 1873	21
	" " of " 1874	38b
Total of all three crimes ...	Month of May 1872	16
	Corresponding month of May 1873	21
	" " of " 1874	41
Heading 35 of Crime Return AI...	Month of May 1872 ...	14
	Corresponding month of May 1873	18
	" " of " 1874	30
Heading 42 of Crime Return AI...	Month of May 1872 ...	5
	Corresponding month of May 1873	4
	" " of " 1874	4
Total of all three crimes ...	Month of May 1872 ...	19
	Corresponding month of May 1873	22
	" " of " 1874	34
Grand Total	Month of May 1872 ...	35
	Corresponding month of May 1873	43
	" " of " 1874	75

B. S. MORTROYA, Ct. Insp.,
For District Superintendent of Police.MALDAH,
The 2nd June 1874.a = 2 grain thefts.
b = 5 " "

No. 1229, dated Beaulah, the 18th June 1874.

From—W. H. D'O'LY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my narrative for the fortnight ending on the 14th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Prices have remained high throughout the fortnight; in some places as high as 7 seers 4 chittacks per rupee. There is no doubt whatever that this has been caused by the almost total cessation of importation during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present fortnight. Lately, however, rice has been imported in large quantities chiefly at Beelmara, Charghat, Beaulah, and at Teygatchee. The first three of these places are on the Ganges; the fourth is on an affluent of the Attrai, about 7 miles north of Nattore. These importations have not yet had any effect on the prices except to a small extent in Beelmara. It is reported that the supply in several markets has been hardly equal to the demand. Sales to the public on a small scale were commenced at Nowhatta, in the north of the Beaulah thana, at Nowgong and Bandaikhara, and in one or two marts in Tannore. I have lately had the advantage of a consultation with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and in accordance with his instructions Government rice will be sold to the public more extensively in parts of Baraigaon, Singra, Bandaikhara, and Tannore. At the end of the last and in the beginning of this fortnight, crowds of ryots came into Beaulah, and said they had no seed-grain and no money, and that they would not be able to get through the next two months unless grain was advanced to them. The district relief officer at first gave a few advances of grain, and the result was that the crowds of applicants increased daily. I found that most of these were well-to-do, wearing good clothes, carrying umbrellas, and presenting none of the appearances of want or privation. Their object was to make a profit for themselves. I therefore stopped advances, and ordered that only those should be provided for who really required assistance.

During the fortnight I rode over the part of the country from which most of these applicants came, and although I was prepared to find a good deal of aous dhan, I was surprised at the quantity that I saw. From Beaulah northwards to Soorsa, and from Soorsa 18 miles to the east through the north of Pooteah thana, not a beegha of land hardly that could be cultivated with aous has been left fallow: everywhere the aous has germinated well, and is thriving as well as could be wished. In the low lands the deep-water rice is doing well also. I found also that the condition of the people generally was good. In all the villages I passed through, the women, the children, and the cattle were fat and well-cared for. Still, in the face of all this appearance of prosperity, there is undeniably a good deal of distress. The weavers, the poorest of the ryots, the infirm, all flock to the poor-houses, and those who can work, gladly take to it. There is a great deal of mulberry cultivation in that part of the district, but the Cheit and Bysack bunds have not been good. Further south the Bysackee bund was an excellent one. The next important bund will be in August, and that with the aous crops will, I trust, prevent any further distress. Mr. Walton and Mr. Forbes, who are in charge of silk factories in the north of Pooteah, have rendered invaluable service in establishing poor-houses and in affording relief, personally superintending the relief operations. I hope to close most of our poor-houses when the aous comes in.

Crime has not increased; sickness has decreased. There have been no cases of starvation. No orphans have been thrown on the hands of committees.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

There has been a very slight increase in the number of laborers on works under the Public Works Department during the fortnight, but the number employed throughout the district is very small, the daily average number being a little over 1,000.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

See Statement.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

I have not yet heard positively from the railway authorities, but I believe they have in store for me 40,000 maunds between Sooltanpore, (Nowgong), and Sora. All the rest of our allotment has been stored, barring short weight, amounting to about 500 maunds.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.	A. P.
Up to end of last fortnight	1,26,132	12 0
During the fortnight, in money	1,400	0 0
During the fortnight, in grain, 873-20 maunds, value	292	8 0
Total	1,27,825	4 0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The numbers at the poor-houses have increased. The following statement will show that the daily average number of persons relieved is 13,620, of whom 7,009 are fed gratuitously, and 6,611 in return for work done. The rise in the prices of rice has caused the increase in the numbers, and till the aous crop comes in, in August and September, they are not likely to decrease.

Name of Thana.	Name of poor-house.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY.		REMARKS.
		Gratuitously.	Doing light work.	
Beauleah	Nowhatta ..	123	54	
	Beauleah ..	126	195	
	Bargatchee ..	335	40	
Churghat	Sarda ..	292	....
Lallpore	Lallpore ..	476	69	This poor-house has been opened only recently.
	Arain ..	No account received.		
Pooteah	Pooteah ..	No account received.		
	Kooseadanga ..	1,241	1,782	
	Pannugger ..	190	160	
Bagmara	Tahirpore* ..	504	837	* The number of persons relieved at this poor-house has since greatly increased. Accounts have been called for but not yet received.
	Salgore ..	288	25	
	Nariapara ..	378	2	
	Bamiogram ..	39	19	
	Takurpara ..	..	23	
	Tayatihi ..	..	64	
	Kocer ..	..	60	
	Sarpara ..	..	177	
	Bhabaingunge ..	..	17	
	Bhabainpore ..	..	23	
	Khomgoan ..	..	51	
	Bajsoll ..	67	1	
	Bagmarah ..	106	21	
	Baingache ..	..	22	
Manda	Nooroollabad ..	83	6	
	Doshatina ..	160	2	
	Kooshooniba ..	158	3	
	Sabai ..	162	11	
	Ghandernugger ..	118	1	
	Deolia ..	..	3	
Bandaikhara	Haloodgachee ..	487	3	
	Sonadanga ..	50	..	
	Bandaikhara ..	59	1	
	Doorgapore ..	225	..	
	Mahamedpore ..	..	14	
	Banaipore ..	..	68	
Godagaree	Polapara ..	..	23	
	Chowbeesnugger ..	..	
	Raneenugger ..	..	
Taunore	Mehrahur ..	..	
	Saikara ..	902	2,735	
	Tannore ..	..	
	Dhoorail ..	..	
Singraha	Hatana ..	..	
	Rimbagha ..	4	..	
Boraigoan	Kashimpore ..	89	8	
	Boraigoan ..	35	14	
	Nattore ..	312	77	
Total		7,009	6,611	

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ..	3,45,506	11	8
Detail of the above—			
Advanced for conveyance of Government grain ..	1,84,228	15	2
Advanced to Mr. Luff, &c., on cheque ..	1,29,117	3	1
Advanced for storage of Government grain ..	50	0	0
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief ..	8,761	13	0
Paid on account of contribution to district relief fund ..	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance ..	7,090	0	9
Advanced for purchase of gola materials ..	9,453	0	0
Advanced for relief works ..	1,873	12	0
Expended for ditto ..	3,005	0	0
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution ..	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling ..	205	15	8
Contingencies ..	656	0	0
Expended during the fortnight—			
Advanced for conveyance of Government grain ..	1,724	13	3
Salary and deputation allowance ..	1,969	11	8
Storage of Government grain ..	301	3	6
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief ..	165	0	0
Miscellaneous charges ..	95	5	3
Contingencies ..	31	5	0
Package ..	176	4	11
Tentage and travelling ..	23	2	0
Permanent advance ..	50	0	0
Total ..	4,536	13	7
Nattore Sub-division—			
Advanced to Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, No. 2, on his cheques ..	16,430	8	4
Paid to Mr. Luff, and Mr. Burrel, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, No. 2, on their cheques ..	4,596	8	0
Total ..	21,077	0	4
Brought over expenditure of last narrative ..	3,45,506	11	8
Grand total ..	3,71,120	9	7

W. H. D'OYLY,
Collector.

Statement showing the cholera cases treated under the jurisdiction of Bagmara Police Station by the Native Doctor, Biddu Bhooshan Roy, from 11th to 15th May 1874.

Names of villages.	Remaining.	New cases treated.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Madareegunge	4	5	9	4	2	.....	3
Bukura	2	...	2	...	.....	.....	2
Mohunpore	12	9	21	7	3	4	7
Bhatkhalce	8	1	9	...	.....	1	8
Dukeepore	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	1
Bangal Farra ... ..	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	1
Hashoneepore	3	...	3	1	1	.....	1
Chuck	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	1
Ochinghat	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....
Nomaggha	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....
Pooran Tahirpore	2	1	3	1	2	.....	.....
Doulutpore	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....
Heathpore	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....
Mahomedpore	3	...	3	...	.....	.....	3
Total ...	40	17	57	13	12	5	27

Statement showing the cholera cases treated under the jurisdiction of Nouchatta, and east, by the compounder Dwarka Nath Sen, from 8th to 15th May 1874.

Chalk	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Modun Hatce	2	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Dwaren	2	3	5	4	.....	1	.....
Ghorodloho	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Bagshora	2	4	6	4	.....	2	.....
Peerulah ... ..	.....	21	21	10	.....	5	.....
Tucareo ... ..	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....
Falta ... ..	.....	8	8	5	.....	.....	3
Ektarpore ... ..	.....	5	5	3	.....	1	1
Baraipara ... ..	.....	7	7	5	.....	2	.....
Dadpore ... ..	.....	4	4	2	.....	2	.....
Makhunpore ... ..	.....	3	3	2	.....	1	.....
Sheal Barco ... ..	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total ...	11	61	72	49	.....	15	8

Report of cholera cases treated by Sasha Chellum Pelly, third-class Hospital Assistant, in the famine district of Rajshahye, at Nouchatta out-post, between the 1st and the 16th May 1874.

Names of villages.	Disease.	New cases treated.	Total.	Result.			
				Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Jhohary ... {	Simple cold, fever	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
	Cholera	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....
	Ague	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Bagshora ...	Cholera	7	7	.....	4	3	.....
Gangopara ... {	Cholera	24	24	12	5	5	2
	„ debility	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Saepara ... {	Cholera	31	31	19	3	4	6
	Ague	8	8	7	...	.....	1
	Dysentery	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Ulcer under tongue	1	1	.....	...	.....	1
	„ of leg	2	2	.....	...	.....	2
	Burning of urine	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Dyspepsia	3	3	2	1	.....	.....
	Hamuronia	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Choke ... {	Simple cold fever	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Febricula... ..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Chock Kristpore ...	Cholera	5	5	3	.....	2	.....
Lullagoripore ...	Cholera	10	10	8	.....	2	.....
Sreepore ...	Cholera	6	6	3	.....	.....	3
Borgotchee ... {	Cholera	9	9	4	3	2	.....
	Dysentery	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Dyspepsia	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Proarrisis	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Chandpore ... {	Diarrhoea	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Cholera	32	32	10	10	2	10
Thunsihatta ...	Cholera	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....
Thalookpara ...	Cholera	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Meethapady ...	Cholera	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cozybathree ...	Cholera	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total ...		172	172	72	53	20	27

Report of Cholera patients, and other diseases treated at Saipara Famine Hospital between 1st and 8th June 1874.

Names of diseases.	Remaining	New cases admitted.	Total.	RESULTS.			
				Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Rheumatism	2	1	3	2	1	...	...
Cholera	14	7	21	18	...	2	1
Anæmia	1	2	3	2	...	...	1
Ulcer	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
Bite of Leopard	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Hepatitis ... ..	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
Dyspepsia	1	7	8	3	...	...	5
Ague	1	14	15	6	...	...	9
Asatis	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Diarrhœa	1	2	3	2	...	...	1
Wound	1	2	3	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis	1	2	3	2	...	...	1
Constipation ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Phthisis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Spermatocœra ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Colic ... ..	...	5	5	1	4	...	...
Anasarca ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Primary syphilis ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Homoptisis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Abscess ... ..	...	3	3	1	...	...	2
Dysentery ... ..	...	5	5	4	...	...	1
Conjunctitis ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Fabricula ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Debility ... ..	...	3	3	1	...	...	2
Splenitis ... ..	...	3	3	1	...	...	2
Enema ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Catarrh ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Total	27	71	98	52	5	2	39

Daily report of cholera cases treated by the 3rd-class Hospital Assistant, J. MANICKMA, in charge of cholera epidemic, Bagmara station, from 4th to 8th June 1874.

Names.	Remaining.	New cases.	Total.	RESULTS.		
				Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
Badeogram	4	4	1	.....	3

Daily report of cholera patients treated in the Nattore Sub-division by compounder from 4th to 7th June 1874.

Harroya	14	6	20	.....	1	19
Jigory	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total	18	6	24	.....	1	23

Daily report of cholera patients treated in the Nouchatta out-post by the compounder DWARKANATH SEN, from 1st to 7th June 1874.

Srooporo	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Gaganbarea	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Baraepara ... ..	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Joynugger ... ..	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....
Total	2	6	8	8	.....	.....

Report of sick treated by the 3rd-class Hospital Assistant T. KUNNIAH, famine district of Runbagha and its adjoining villages, between the dates of 1st to 10th June 1874.

Abscess ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Remittent fever ... ..	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Neuralgia ... ..	...	1	2	1	.....	1
Ague ... ..	...	5	10	8	.....	2
Dysentery ... ..	...	1	3	2	.....	1
Splenitis ... ..	...	2	3	3	.....	.....
Rheumatism ... ..	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Total	9	13	22	15	.....	7

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 6th June 1874.

Serial number of work.		Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.														How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates, and doing full work for their sex and age.	GRAINS.												
				Sunday 31st May.			Monday 1st June.			Tuesday 2nd June.			Wednesday 3rd June.			Thursday 4th June.				Friday 5th June.			Saturday 6th June.			Total.	Rate of rice.	Name.	Distance.			
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.			Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.					Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
10	11	Eya road	7	185	35	15	189	31	16	185	35	16	182	37	12	198	35	16	199	30	17	200	31	18	1,336	234	110	10th July	Metalline road	104 srs. per Re.	Eya Hat	2 miles.
11		Natore road	30	228	...	3	247	...	8	207	...	8	320	...	7	383	...	10	430	...	10	250	...	10	2,157	...	50	1st July	Three-fourths would not work on to the road.	11 1/2 " "	Heroldah	Ditto.
2	12	Dinapore road	10	...	...	...	81	69	...	68	57	...	57	72	...	75	65	...	88	81	...	...	...	...	389	344	...	August	Laboring class (Boonahs)	9 srs. 1 1/2 "	Sooltanpore	Ditto.
13	1	Road from Natore to Bazar.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	69	...	...	108	...	...	109	...	...	371	...	...	1st July	One-half of these men would not work.	"	Digbapotea	1 mile.
13	1	Purna road	22	14	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	15th ditto	Laboring class.	"		
5	5	Maldah road	8	...	...	...	66	31	...	70	32	...	68	37	...	40	25	...	45	15	...	...	...	289	140	...	August	These men would not work in ordinary years.	9 srs. 1 1/2 per Re.	Sultangunge	2 miles.	
5	5	Godagaree road	20	...	...	...	11	11	...	32	32	...	17	15	...	11	16	...	20	29	...	...	...	...	91	103	...	.....	Ditto	Ditto.	Premtulli.	
Minor works		Saipara road, 2nd Section	...	74	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	10	.....	Three-fourths of these men would not work on the road.			
9		Bargatchee road	...	...	...	...	No reports received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Three-fourths daily labor in repairing track.			
9		Feeder road	...	103	...	10	145	...	9	118	...	7	154	...	5	103	...	10	214	...	6	...	...	...	899	...	47	13th July	Three-fourths of these men are compelled to work this year, who in ordinary seasons would not come on the road.			
11A		Putea road	...	...	...	...	No reports received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Laboring class.				
11A		Brick manufacture at Lal-pore.	...	...	...	...	No reports received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Rate of wages paid for full work.				
11A		Ditto ditto at Natore	...	...	...	...	No reports received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	A man can earn about 10 pice per day at task-work. Amount distributed in wages during the above period, Rs. 744-0-9.				
16		Provincial Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Daily wages for which full work cannot be exacted are to each man ... 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 6 Children from 1 to 5 pice.				
16		Kathoon to Goolahat	...	86	...	...	7	...	...	11	...	...	29	...	...	13	...	...	68	...	...	22	...	...	186	...	...	.....	
16		Imperial work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
16		District work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total				777	35	38	775	142	33	801	156	31	916	161	24	975	141	36	1,308	153	33	615	31	28	967	821	228	.....			

BEAULEAH;
The 10th June 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer.

Serial No. of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAY.												How long work is likely to	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	GRATY.												
			Sunday.			Monday.			Tuesday.			Wednesday.					Thursday.			Friday.			Saturday.			Total.	Rate of rice.	Name.	Distance.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				
10	Eya road ...	7	196	32	16	195	33	17	206	41	16	209	36	15	212	42	13	214	37	11	1,432	292	100	10th July	Metalling road ...	.....	Byahat ...	2 miles.
11	Nattore road ..	30	480	...	10	492	...	10	492	...	10	479	...	5	499	...	19	206	...	10	2,754	...	55	1st July	Three-fourths would not work on the road.	.....	Beeroldah ...	2 ditto.
12	Road from Nattore to Bagaur	8	109	...	...	118	...	...	110	...	...	98	...	...	104	...	...	26	...	...	665	...	...	1st July	One-half these people would not work.	.....	Dighaspoken ...	1 ditto.
2	Dinasepore road ...	10	...	...	...	90	75	...	51	49	...	72	68	...	91	79	...	73	69	...	877	346	...	August	Laboring class (Boonah)	.....	Soollangunge	2 ditto.
1	Maldah road...	8	61	50	...	53	41	...	44	17	...	65	24	...	...	...	...	64	36	...	845	208	...	August	These men would not work in ordinary years.	.....	Ditto ditto	2 ditto.
6	Godagaree road ...	20	20	25	...	12	16	...	16	16	...	17	19	...	29	15	...	11	9	...	114	102	...	.....	Ditto ditto	.....	Prentoll.	2 ditto.
13	Pubna road ...	22	20	...	...	29	...	...	30	...	...	27	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	18th July	Laboring class.	.....		
Minor works {	Saipara road, 1st Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Three-fourths of these men would not come out to the road.	.....		
9	Feeder road (Tannore)	...	227	11	145	...	9	162	...	5	175	...	9	247	...	8	294	...	10	1,371	...	62	13th July	Three-fourths of these men are compelled to work this year, who in ordinary seasons would not come on the road.	.....			
16	Kathoon to Goolahat	...	40	...	...	57	...	...	54	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	.....	Rate of wages paid for full work.	.....		
	Provincial works	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	130	...	...	.....	To each man—Men earn 10 pice task-work.	.....		
	Imperial work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	16	...	8	.....	To each woman—Per head at task-work.	.....		
	District work	...	13	...	...	7	...	...	9	...	...	10	...	1	4	...	1	7	...	2	56	...	7	.....	Amount disbursed in wages during the above period.	.....		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Daily wages Rs. 728-3-6 for which full work cannot be exacted are to each man ... 0 2 0	.....		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Woman ... 0 1 6	.....		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Children from 1 to 5 pice.	.....		
	Total number employed	1,193/07	27	1,198/167	36	1,104/123	31	1,246/149	32	1,152/136	34	660/84	27	942/146	35	7,595/912	232											

JOHN J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer.

TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

GODAGAREE.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
1st June 1874	Overseer, J. N. Sein	20	40 0
2nd " "	Moharpore, I. C. Choudree	5	10 0
4th " "	Overseer, J. N. Sein	8	15 0
5th " "	Ditto	5	10 0
6th " "	Ditto	13	25 0
7th " "	Ditto	10	20 0
7th " "	Dwarkan Nath Sirkar	8	16 0
10th " "	Jadu Nath Sirkar	13	25 0
10th " "	Ditto	10	20 0

NOWGONG.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.
31st May 1874	Bograh	115	300 11	.....	.....
1st June	Ditto	226	594 20	.....	.....
2nd " "	Ditto	219	569 16	341	682 0
3rd " "	Ditto	796	2,104 26	234	468 0
4th " "	Ditto	.....	.....	318	721 32
5th " "	Ditto	.....	.....	317	317 0
6th " "	Ditto	.....	.....	1,056	1,613 0
7th " "	Ditto	.....	.....	1,063	2,114 0
8th " "	Ditto	.....	.....	610	950 0
9th " "	Ditto	.....	.....	1,107	1,658 0
10th " "	Ditto	.....	.....	1,179	1,918 0
10th " "	Roy Grish Chunder Lahory	.....	.....	51	100 0

BEAULEAH.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
27th May 1874	Prosanna Kumar Majumdar	51	100 0
27th " "	G. C. Chukerbutty, Burgatchee	26	50 0
27th " "	Sub-Inspector of Charghat	13	25 0
28th " "	Ram Das Bundopadhaye Bya	6	12 0
28th " "	Sarafatoolla, Beaulcah	16	30 0
29th " "	Kiamut Misri	13	25 0
29th " "	Store-keeper, Beralda	490	451 26
30th " "	Prosanna Chunder Sing, overseer, Sahob bazar	13	25 0
31st " "	Store-keeper, Beralda	254	508 14
31st " "	Shostibar Banerjee, Kooshadanga	50	100 0
31st " "	Prasanna Chunder Singh, overseer, Sahob bazar	10	20 0
1st June	Shostibar Banerjee, Kooshadanga	189	271 0
2nd " "	Ramdass Banerjee, Bya	6	12 0

BEAULEAH.
Despatches.—(Continued.)

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
2nd June 1874	Prosunna Chunder Singh, over- seer, Saheb bazar	8	15 0
3rd „ „	Ditto ditto	13	25 0
3rd „ „	C. B. Walton, Esq., Panna- nuggur	50	100 0
3rd „ „	Sarafutoolla, Beauleah	13	25 0
4th „ „	Ram Das Banerjee, Bya	6	12 0
4th „ „	Ditto ditto	13	25 0
5th „ „	Nrising Prosad Sakul, Now- hatta	15	30 0
5th „ „	Mr. Ridge	25	50 0
6th „ „	Shostibar Banerjee	65	129 0
6th „ „	Prosunna Chunder Sing, over- seer, Saheb bazar	8	16 0
6th „ „	Fakir Chandra Dawan	13	25 0

RUNBAGHA.
Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Maunds.
12th May 1874	Store-keeper at Singra	153	222
12th „ „	Ditto	28	56
13th „ „	Ditto	41	46
13th „ „	Ditto	17	34
13th „ „	Ditto	237	450
15th „ „	Ditto	307	433
17th „ „	Ditto	262	442
19th „ „	Ditto	260	518
20th „ „	Ditto	7	99

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
19th May 1874	Hari Das Sha, ticca moodoo	6	11 26 0
23rd „ „	Ditto ditto	20	38 4 10

MANDA.
Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
9th May 1874	Nowgon	302	599 34 8
9th „ „	Ditto	68	132 37 8
10th „ „	Ditto	244	482 28 12
12th „ „	Ditto	384	764 18 4
12th „ „	Ditto	156	302 22 0
13th „ „	Ditto	615	1,181 39 12
15th „ „	Ditto	222	422 7 0
16th „ „	Ditto	140	272 7 0
17th „ „	Ditto	430	829 11 0
18th „ „	Ditto	606	1,173 7 0
18th „ „	Ditto	389	745 12 14

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
26th May 1874	Nahoroolla Jugi	1	0 1 8
27th "	Ditto	1	0 1 8
28th "	Dhani Bewa	1	0 5 10
29th "	Nahoroolla Jugi	1	0 1 8
1st June	Nanda Kumar Nag	26	50 0 0
3rd "	Rhidoy Krishna Raha	1	0 12 0
3rd "	Chundra Mohun Dutta	1	0 5 4
4th "	Kasi Chunder Ghose	15	30 0 0
5th "	Chundra Mohun Dutta	16	30 0 0
10th "	Rhidoy Krishna Raha	15	30 0 0
10th "	Nunduk Nag	25	50 0 0

TANNORE.

*Receipts.—Nil.**Despatches.*

Date of receipt.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
26th May 1874	Manager of Hattra	10½	20
26th "	Tannore Manager	13½	26
27th "	Hara K. Moitra, Tannore	1	2
28th "	Parbuty N. Sirkar	5½	10
28th "	Sabioollah Mullah	2	4
29th "	Saepara Manager	15½	30
29th "	Dhoorail Manager	15½	30
29th "	Mr. Wilcox	20½	40
30th "	Tannore Manager	77	136
1st June	Choubeesnugger Manager	15½	30
1st "	Hattara ditto	15½	30
2nd "	Dhoorail ditto	15½	30
2nd "	Saepara ditto	10½	20
3rd "	Saepara ditto	5	10
3rd "	Hattara ditto	15½	30
4th "	Choubeesnugger ditto	15½	30
5th "	Saepara ditto	15½	30
5th "	Dhoorail ditto	15½	30
7th "	Hattara ditto	15½	30
7th "	Choubeesnugger ditto	15½	30
7th "	Saepara ditto	15½	30
8th "	Dhoorail ditto	15½	30
9th "	Mr. Wilcox	40½	80
9th "	Parbuty N. Sirkar	7½	15
9th "	Tannore Manager	5	10

LALPORE.

*Receipts.—Nil.**Despatches.*

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
22nd May 1874	Baboo Sree Krishna Moitu, Secretary to the Beelmarea sub-committee	27	50

BAGMARA.

Receipts—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched	Bags.	Maunds.
26th May 1874.	Sobioolla Pramanick, mohurir	3	5
27th " "	Boykunta N. Gupta, Tahirpur	52	100
27th " "	Arip, Thandar	13	25
27th " "	Moonshee Mundul, mohurir...	15	30
27th " "	Sadu Pramanick, mohurir ...	3	6
27th " "	Halim Shaha	66	130
29th " "	Dwarka N. Mozumdar	51	100
29th " "	Kanai Mundul	3	5
30th " "	Chandra Nath Sing	16	40
30th " "	Malikoolla Sirkar, mohurir ...	21	30
30th " "	Bacha Sheik, Tegachee	8	15
30th " "	Mozul Khan	5	10
30th " "	Rajkristo Mundul, mohurrier	17	32
31st " "	Rajkristo Mundul	10	20
3rd June " "	Woomesh Chunder Mozumdar mohurir	25	50
3rd " "	Sofioodeen Sirkar, mohurir ...	8	15
3rd " "	Chees Siekh, mohirir	11	20
4th " "	Boy Kunta N. Ghose, Tahirpur	154	300
5th " "	Govinda Mohun Pramanick ...	20	40
5th " "	Grish Ch. Rai, Bahadoor	18	35
5th " "	Sreedhur Mundul	26	50
6th " "	Sabidoolla Pramanick	4	7
6th " "	Fajoo Pramanick	16	30
6th " "	Alli Mundul	15	30
6th " "	Bhoyrab Sircar	26	50
7th " "	Shadhu Pramanick, mohurir...	8	15
8th " "	Khalim Pramanick	10	20

NOWGONG, (RAILWAY DEPOT).

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
15th May 1874	Not stated in the return ...	929	1,858
16th " "		362	724
17th " "		252	504
18th " "		818	1,756
19th " "		227	454
2nd June " "		317	494
3rd " "		443	794
5th " "		74	148
6th " "		533	1,066
7th " "		29	58
8th " "		210	420
10th " "		12	23
11th " "		12	22

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Rajshahye District during the fortnight ending 14th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF CIRCL.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN, UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds. Srs.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Ms.S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
Sudder Sub-division ...	13th June 1874.	19,509 0	19,461 4 0	30	2,430 20 8	203 0	728 0 0	3,391 20 8	3,500
*South Bhurind Sub-division...		13,866 0	13,649 29 0	510	604 0 0	10 0	338 19 0	1,463 19 0	3,000
*North Bhurind Sub-division...		29,407 5	25,449 19 4	...	...	356 0	110 5 0	475 5 0	2,000
Nattore Sub-division ...		37,226 35	37,226 35 0	300	474 12 14	304 20	81 3 15	1,159 36 13	2,000
Total ...		1,00,000 0	98,787 7 4	840	3,508 33 6	873 20	1,366 27 15	6,489 1 5	8,500

No reports received from these sub-divisions for the fortnight.

W. H. D'O'LYLY,
Collector.

No. 15, dated Rungpore, the 13th June 1874.

From—E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

THERE has been a marked change for the better during the fortnight, evidenced by the greatly diminished numbers on relief works. The rainfall has been copious, 8.33 inches having fallen at head-quarters, and it has been very general. In most parts the aous rice is safe, and the yield will be abundant. In Durwani the yield is expected to be double that of an average year; in the eastern parts of Molung such a crop has not been seen for 10 years, and in Sundargunge I saw the crops were splendid. In some parts, however, the preceding drought did great damage, especially in Mahigunge, where much has been scorched, and some ripe ears shewn me by the relief officers were half of them empty, the milky juice having dried up instead of being developed into grain. Down, too, in Purgunge and Govindgunge, a good portion of the jhully, or early aous, was lost, but the regular crop, which is much later, is thriving, and promises a full outturn if more rain falls when wanted. On the whole, a much more than average crop may be expected. Land is everywhere being prepared for the amun crop, and in many places the seed has been sown, and here and there transplanted.

The time for the sowing of this crop will extend over one or two months, according to the nature and position of the soil; and the question of seed-advance is being dealt with and will be referred to later. In one quarter a strange difficulty presented itself to the cultivator, *the want of land*; the people have carried on aous cultivation to such an extent, that there is not sufficient room left for the amun; and the relief officer of Borobaree saw some cultivators removing aous plants, to make the land clear for the amun rice. Jute and sugarcane have been extensively grown and are looking well. The millets have nearly all been harvested, and there is a good supply of them, and also of aous rice, in the markets. Mangoes and jack fruit have also been brought for sale in large quantities, and the condition of the poorer classes has been much ameliorated by the different cheap food-products. In one division, cheena, the least palatable of the millets, is, it is said, kept in store and rarely brought to market, as the purchasers are now sufficiently well off to export and buy the dearer food grains.

Prices have fallen everywhere to a moderate extent, as the following quotations shew:—

Mahigunge	} per Rupee	...	9½	0 of 80 tolahs weight.*
Nowabgunge		...	9½	0 ditto.
Gyobunda	"	...	9	0 ditto.
Govindgunge	"	...	7½ to 8½	ditto.
Purgunge	"	...	9½ to 10	ditto.
Sundargunge	"	...	8½ to 10	ditto.
Durwani	"	...	12 to 13	ditto.
Borobaree	"	...		

At the same time, trade has been brisk, but the importations from other districts show a falling off, while local supplies have largely increased. At Kallygunge trade has much

straitened, owing, it is said, to the local supply of millet and early rice in the markets. Rungpore station markets still continue to be supplied with Serajgunge rice from Sundargunge to a large extent. An extensive cart traffic in rice has sprung up along the new relief road (now finished), from that mart on the Teesta, and the falling off of the usual Dinagapore supply is thus balanced. Government rice on passes from Kallygunge is now brought in regularly by traders to Rungpore markets, and has a marked tendency to keep down the general rate. Molung and Pirgunge continue to be supplied in this way, and for Kumargunge, Durwani, and Jaldaka, passes are freely given on the Kumargunge local golah, and on Chellakhal. The pack-bullock traders are a very energetic set of men, and shew a great readiness to draw supplies from any new place on terms which will yield them a fair profit. In any future scarcity, if sufficiently early measures of the kind are taken, it may be depended on that if Government will place its stores at convenient locations on the rivers, the small traders of the country will carry the grain into every market in the district where it is needed.

Our sales continue to be made at the places before reported (Rungpore, Chellakhal, Durwani, Molung division, Mahigunge division) with the best results. Sales at Kishoregunge had been opened and 457 maunds sold. The demand has not been so large as was expected. The reports of distress to the north have subsided and prices have fallen all along the western border. I have now reduced the selling price to 12 seers for clean rice, and 15 seers for dhan, and the Durwani and head-quarters sales, which fell off a good deal, have again increased. In my next report I expect to be able to state that sales have been commenced in Pirgunge and Govindgunge. The large quantity of rice there consumed by the gangs on relief works rendered such measures before unnecessary, and besides it was not certain that the rice could be spared; but as now many of the people have returned to their homes, sale will have to be commenced both at Kamdja and at Pirgunge, and probably at Polashbari. The special feature of the fortnight has been the decrease in Govindgunge in the numbers on relief works from 30,000 to 12,000. Of those who have gone off, 5,000 have been provided for in their own district, Bogra; 5,000 have been drafted to villages, and the rest have returned to their cultivation. The system of payment by grain has been fully inaugurated and is very popular, and piece-work has been now introduced on all the roads. The information on this head is in advance of the figures given in the return No. B. Piece-work is now almost universal, many women preferring to work at it to being drafted off to charitable relief. In one division they earn 1 to 2 annas a day for finishing roads at the rate of 1 anna for 400 cubic feet, and by this means they get sufficient to support their children at home. The grain they receive in payment is exchanged partly for cheaper food, such as millet, which they mix with their rice. In the smaller divisions, the effect of the grain payment has been to materially diminish the number of workmen, and there is a sign that distress is decreasing in those parts. In Kumargunge and Durwani, our relief works have come to an end, owing to the laborers having been drafted to the railway works. From Pirgunge and Sadullapore the officers have failed to send reports, and I have, perforce, used the last figures again.

Much of the decrease shewn under the head of roads will only go to increase the head of charitable relief, as the people have been drafted to the villages under the group system, and otherwise, under munduls. The group-system has been introduced into parts of three thanas, Gobindgunge, Pirgunge, and Molung. In Kamdja, 155 villages have been divided into eight groups, and arrangements have to be made in Khairabad. In Molung, part of Andwah, Sharhatta, and Pyrabund, have been divided into groups and put under superintendents. The system is working well everywhere. Mr. Damant writes:—"I have been much surprised to find the amount of work these women and children have done; they have made some excellent roads in the villages wide enough for the passage of a cart, and even erected some small bamboo bridges where necessary." To the same effect is the testimony of Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen of Molung. Village paths have been cleared of jungle, narrow ones have been widened to almost half the size of the public roads. "Everywhere the work," he says, "has been useful and satisfactory, and it reflects great credit on the munduls, who have succeeded in extracting good and really useful work from persons who hitherto did little or no work on our roads." He gave to three of the best munduls two maunds of rice each as their remuneration.

The condition of the people varies much, but has on the whole improved. In Borobaree the agricultural classes no longer need looking after, and the paupers only will need assistance until the aous is fully harvested; but in Mahigunge and Durwani the still high prices have developed fresh distress. In some of the worst parts of the former thana all along its south-west corners, 200 fresh cases have come on charitable relief. The attendance, however, at annachatras is less than usual, and the people have no longer fear for the future. In Molung there is keen distress on the red land, which cannot be fully alleviated until August; but in the eastern parts, which has been throughout the blackest and most affected part of the division, all anxiety is at an end in the full promise of an abundant crop.

Dr. Ghose has been round the southern division and seen to the medical arrangements; he found the people at Kamdja strong, contented, and in good health; the fact is that the relief works there have been most thoroughly carried out and saved the lives of the people, who must else have perished by thousands. In Sadullapore the people were markedly unhealthy; it is the most jungly thana in the district; there is still much cholera about it.

Nothing much has to be reported as regards advances. In Molung, matters have progressed, and 970 maunds have been given to 30 villages. About 8,000 maunds will probably be disposed of in this way. In Govindgunge and Pirgunge the laborers who go to cultivate will get a monthly advance. Sanction has been received to the advance of cash for seed-grain in Govindgunge, and I have just made application for Molung, as the relief officer says the same will be needed there. The zemindars in the red land are many of them poor, and will not take advances from Government, and the relief officer has not been able to effect any exchange of Government rice for seed-grain. I have told him to try and induce ryots to take advances of rice, which they can sell in the markets and then buy seed-grain; but I wish for sanction to the disbursement of cost for the purpose to the extent that may be needed.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The figures are as follows; they have been referred to above. Roads generally are being finished up in prospect of a stoppage of work on account of the rains:—

Abstract Statement of the relief roads for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

DIVISIONS.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Employed on piece-work.	Employed on daily wages.	REMARKS.
A. Govindgunge	...	10,025	1,113	1,091	12,229	2,738	9,491	
B. Pirgunge	...	3,015	52	51	3,118	3,049	69	
C. Sadullaporo	...	2,593	1,013	2,132	5,738	.....	.....
D. Sundergunge	...	178	263	442	883	172	711	
E. Molung	...	9,032	421	299	9,752	8,747	1,005	
F. Mahigunge	...	677	56	257	990	450	540	
G. Kumargunge division	...	1,155	3	10	1,168	.....	.....
H. Borabaree	...	221	20	1	242	.....	.....
I. Durwani	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Executive Engineer's	...	671	...	16	687	.....	.....
Gyebunda	...	26	...	...	26	.....	.....	Unenumerated.
Total	...	27,593	2,941	4,299	34,833	15,156	11,816	7,861

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Little more remains to be reported here. Grain is being sent by rivers for the Borabaree and Mahigunge divisions to Chillakhal, to meet the demands there for passes and sales. At Kaligunge, rice is being received for Julpigoree, to be kept as a reserve.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DIVISION.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Balance.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
		Mds.	Mds.	By sales to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A. Govindgunge	...	55,000	1,03,156	26,350	5,928	326	.....	32,613	70,543	.....	10,000
B. Pirgunge	10th June 1874	30,000									
C. Sadullaporo	...	20,000									
D. Sundergunge	9th	10,000	9,962	352	318	4	97	771	9,221	.....	150
E. Molung	9th	40,000	37,981	10,103	1,915	970	770	12,758	24,323	2,019	5,000
F. Mahigunge	10th	30,000	32,372	1,619	1,175	.....	84	2,878	29,494	.....	500
G. Kumargunge	11th	5,000	5,100	383	718	.....	277	1,378	3,783	.....	1,000
H. Borabaree	6th	25,000	16,504	378	398	79	.....	855	15,649	.....	100
I. Durwani	10th	5,000	8,669	6,099	78	.....	188	6,365	2,304	10,000	10,000
Sankamari	11th	35,000	24,678	17,746	.....	.....	110	17,856	6,823	10,000	4,500
Chillakhal	11th	15,000	14,293	11,303	.....	.....	139	11,442	2,851	10,000	5,000
Kaligunge	10th	30,000	17,527	5,836	40	.....	.....	5,876	11,651	.....	500
Kishorgunge	12th	.....	4,594	567	.....	.....	.....	567	3,627	.....	1,000
Total	...	3,00,000	2,74,666	80,746	10,570	1,379	1,665	94,359	1,80,307	32,019	37,750

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For purchase of food	7,500	0	0
To zemindars for advances to their ryots ...	1,50,844	0	0
To jotedars ditto ditto ...	27,108	0	0
Add advances sanctioned, but not taken by the parties.	20,300	0	0
Total ...	2,05,750	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.—(Prepared by the District Relief Officer).

The distribution of relief has been actively proceeded with as hitherto.

The numbers of recipients of charitable relief are reported to remain almost stationary, or to be falling off, and the apparent increase is attributed to the greater completeness of the returns, and to the transfer of people from the roads to the village relief works.

The closing of three private annochatras has been reported during the past fortnight, two in the division of Barrobaree, and one at Burghaut in Kumargunge division. In the latter division a Government annochatra was opened at the same time, in case any of the beggars who had been frequenting the Burghaut food-house might have to fall back upon organised charitable relief.

There were petitions for assistance from Ghoramare in Jaldhaka in the north, and a Government cooked-food relief centre has been temporarily opened there.

The number of public and private annochatras shewn in the last return was 72. The present number is 71.

The Bahirband pergunnah private annochatras are, for convenience, shewn separately.

The detailed figures in the return are from the accounts submitted by the relief officers. Previously, the private annochatra returns were submitted very incompletely and irregularly through the secretary to the charitable relief fund.

With regard to the present return, from the end of the fortnight under notice, two of the largest and best managed private cooked-food relief centres have been closed, viz., that of Baboo Janoki Kullebh Sen, of Dimla at Kannungotolah, where, during the last four months, between 700 and 800 people have been well fed daily; and that of Baboo Annoda Proshad Rai of Sanibariya, where between 300 and 400 people have been well fed daily for about five months. Both these annochatras were in the Mahigunge division. They have been closed because it is alleged that the people who attended them are of the begging or part-begging classes, and that they can now obtain an easy subsistence by begging, or eking out their means by begging in their usual way.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF (MEAN).

Statement showing the Daily Progress for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION.	Government centre.	Private centre.	Number relieved at Government centre.	Number relieved at private centre.	Home relief on ticket system.	Home relief on cotton distribution.	Casualty relieved by donations of food and money.	Other relief—weaving, husking, &c.	Number employed on village light work.	Total.
A. Govindgunge ...	6	4	1,281	500	405	180	.....	302	5,787	8,435
B. Pirgunge ...	1	4	173	279	497	1,063	20	.....	.....	2,031
C. Sadullapore ...	2	2	157	1,875	1,729	4,963	18	.....	673	9,131
D. Sundergunge ...	5	4	246	1,740	3,545	2,028	651	35	60	8,814
E. Molung ...	4	7	750	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	845
F. Mahigunge ...	5	3	231	550	780	84	68	4	.....	1,717
G. Kumargunge ...	5	1	345	317	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	600
H. Barobaree ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I. Darwani ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under Superintendent of Bahirbund ...	.....	9	.....	760	312	6	.....	.....	151	1,229
Bhowanigunge ...	.....	2	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Other thanas ...	1	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Total ...	34	37	3,333	5,920	7,861	8,360	787	369	6,650	32,650

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shewn in the last narrative	...	7,18,638	12	2
Advance to G. H. Damant, Esq., relief officer, for relief works	...	10,000	0	0
Ditto to Baboo Akhoy Coomar Sen, relief officer, for relief works	...	5,000	0	0
Ditto to Baboo Brojo Mohon Roy, relief officer, for relief works	...	5,000	0	0
Ditto to Baboo Dino Nath Chakrabattee, relief officer, for relief works	...	3,000	0	0
Ditto to Baboo Goarango Chandra Bhoumic, Durwani golah, sale superintendent, for relief works	...	150	0	0
Ditto to Baboo Upendro Chundra Moozoomdar, relief officer, for relief works	...	1,000	0	0
Ditto to Deputy Magistrate of Gyebanda, for relief works	...	500	0	0
Ditto to Baboo Behari Lal Maitra, relief officer, for relief works, from Bhobanigunge sub-treasury	...	3,000	0	0
Total	...	27,650	0	0
Grand Total	...	7,46,288	12	2

Statement for the month of May 1874, showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, &c., in the District of Rungpore, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of May 1871, 1872 and 1873.

of May 1871, 1872 and 1873.

Number of cases reported,
excluding cases declared
by the Magistrate to
be false and never
to have occurred.

Dacoity—

Heading Nos. 30 and 31 of crime return No. A1	} Month of May 1874	5
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Theft—

Heading No. 43 of return No. A1	{	1874	47
...		1873	43
...		1872	44
...		1871	57

House-breaking—

Headings Nos. 35 and 36 of return No. A1	{	..	..	1874	...	...	38
...		..	..	1873	...	...	26
...		..	..	1872	...	...	13
...		..	..	1871	...	...	13

Total of all four crimes

..	..	1874	...	...	90
..	..	1873	...	...	69
..	..	1872	...	...	57
..	..	1871	...	...	70

E. G. GLAZIER,
Officiating Magistrate.

No. 972—S.R., dated Bogra, the 13th June 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of relief operations for this district, which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

2. The improvement to which I referred in my last narrative still continues. During this fortnight no less than 6½ inches of rain have fallen, and the crops and country present the dark-green hue of a luxurious vegetation. The long drought had generated a grub which was doing damage to the aous crop. The heavy rains have invigorated this crop, and destroyed the grub. An exceedingly fine aous crop, probably above an average, is confidently anticipated by all.

3. The excellent prospects of the aous harvest have had a very visible effect on the market. There can be no question that the holders of grain have up till now been keeping it back, either for their own consumption, or in the hopes of securing a larger price for it. The rain and the consequent security of the growing crops are bringing these stocks into the

market, and it has been generally observed all over the district that the bazars have been better supplied since the late copious rainfall began than they ever were before; those who were hoarding amun rice are now bringing it into the market. The rivers, too, are open for boat navigation, and grain has been brought by merchants by these routes to localities where it was much wanted; for example, in one corner of the Sherpore circle, where the ruling price has been about 7 seers (80 tolahs) per rupee for months, rice is now selling at 12 puka seers the rupee. Importation and private trade have been the cause of this.

4. I append in the margin a comparative table, contrasting the price of rice last fortnight with its price this fortnight. In nearly every place has there been a cheapening, more or less. Moreover, the *boro* and *boono* rice crops are now getting into the market, and one may now see in the bazars not only the new rice of recent crops, but the old rice of the last amun harvest. In some places a coarse food-grain called *kawans* is selling at 2½ seers the rupee.

5. Although I have heard of no case of great distress, still there are two or three tracts in the district to which the general improvement just described by me does not extend, and which continue to give anxiety; we are fully prepared to cope with any suffering that is likely to arise in them. Moreover, the returns made by the relief officers of people whom they have had to gratuitously relieve, and to whom they have had to give work, show that there is a considerable residuum of distress in the district which requires assistance, notwithstanding the good prospect of the aous crop and the general easing of the markets.

RELIEF WORKS UNDER THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

6. The chief thing to be noted in the history of these relief works during this fortnight is the complete introduction upon them of the system of paying the laborers in grain. In Appendix E I give figures showing the number of men, women, and children employed on each road, and the grain and money expended in the payment of them. As most of the laborers are ineffective, the introduction of grain-payments has saved, and will save, large sums of money to the Government.

7. Last fortnight I expressed an opinion that the introduction of grain-payments would drive a good many able-bodied persons from our relief works, and that anticipation has to a certain extent been fulfilled, but not to the degree I had expected. The places of the able-bodied who have left have been filled by the non-able-bodied, who, being almost destitute, come upon our works, and whom we cannot well turn off. Grain-payments have been in full operation everywhere during the fortnight, yet, as the

Total number of laborers on relief works during last fortnight, the daily average employed ... 37,147

Total number of laborers during this fortnight, the daily average employed ... 27,020

marginally noted figures will show, it has caused no very great diminution among the laborers. The mode of payment is not unpopular. Another reason for this comparatively small diminution may be found in the description of the people who are working on our roads,—the greater part of them being aged or young, and comparatively few being able-bodied. In some places grain-payments have been very unpopular. They drove a good many laborers in the Panchbibi circle from our works to the railway, and there was a general desertion of a road at Siruttee, where only 39 are now at work, instead of three thousand, as was the case three weeks ago. It is well that this has happened. There is an enormous demand for agricultural labor just now. The soil is being ploughed everywhere for the *amun* crop, and the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor are that laborers at present should not be encouraged to remain on our relief works. The figures will show that comparatively few able-bodied persons are left.

SALES TO LABORERS.

Name of circle.	Amount sold this fortnight.
	Mds. Srs.
Shibgunge ...	67 30
Sherpore ...	6 0
Panchbibi ...	188 27
	262 28

N.B.—In the other three relief circles there were no sales to laborers during the fortnight.—E. J. B.

8. As a necessary consequence of the introduction of grain-payments, sales of grain to laborers have fallen very low, as the marginally noted figures will prove. Only in three circles have any sales been made to those working on our relief roads, and these sales have been but small. They would have been smaller than they are, but there was some delay in introducing grain-payments into these three circles, and the greater part of these sales was effected then.

9. The process of cautiously and gradually weeding the most useless and helpless of the old women and old men from the relief works has been continued during this fortnight, as the statement in margin will show. These aged and feeble creatures are sent back to their villages with a month's supply of food, and their names are duly recorded in the registers as objects fit for relief. We have freed the works of a total of 5,518 individuals of this class.

Name of circle.	Number removed last fortnight.	Number removed this fortnight.
Sherpore ...		69
Bogra ...		989
By Mr. Clay ...	2,802	1,678
Total	2,802	2,716

10. The payment of the laborers is now in the hands of the relief officers. I believe that one cause of the comparative popularity of grain-payments is, that they are made with more punctuality and greater honesty than the money-payments were. It is more difficult for the supervisors and grain mohurrirs to peculate grain than money. The payments also are more closely and vigilantly superintended than they ever were before. The rules under which the payments are made are very simple, and are working with much efficiency and very little friction.

11. As the rains are now begun, I fear that we shall have to stop all road and tank work immediately. I do not, however, anticipate that this will cause any dangerous distress among the people who are now subsisting by means of these works, as the registration of the more helpless of them is being done, and means will be taken to succour and relieve them, if necessary.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. The work done during the fortnight naturally falls under three heads, viz:—

(a) The filling of certain golahs from Chandanbasia by boat.—I give below the names of the golahs and the amount of grain actually put into each during the fortnight, the total aggregating 28,602 maunds:—

INTERIOR STORAGE DONE DURING THIS FORTNIGHT FROM CHANDANBASIA.

Name of golah.	Amount of grain sent there during the fortnight.
	Mds.
Shariakandi	21,721
Sherpore	740
Muddehpooora	903
Dhunat	2,750
Bogra	2,388
Total ...	28,602

(b) The transporting of the 20,000 maunds lying at Nowgong into the golahs of this district.—I am sorry to say that, owing to a complete failure in the local supply of carts, this transaction has taken a longer time than was at first anticipated. The marginally noted figures show the progress which has been made from the 28th May, when this transport was begun, till the 9th June.

To what golah.	Amount sent.
Adamdighi	1,821 maunds.
Panchbibi	2,371 "
Heelee	4,485 "
Badalgachi	2,408 "
Total ...	11,083 "

(c) The storing of minor and subsidiary golahs out of the large golahs.—About ten minor golahs have been stocked during the fortnight.

In addition to these three forms of transport, movements of grain have been rendered necessary to pay the coolies on the roads and other relief works. I need not here enter into any particulars of what has been done under this head.

13. Transport and storage are now as good as complete throughout the district. There will still be a movement of grain from golah to golah, according as exigencies arise, and the greater part of our future transport will assume this form.

14. I referred in my last fortnightly narrative to errors in the grain accounts, and it will not be out of place to refer to them again here. I have been bestowing what time I could spare from more important duties upon the discovery and elimination of these errors; they extend so far back that the complete removal of them will be a work of some time, and it is perhaps uncertain if they ever will be properly corrected. That I shall be able to reduce the errors in size, I am certain, but I am not so sanguine about being able to eliminate them altogether. I am afraid that the data do not in many cases exist for this. In the beginning of the transport operations these errors have their origin, and they have continued all through them. That they should occur was perhaps inevitable, considering the novelty of the work and the inferior clerks who had the duty of keeping the accounts.

15. In Appendix D I give, so far as the data in my hands permit me, a statement of the storage and expenditure of Government grain up to date.

Advances.

16. The account of them stands as follows:—

	Up to this fortnight.
(a) Advances to traders and others for the purchase of grain (paragraph 4 Circular No. 80)	Rs. 500
(b) Advances to zemindars for improving water-supply of a village (paragraph 21, Circular No. 80)	3,150
(c) Advances to zemindars to help their ryots (see Government letter No. 403—S.R., dated 3rd February 1874)	50,870
Total ..	54,520

17. As cash advances without the special sanction of Government have now been forbidden, no money has been expended in this direction during the fortnight. I have had

applications, but I did not think that they deserved to be recommended to Government; I always told the applicants they might have an advance in grain, but this they have generally declined.

18. I cannot say that the zemindars (there is one, and perhaps there may be two, exceptions) of Bogra have shown as a rule any desire to aid their ryots on this occasion. I think they are more backward here, and have done less than in any district where I have yet been. It is true that, as a rule, they are poor and indebted; nevertheless, they might have done, and might be doing, far more than they have yet attempted.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO THE PUBLIC.

19. During the whole of this fortnight this form of relief has been worked throughout

SALES OF GRAIN TO THE PUBLIC.

Name of circle.	Number of places at which sales are going on.	Amount sold this fortnight.	Mds.	Srs.
Shilgunge ...	2	...	199	0
Serpore	1	...	221	32
Khetlal	2	...	156	26
Bogra	3	...	676	0
Adamdigi	1	...	216	24
Panchbibi	9	...	1,165	35
Total at ... 18 places...			2,638	37

all the district, and I give in the margin a condensed synopsis of the work done. It shows that during the fortnight under report we have sold 2,638 maunds to the public from 18 places of sale. I cannot say that the extent of these sales has come up to my expectation. Every facility was given to the public to buy. Retail sales were conducted at the golahs; *banias* could take our grain into the villages and sell it there at a profit to themselves. I consider that one great cause of the comparative smallness of our sales is to be found in the

fact that the people prefer their own country rice, although it is dearer, to ours, and that they have not yet become so impoverished that they cannot afford to buy the former. The *banias* also do not show much energy in selling our grain; they seem to look upon the *sirkar* as a competitor in the market. The liberal profit of one seer in the rupee is offered them, but that does not induce them to push sales for us.

20. I know the people have prejudices against the Burmah rice, and the intermixture with paddy increases this unpopularity; several laborers told me that its *bhat* did not leave the cooking pot in well-defined isolated grains like that of their own country rice, that much of it spoiled in boiling, that it was deficient in flavour, difficult of digestion, and not so nourishing as their own rice. Some of this is true; the people admit that many of these deficiencies in the *bhat* may be caused by their not knowing how to cook and boil the rice. However, there can be little doubt but that, if there was a real dearth of food in the country, the people would be only too glad to buy and eat the Government grain. I believe also that much they say of it is unfounded, and probably has its origin in a baseless story invented by some one, and circulated and improved by many others. What induces me to think that these tales about the inferiority of the Government grain as a food are, though partly true, yet to a large extent unfounded, is the fact that the people take it fast enough when they get it for nothing, or as a loan which they never mean to repay,—and that it is only when they are asked to buy it and pay money down for it that they hold back.

Kind of rice.	Number of poka seers per rupee.
(1.) Best country <i>atab</i> rice (clean) ...	10
(2.) Country <i>ushna</i> rice	11
(3.) Burmah <i>atab</i> rice	11
(4.) Red <i>ushna</i> rice	12
(5.) Country <i>ushna</i> (mixed)	14
(6.) Burmah <i>ushna</i> ..	15

21. I have done all I could to foster these sales. In Bogra I have lowered the selling prices two times within the fortnight, till now they stand at the figures which I append. The circle officers have been empowered to sell cheaper than the bazars, keeping within the limit of 12 seers for clean and 15 seers for mixed grain.

22. I am convinced that these rates (12 seers for clean and 15 seers for mixed grain) will soon be too high for this district. Markets are daily falling before the prospects of an excellent *aus* harvest and the opening of the rivers to traffic.

23. If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I think that the local officers should be allowed to fix the selling price of the grain in the Government golahs, in accordance with the fluctuations of the local market, within the limits of 16 seers for clean and 20 seers for mixed rice. Something like this was done in Orissa in 1867, but it was then experienced as a fact that the local officers had to follow the markets in a downward course, and had constantly to cheapen the rates at which they sold the Government grain. The result of their efforts is well known, viz., that, notwithstanding all they could do, large stocks were left undisposed of at the close of the operations. I anticipate that if some such power be not accorded here, and if the present hard-and-fast line of a maximum rate of 12 seers for clean and 15 seers for mixed rice be adhered to, our sales will soon cease over a large part of the district.

In what week.	Amount paid into Treasury.	Rs.	A.	P.
Week ending 5th June...	...	3,405	12	9
" 12th "	1,488	13	9
Total	...	4,894	10	6

24. Sums realized from the sale of grain have been paid into the treasury, as is shown in the margin; of course more money than this has been realized which has not yet been remitted.

LOANS OF GRAIN TO CULTIVATORS.

25. The marginally noted figures will show the transactions under this head both during the current and the past fortnight. I mentioned in my last fortnightly narrative that these loans had in some places been distributed with a certain amount of profusion and recklessness, and that steps had been taken to introduce more discrimination and judgment into this mode of relief. The figures which are shown above do not really represent the work which has been done in carrying out this mode of relief this fortnight. The relief officers have freely received applications for loans, but, instead of recklessly or capriciously

LOANS TO CULTIVATORS.

Name of circle.	Amount lent last fortnight.		Mds.	Srs.
	Mds.	Srs.		
Shibgunge	2,498	0	11	10
Sherpore	17	35	77	
Khetlal	301	28		
Bogra	823	0		
Adamdighi	1,973	0		
Panchbibi	826	27	130	

granting or refusing them, as was the case before, they have instituted intelligent inquiries into the necessity of granting those loans in each case. Many of these inquiries are now completed, and the results will appear in the next fortnightly narrative.

26. I have also issued special orders on this subject. I have pointed out to the relief officers that this is the season when the ploughings for the *aman* crop are done; when the ryots of the *khair* land especially must abandon all labour by which they are earning money, and devote themselves to the cultivation of their fields, and that it is the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor that every facility should be given to these men to enable them to leave extraneous work and sow their crops. In these circumstances, loans will be given in the following fortnight with more freedom than that under report, while at the same time a certain amount of discrimination and judgment in the granting of them will be insisted upon.

In connection with this question of loans to ryots, it may not be out of place to mention here that no Bogra zemindar, talukdar, or iyardar (with the exception of Mr. Ridge, who is engaged in silk cultivation, and another who has asked for a loan on certain terms) has consented to stand security that his ryots will repay the value of the grain which they get in loans from the Government stores. There is a singular want of interest on the part of the zemindars in anything that affects the condition of their ryots. It is said that the Pubna combinations of ryots against zemindars, which appeared in a very mild form in this district, are one cause of this apathy. But, whatever may be the cause, the apathy is a fact, and any aid that the zemindars have rendered to the Government officials, with one or two exceptions which I shall report bye-and-bye, has been of a flimsy description. As a rule they do nothing.

CHARITABLE AND GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

I append below a synopsis of the work of relief officers in this direction. It is a condensed summary which I have compiled from various returns sent in by the relief officers. It shows that 13,705 persons have been relieved gratuitously during the fortnight.

NUMBER RETURNED THIS FORTNIGHT.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	NUMBER RETURNED THIS FORTNIGHT.		
	Men.	Children.	Total.
Shibgunge ..	532	1,596	1,175
Sherpore ...	Total only given		1,313
Khetlal ...	167	732	2,119
Bogra ...	Total only given		5,367
Adamdighi	Ditto		859
Panchbibi ...	Ditto		742
Total			13,705

28. Most of the people who are enumerated in paragraph 27 as having been charitably relieved were assisted with gifts of grain. Several high-caste Hindoo families we found who were distressed, but who had sincere prejudices against what they said was Government grain transported over the seas from foreign countries, and who were unwilling to go with the common herd to the Government golahs with relief tickets in their hands for our rice. These were relieved in cash to the extent which is marginally noted, and the money so expended will come from the committee's funds. In view of the large discretion which the Central Committee have placed in the hands of the local officers as to the disposal

CHARITABLE RELIEF IN CASH.

Name of circle	Amount expended this fortnight.	
	Rs.	P.
Sherpore	627	7 4
Bogra	915	10 0
Khetlal	277	14 9
Shibgunge	24	13 0
Adamdighi	0	10 0
Panchbibi	79	7 0
Total	1,955	11 1

which the Central Committee have placed in the hands of the local officers as to the disposal

of the contributed funds in their hands, I have greatly modified the restrictions which (in obedience to the orders of Government at that time) I have insisted upon in the relief of distress in cash.

29. *Spinning and weaving relief in jute and cotton.*—During the rains, when out-door employments become impossible, this form of relief is almost certain to assume larger and larger proportions. At present, as will appear from the table which is recorded below, 9,419 people have during the fortnight under report been assisted in this way. Men and women who spend their days in working in the fields are glad to earn some additional sustenance for themselves and their females by working at cotton and jute. It is also a form of work which those take whom caste or social prejudices make unwilling to publicly work upon the roads.

Statement of the number relieved by spinning and weaving.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	PREVIOUS FORTNIGHT.				CURRENT FORTNIGHT.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Shibgunge	Total only given			359	273	372	...	645
Sherpore	Ditto			2,052	Total only given			425
Khetlal	Ditto			504	1,430	754	93	2,277
Bogra	Ditto			11,870	Total only given			4,389
Adamdighi	Ditto			775	Ditto			1,092
Panchbibi	Ditto			13	Ditto			591
Total				18,603				9,419.

30. Hitherto this form of relief has been administered, but there has been little care taken to secure that the material turned out by the workers shall be marketable. I inspected several stores of jute and cotton work, and I came to the conclusion that all the worked material was so bad that it would not be saleable. No doubt much of this inferiority was due to a laxity on the part of the relief officers in receiving and paying for a badly manufactured article; I have therefore, in view of the probable large extension of this form of relief, ordered that it shall be administered under rules, of which the following are the general heads:—

(a) Hitherto the rules have been to give each applicant 1 seer 2 chittacks of raw cotton, and require from her a seer of thread, and give her 12 annas in money as a remuneration. The nominal money-value of the labor may remain the same, but henceforth I wish the payment to be thus made:—

Five parts in rice,
One part in cash.

Rice with not more than two annas paddy in it is valued at twelve seers the rupce, and the amount to be paid in rice for this cotton labor should be calculated accordingly.

(b) The mode of paying in rice will be much the same as on the roads. A book, foil and counterfoil, will be used. The counterfoil will be given to the worker, who takes it to the nearest golah and gets the rice; the foil will be kept by the relief officer.

(c) Hitherto, all thread or yarn has been paid for at the uniform rate of 12 annas, whether fine or coarse, ill-spun, or not spun at all, good or bad. Henceforth there should be two qualities of thread, viz.:—

No. I.—This should be a fine, well spun, well rounded, uniform thread; for making one seer of it, the remuneration is fixed at 12 annas, to be paid as directed in paragraph (a).

No. II.—A thicker yarn or thread than No. I, but still it must be insisted upon that this thread be well spun, well rounded, of a uniform thickness, and free from lumps,—unless yarn has these properties it is useless for weaving purposes; for one seer of this yarn or thread a remuneration of 9 annas is fixed, to be paid as directed in paragraph (a).

(d) People who show that they cannot make either fine or coarse yarn or thread, should, after a second trial, be refused more raw cotton, and put upon other work; or, if no work is available, and they are completely destitute, they should be gratuitously relieved.

(e) The thread or yarn given in by the spinners should either be sold or given to weavers to weave. In this latter case, the remuneration to weavers should be at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ poise for a cubit length of cloth which is two cubits broad, or two poise per chittack of weight. The weavers should be paid as prescribed in paragraph (a) above; for every seer of yarn or thread he gets, a weaver should return 18 chittacks of cloth. *Sarees, dhoties, and gamchas*, should be the cloths woven, and they should be sold in the nearest bazars.

FOR WORK IN JUTE.

(a) *Mutatis mutandis*, the general directions which I have given regarding cotton relief apply to jute.

(b) Generally in the district only twine or yarn has yet been made out of the jute, and the same remuneration is given for it, whether it is good or bad. I now direct there shall be two qualities, viz:—

No. I., the remuneration for which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer weight of twine. Good jute twine or yarn has the same characteristics as good cotton yarn or thread. It should be strong, well spun, well twisted, well rounded, be what is called an equal yarn, that is, every part of the same uniform thickness and free from lumps.

No. II., of an inferior quality to No. I. It must, however, be strong, equal, and well spun. I fix the remuneration at 5 poise per seer weight of this yarn or twine.

(c) Payments for jute-work is to be in grain and money combined, as provided in paragraph (a) of the cotton general directions.

(d) The jute twine or yarn may be woven into gunny bags, the weavers to get $1\frac{1}{2}$ poise per cubit one cubit broad.

I am very desirous to sell the cotton thread, jute twine, cloth, and gunny bags which we make; I am unable to find for them a local market here. I have written to several gentlemen, Government officials and others, asking them to aid me in disposing of the articles which we manufacture. I have some hundreds of maunds of cotton thread and yarn made by distressed people, which I cannot sell here. There are almost no weavers in the district to make the yarn into cloth. I respectfully suggest that I should send this yarn into distressed districts where there is a large number of weavers, and I shall be only too ready to do it if the Collectors of those districts will take it from me.

GRAIN PAYMENT FOR WORK ON JUTE AND COTTON.

31. The important measure has been introduced this fortnight of paying for all cotton and jute work, five parts in grain and one part coin. Apparently the people are content; there is certainly less chance of their being defrauded when they are paid in grain, and very likely they get a larger compensation under this form of payment, because the mohurirs and others who pay them find it harder work to cheat them.

VILLAGE REGISTRATION AND VISITATION.

VILLAGE VISITATION.

Name of circle.	Number visited this fortnight		TOTAL.
	By Superintendent.	By Assistant Superintendent.	
Shibgunge	16	118	134
Sherpore	126	Not given.	126
Khetlal	39	53	92
Bogra	Not given.	25	25
Adamdighi	.....	60	60
Panchbibi	Not given.	17	17

32. This part of their work has also, as will be observed from the figures given in the margin, been prosecuted vigorously by the relief officers, although some of them, more particularly the circle officer of Bogra and his assistants, seem to have neglected it. Mr. Collier, C.S., relief circle officer of Adamdighi, had unfortunately an accident in the beginning of the fortnight, which laid him up and prevented him from moving about. He is now recovered.

33. Village registration is confined only to the worst tracts, and is progressing. I

VILLAGE REGISTRATION.

Name of circle.	Number of villages of which registration finished.
Shibgunge	12 done.
Sherpore	6 "
Khetlal	188 "
Panchbibi	14 "
Adamdighi	Figures not given.
Bogra	Ditto.

append figures showing what has been done in this direction during the fortnight. The superintendents of the Bogra and Adamdighi circles give no figures, but the former says that a great part of the work has been done.

All the golahs in the district have been visited by the relief superintendents or their assistants. The condition of the accounts at some of the golahs does not satisfy me, but

I am trying to get them into a better state.

34. *Poor-houses or Annachatras*.—Now that the rains are begun, these will be more

Name of circle.	Number of annachatras opened.	Average daily number relieved.
Sherpore	2	239
Khetlal	2	109
Panchbibi	1	3
Total		351

systematically worked than they have ever yet been in this district. The *annachatras* at present at work are given in the margin. In addition to these, the Dighaputia Rajah has an *annachatra* near Shariakandi, at which a daily average of about 750 is fed. The necessary buildings, cook-houses, eating sheds, &c., for an *annachatra* at Bogra are nearly ready,

and I hope to begin food distribution next Tuesday or Wednesday. Only those will be relieved at *annachatras* who are homeless, utterly destitute, and disabled.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district treasury, as shown in the last narrative

Rs. A. P.

4,29,238 3 9

Details of the above.

Relief roads and works	2,51,697 15 9
Transport of Government rice	1,07,428 13 0
Construction and repairs of rice golahs	6,086 8 3
Loans to zemindars	47,170 0 0
Advances to ryots	1,183 0 0
Construction of bungalows for circle officers	1,200 0 0
Salary of relief native doctors... ..	85 4 0
Establishment	2,761 5 9
Miscellaneous	975 5 0
Packages and incidentals	650 0 0
Relief works by the relief officers	10,000 0 0
Total	4,29,238 3 9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief roads and works	7,728	7	11
Salary and establishment, &c.	2,916	4	3
Transport of Government grain	10,550	0	0
Miscellaneous	111	10	0
Packages and incidentals	50	0	0
Construction and repairs of rice golahs, &c.	30	0	0

Total	21,386	5	11
Total of the last fortnight	4,29,238	3	9

Grand Total	4,50,624	9	8
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E. J. BARTON,

Offg. Magistrate.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Relief Officers during the fortnight.

Name of Circle.	Charitable relief.	In payment for work.	Transport.	Purchase of material.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Khetlal ...	277 14 9	304 14 7½	11 0	.....	23 1 3	612 9 7½	
Adamdigi ...	0 10 0	23 10 0	82 1 0	100 0 0	55 8 3	261 13 3	
Shibgunge ...	24 13 0	112 15 0	.....	102 9 6	39 14 3	280 3 9	
Shariakandi	627 7 4	225 12 9	.....	707 2 0	80 5 0	1,640 11 1	
Panchibibi and Badulguchi	79 7 0	*4,055 0 0	634 3 6	.....	1,193 2 1½	6,860 13 4½	* The large cash payment for work in the Panchibibi circle represents arrears. Moreover, there was some backwardness in introducing grain-payments here.
Bogra ...	945 10 0	0 5 6	.....	.....	588 13 0	1,540 12 6	
	1,955 14 1	5,028 10 7½	722 15 6	909 11 6	1,979 11 10½	11,190 15 7	

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the Expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the fortnight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Relief Circle.	Grain sold to public.	Grain given away gratuitously.	Expended in relief centres.	Grain given away in exchange for labour of all kinds.	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots.	Other expenditure of grain.	Total expenditure.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Md. S. C.
Khetlal ...	153 39 8	54 39 8	0 34 1	35 12 9	2 10 0	500 2 1	758 17 11
Adamdigi ...	215 24 6	555 39 0	0 10 0	196 8 12	440 33 0	648 1 3½	2,050 38 5½
Shibgunge ...	219 17 0	217 12 0	.....	.....	44 0 0	558 2 8	1,038 31 8
Shariakandi ...	224 32 0	.....	81 0 8	1 0 8	77 5 0	.....	383 38 0
Panchibibi ...	1,165 35 3	396 38 9	88 17 0	142 2 13	180 6 8	637 12 13	2,590 32 14
Bogra ...	216 21 3	1,365 17 12	.....	10 28 11	318 0 0	0 12 0	1,905 39 10
Total ...	2,198 9 4	2,590 26 13	170 21 9	383 13 5	1,037 14 8	2,352 30 9½	8,734 36 1

NOTE.—The total grain expenditure of all kinds from the beginning of operations is given in Appendix D.

APPENDIX C.

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of people relieved by them.

		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE.	Date.	At centres.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labour tickets.	By loans of grain.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By other means.	Total.
Khetlal	104	14,041	.....	.....	13,566	996	800	29,507
*Adumdigi	30	1,497	.....	1,726	1,005	87	.....	4,245
Shibgunge	3,303	.....	.....	625	20	.....	3,948
Shariakandy	1,313	209	44	.....	67	425	.....	.....	2,058
Panchbibi	696	2	264	.....	358	550	32	54	1,965
Bogra	5,369	44	34	4,319	70	.....	9,836
		2,009	345	24,618	44	2,185	20,409	1,205	854	51,559

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 12th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				REMARKS.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to labourers.	By advance to ryots.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bogra Circle.		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
Dargahat	10th June 1874	2,000	2,456					
Bogra	Ditto	1,00,000	26,000					
Gohail	Ditto	4,000	4,644					
Narnamala	Ditto	2,000	1,908					
Malancha	Ditto	2,900	1,694					
Gokul	Ditto	3,000	8,232					
Khetlal Circle.								
Khetlal	Ditto	20,000	19,684					
Panchbibi and Badalgachi Relief Circle.								
Panchbibi	Ditto	15,000	15,000					
Heelee	Ditto	10,000	10,124					
Badalgachi	Ditto	3,000	3,210					
Shibgunge Circle.								
Shibgunge	Ditto	5,000	6,244	4,065 34 4	7,150 8 3	3,891 7 6 1/2	14,511 5 15	
Burigunge	Ditto	5,000	5,123					
Adamdigi Circle.								
Adamdigi	Ditto	3,000	3,178					
Dupchancha	Ditto	15,000	14,614					
Elahurunge	Ditto	2,000	2,000					
Shonmookhi	Ditto	5,000	2,170					
Shariakandi and Sherpore Circle.								
Sherpore	Ditto	5,000	4,200					
Dhunat	Ditto	3,000	3,000					
Shariakandi	Ditto	30,000	30,000					
Chandanbasia	Ditto	3,000	3,000					
Madhupore	Ditto	3,000	3,009					
Total ...	.....	2,40,000	1,64,040	.....	.....	.....	.....
Add a reserve stored at Chandanbasia.	.....	.....	56,108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total stored up to date...	.....	.....	2,20,148	.....	.....	.....	.....

In column 7 appear also the grain-payments made by the relief officers for works directly under them, as well as those to laborers on works under the Executive Engineer.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the daily average of men, women, and children employed on relief works in the District of Bogra, for the fortnight ending the 6th June 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers.

Number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Daily average number employed during the fortnight.				Amount expended in the payment of them.		REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Grain.	Money.	
						Mds. Srs. C.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Sultangunge road	377	794	656	1,827	132 26 12	1,307 11 0	A great part of the cash which is shown here as expended upon roads and tanks during the fortnight represents arrears of pay which had occurred in past fortnights, but have been paid off in this. Also there are one or two works on which grain payments have been actually introduced from which returns of grain expenditure were not received.
2	Matidali road	71	380	268	719	18 18 0	723 7 6	
3	Khatlali road	135	...	...	135	...	303 7 6
4	Dapchanchia road	740	548	1,795	3,083	486 83 10	2,459 8 10½	
5	Dinakepore road	2,552	3,114	3,905	9,571	400 33 4	7,982 15 6	
6	Shihgunge road	172	273	104	639	.....	959 0 7
7	Sherpore and Gohail road	4	20	3	27	.....	1 12 0
8	Nungola road	100	243	385	780	28 0 8	753 4 0	
9	Nashipore road	231	671	847	1,789	42 19 0	694 11 0	
10	Shonamukhi road	489	819	1,539	2,847	60 36 4	1,829 13 0	
11	Tank at Kahaloo	41	.....	5	46	5 25 4	26 3 6
12	Ditto at Cohail	6	.....	.....	6	.....	14 4 0
13	Ditto at Rajekpore	81	.....	8	89	.....	142 13 0
14	Ditto at Uchalbaria	20	.....	.....	20	.....	62 15 3
15	Madhupore road	248	423	666	1,237	74 24 12	1,298 2 6	
16	Tank at Ashokola	46	.....	.....	46	.....	219 8 0
17	Ditto at Narhatta,	47	.....	.....	47	.....	134 0 6
18	Ditto at Dhamahur	13	.....	.....	13	.....	34 10 9
19	Khetlali and Ghoraghat road	209	343	236	787	132 30 12	319 13 0	
20	Badalgachi and Adamligi road	130	66	145	341	.....	335 9 0
21	Badalgachi and Nababgunge road	39	23	36	94	.....	314 2 6
22	Sharinkandi road	146	755	838	1,739	92 9 0	1,176 15 0	
23	Tank at Dhawpara	2	.....	.....	2	0 27 0	6 15 0
24	Dapchanchi and Buregunge road	51	15	19	85	.....	167 11 0
25	Nakhila road	77	.....	.....	77	.....	71 12 0
26	Tank at Godarpara	154	208	173	535	.....	687 0 9
27	Ditto at Pilkhanj	13	.....	.....	13	.....	37 1 6
28	Ditto at Jatool	6	.....	.....	6	.....	18 6 0
29	Ditto at Sukhanpukhuria	10	2	2	14	.....	132 15 0
30	Ditto at Arabance	39	.....	8	47	.....	77 8 0
31	Ditto at Baradighi	5	.....	.....	5	.....	16 7 9
32	Ditto at Malancha	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
33	Pancetola road	55	165	114	334	.....	416 14 0
34	Rungpore ..	26	.....	.....	26	.....	62 11 6
	Total ...	6,417	8,861	11,792	27,020	1,536 4 2	22,792 0 24	

BOGRA,
The 13th June 1874.

F. J. BARTON,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1001, dated Pubna, the 15th June 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. TAYLOR, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Fortnightly Narrative ending the 13th of June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

ANY change since last report is for the better, and at this critical time this must be considered very satisfactory. Prices have fallen within the last week. Imports have been more active. The best judges seem to think it unlikely that prices will rise beyond their present level; but, on the contrary, with the rise of the river we may expect to see increased importations, and a further fall in the price of rice. The weather during the past fortnight has been all that could be desired. The heavy rain which ceased on the 27th May 1874 has been followed by bright sunny weather, mitigated by frequent showers. The growing rice crop is looking extremely well, and this has had a most reassuring effect on all classes. A great portion of it will be ripe early in July, and from that time there is a confident expectation that things will begin to mend. There is a considerable demand for employment, which has been met by various works in different parts of the district. This is owing to all sowing operations having been nearly completed. On the other hand, the applicants for gratuitous relief have not increased anywhere, and in the Pubna station jurisdiction have diminished in number. In a district like Pubna, where the distress was never very severe, and where there are such unusual facilities for importation, it was necessary that relief measures should be carried out with discrimination. The relief committee, while offering work at fair rates to all who needed it, restricted gratuitous relief to the really helpless, weak, and very indigent. They refused to admit the excuse of those who stated that they could not come on the roads because they had fields of their own to sow, and at the same time claimed gratuitous relief. Advances on security have been sanctioned to this class. The committee have acted in the belief that it was never meant by Government that men who had lands and houses and cattle should be demoralized by alms; and it is an adherence to this principle that has restricted

gratuitous relief, at least in the Sudder sub-division, within reasonable and necessary limits. The teel crop has nearly all been harvested. It is an average crop. The kaon crop promises well. It will be ripe about the end of the month, and will afford most seasonable assistance. The jullye crop is being reaped. It is at all times, however, a small outturn. The aous crop is, as already stated, most promising, and unusually forward. Indigo is a very fine crop this year. The health of the district continues extremely good. Special native doctors have been moving about prepared to treat any outbreak of sickness.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Numbers employed on the several roads are as follow :—

Sujanagar 273, Faridpore 102, Chatmohar 324, and Maligacha road 202. A new road from Dulai to Gangohati *via* Chinakhora has been lately opened under the direct supervision of the sub-inspector of Dulai. The head constable of Ataikula has been deputed to undertake the repairs of the road from Goeshpore to Ataikula. I do not think that it will be necessary to open any more new works. There would not be time to complete them, and the cutting of the kaon and aous will shortly afford employment to considerable numbers.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

3,000 maunds out of 6,000 intended for Serajgunge has been kept for the Sudder sub-division, and the canoongoe has been deputed to Goalundo to forward it in quantities of 500 maunds to six different sub-committees. 5,000 more have been indented for from the other sub-committees. Under orders of the Commissioner, 2,000 maunds have been indented for from the Dhapari depôt and will be retained in hand at or near head-quarters for advances to zemindars and others.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

The following sum has been advanced to several zemindars and others since last report :—

	Rs.
Esharatulla, talukdar	75
Golam Abdin	200
Golom Abbaj	
Isvar Chundra Chowdhuri	500
Madhav Chundra Chowdhuri	
Total	775

Advances up to the present have been made in cash, there being no grain in store. People to whom advances have been made have been required to show their title deeds, to give a registered bond for the amount, and to submit a monthly list of ryots assisted.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Charitable relief has been given by the several sub-committees, who are apparently working judiciously and well, and carrying out the principles of relief unanimously decided on by the central relief committees. It is confidently believed that most cases of real distress have been, and will be relieved.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Out of Rs. 7,870-8-0 promised as subscriptions to the Pubna relief fund, Rs. 4,824 have been realised up to date. Reminders have been sent to the subscribers for transmitting their subscription shortly.

Expenditure as detailed below—

	Rs.
Wages paid to the coolies of Malanehi road	150
Advanced to the Secretary to the Sujanagar sub-committee for Sujanagar road works	300
Advanced to the Secretary to the Chatmohar sub-committee for Chatmohar road works	300
Advanced to the Sagarkandi sub-committee	500
Advanced to Maligacha road supervisor for wages of coolies	200
Expenses for sending medicines to Raigunge	6
Advanced to Golam Nabby, native doctor, for his pay for June 1874	60
Sent to Sagarkandir sub-committee	500
Sent to Dulai ditto	500
Advanced to canoongoe for conveying rice from Goalundo	100
Sent to Chat Mohar sub-committee	130
Advance given for bringing rice from Dhapari depôt	100
Advanced to the Secretary to the municipal committee for further relief works within the municipality	300
Advanced to the Secretary to the Ataikula sub-committee for the repair of the Ataikula road	100
Advanced to the Secretary to the Dulai sub-committee for opening the new road at Dulai	100
Paid for Sujanagar road-works	300
„ for Maligacha road-works	200
Total	3,846

Tenth fortnightly Narrative of distress in the Serajgunge Sub-division, from 28th May to 10th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The high prices which prevailed at the end of May attracted a large amount of rice to the sub-division, and supplies are now abundant at all the markets on the river banks. Prices, though still high, have fallen, as will be seen from the following statement:—

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLANS PROCURABLE FOR A RUPEE.

NAME OF MARKET.	Last Narrative.	At present.
	Seers.	Seers.
Serajgunge	10	11½
Raigunge	7½	10
Ullapara	9	10½
Pangashi	9	9¾
Taras	10½	9

The rise in prices at Taras is accounted for by the fact that local rice is sold at that bazar, which is too far from the rivers to be affected by importations.

The rainfall during the fortnight was only 0·37 inches; more moisture is wanted, but still our prospects are, on the whole, good. The rise in the rivers in May spoilt some of the kaon and joleah rice, but not any very great quantity, and since then the waters have been falling. The kaon now being harvested is a 12-anna crop. Unfortunately it is grown only by about one-half of the cultivators; those who are fortunate enough to possess a field of it are now relieved from all anxiety. The joleah dhan is in ear, and will be cut immediately. It is sown in few places. The jute is forward and promising. The prospects of the aous rice, on which so much depends, are still uncertain. Til has been a failure; an 8-anna crop only can be expected.

The ryots in distressed villages where there is no kaon continue to look thin and anxious. Our system of relief provides for the classes who would otherwise appear most emaciated, and supply the cases of actual starvation.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of laborers employed on village tracks is 404, that on the Chunderkona road is about 250. The rate paid for earth-work is Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, and Rs. 2 only at Taras, for which I wish to withdraw some coolies for the Chunderkona road. The cultivators at first refused earth-work, but would now accept it if we would give it to them; this we cannot do everywhere, the season being so far advanced.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

During the fortnight 500 maunds of rice was reported to have been sent to Taras by cart from Raigunge. I visited the place lately, and arranged for storage. Our stock of rice is sufficient for the present.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

The system of cash advances to zemindars, to enable them to assist their ryots with loans, has been brought to a close during this fortnight, in consequence of the Government order that such payments should for the future be made in rice. The total amount advanced has been Rs. 49,427. The advances may be classified as follows:—

	Rs.
Loans of Rs. 2,000	20,000
„ of 1,000 to Rs. 2,000	8,500
„ of „ 500 to „ 1,000	10,450
„ of „ 100 to „ 500	9,272
„ of „ 50 to „ 100	930
Less than „ 50	275
Total	49,427

The loans have been made by the Collector on my recommendation. Before approving a loan, I examined the papers which the applicant could bring to prove his title, generally either revenue receipts, or deeds of conveyance, or both. I then took a registered bond for the debt. In some cases I insisted on ryots being paid before me, there being some doubt as to whether the money might otherwise be misapplied. There will certainly be a difficulty in recovering many of the loans by the ordinary method, but I hope that some summary way

of realising them will be adopted. The ryots showed that the money actually reached them by their eagerness to get their zemindars to take this form of Government assistance. The abuses of which I have heard are such as must necessarily be expected under the system, that some zemindars lent only to the better class of ryots (whose security is tolerable); that they gave most to villages where there were disputes with co-sharers in which the ryots' assistance was required; that they would not help unionist (vidrohi) ryots, and so forth. All these complaints may be very true, and yet a great deal of relief has been afforded by the advances.

During the last week loans have been given in Government grain at the rate of Rs. 3-5-4 per maund. These disbursements have been made exactly in the same manner as those of cash, that is, on the Collector's order after I had approved the loan and taken a registered bond. The only difference is that in the end I gave an order on a rice golah instead of on the treasury. I have given such orders for 1,097 maunds.

E.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Charitable relief is given in Ullapara and Raigunge thanas to all persons who, on the inspection of their residences by the superintendents and their assistants, are found destitute and unfit for road work. The inspecting officer gives such persons tickets, entitling the holder to receive a dole of 6 seers rice and 2 seers dāl, fortnightly, with half that allowance for children. If the ticket-holder is capable of in-door work, a certain task of jute-twisting and cotton-spinning is assigned. Yesterday I received a return of the number of tickets issued. It is as follows:—

Gratuitous ticket	...	...	{	Adults	3,701	}	12,337
				Children	8,636		
Laboring tickets	...	...	{	Cotton	2,351	}	4,224
				Jute	1,790		
				Thread	83		
Total							16,361

The recipients of these tickets are nearly all women who in ordinary times live by husking rice, or on charity, their children, and the sick. The cultivators have not received this form of relief.

The first point which strikes us on seeing these figures are that they are very large. It must not, however, be supposed that all the 16,561 are at one time in actual receipt of the dole. The cutting of the kaon crop has taken many off the lists; others have found employment since they were first admitted as ticket-holders; others have ceased to attend on finding that work would be exacted from them. The number of persons drawing rice on tickets at Ullapore during the fortnight was equal to 5,147 adults (counting 2 children as an adult); that relieved at Raigunge according to the consumption of rice, was 2,170, making in all 7,317. Supposing half of these to be children, we would have 10,966 persons receiving the dole. I am trying to convert the gratuitous tickets into laboring tickets wherever I can.

In Serajgunge and Shazadpore thanas there is no system of house-to-house visitation, or of village relief, but cooked-food is given to the destitute. This is also done at the other thanas pending inquiry. The average number fed daily at our annochatras, according to our returns, was 1,357. The Belbuchi return has not been received.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WEEK.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of rice (2,500 maunds remains to be paid for)	35,577	8	6
Chanderkona road	459	4	9
Harial track	150	0	0
Tatulia "	30	0	0
Cholla khal	30	0	0
Dassika "	30	0	0
Gaitae track	160	0	0
Shazadpore track	30	0	0
Karjury "	30	0	0
Rajapore annochatras	50	0	0
Shazadpore "	50	0	0
Jamtoil "	190	13	9
Chanderkona "	50	0	0
Ullapara relief superintendent	1,000	0	0
Cotton for Raigunge relief station	136	8	0
Establishment	11	10	8
Expense for printing relief tickets	14	8	0
Khodalis purchased	273	7	3
Conveyance charges of govih rice and 2,000 maunds of rice supplied by Mr. Alexander	1,251	2	0
Loans given in cash	6,860	0	0
Total	46,384	14	11

Remarks by Magistrate.

The improvement mentioned by Mr. Nolan is cause for satisfaction. The great and sudden rise of the rivers at Serajgunge about a fortnight ago caused considerable anxiety for the fate of the kaon and rice in the low-lying lands. Fortunately the damage done has been but trifling, and the river having again subsided, the general prospect appears much improved.

I am forced to remark again on the great disproportion between the numbers gratuitously relieved and those on relief works. The difference is much greater than in any district in the division, though it certainly cannot be said that the distress in Serajgunge is as severe as yet as in parts of Dinagepore and Rungpore. Mr. Nolan's attention will be called to this, and more discrimination recommended.

PUBNA,
The 16th June 1874.

W. V. G. TAYLOR,
Magistrate.

No. 1275, dated Dinagepore, the 22nd June 1874.

From—W. LEF. ROBINSON, Esq., Relief Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the past fortnight.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There is certainly a scarcity of supply of rice in the local markets, and in fact there is scarcely any rice to be had except from the Government stores, and it is evident that there cannot be much grain held locally, or the market would not be at 7 seers for the rupee, with the prospect of a very good bhadoi crop.

3. There has been plenty of rain during the fortnight, at times very heavy, and the rivers are all rising; the condition of the people is pretty good. No known cases of starvation have been brought to notice. In the northern portion of Dinagepore there were some grain-robberies about a fortnight ago, but the district superintendent went out to inquire into them personally, and ascertained that the people engaged in them were not suffering from actual want, but were bad characters who preferred plunder to working. A good circle officer (Mr. Scanlan), has been placed in charge of Thakoorgaon, and grain has been sent up to that part of the country both from Dinagepore and Raneesankoil, and I don't think there is any cause for uneasiness about that part of the country.

4. From Maldah, Rungpore and Bogra, the accounts are also good.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

5. These are being gradually closed, as the ground is now so saturated as to prevent much work being done. Laborers are everywhere paid in grain, and large numbers are returning to cultivate their fields, after taking advances of grain either from their zemindars or direct from Government stores.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

6. This may be said to be over, except as regards keeping up the supplies at subsidiary golahs from the main golahs, and this is easily done by boats now that the rivers have risen. Some rice on its way by cart from Nowgaon to Hillee was, I am sorry to say, damaged by heavy rain on the road, but I have not yet received an account of the amount actually rendered useless.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

7. This has been completed, though changes of stock have to be made from one place to another. Captain Conolly has finished his inspection reports on Rungpore and Bogra golahs, which are on the whole satisfactory. The district officers have been requested to see that attention is paid to the recommendations for petty alterations and improvements suggested by Captain Conolly. I think the stock of grain which we have in the country will be sufficient to meet all demands if the seasons progress favorably.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

8. Advances of grain are now being made very largely to ryots and laborers hitherto employed on relief-works to enable them to attend to their cultivation; in one circle alone in Dinagepore, viz., Putnitola, over 28,000 maunds have been thus advanced, and the circle officer assures me in reply to a letter on the subject which I wrote, that these advances have not been made indiscriminately, but that proper enquiry has been made in all cases before advancing.

9. The total amount of Government grain expended under all the different heads up to my latest dates of information, is in Dinagepore 3,20,550 maunds, and in Rungpore 1,06,538 maunds. I have received no returns from Bogra or Maldah, later than those given in the district officers' last narrative. There has been considerably more actually expended in Dinagepore, because the date at the latest golah is 19th June for Dinagepore itself; the others are for 15th, 16th and 17th June only, and the Dinagepore golah alone is now giving out rice at two thousand maunds a day.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

10. This has been going on throughout the four districts under me; the group system is working satisfactorily wherever it has been introduced, and as work on roads is stopped, the expenditure under the head of charitable relief is likely to increase very considerably.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

11. The financial results are given in the district officers' narrative.

No. 525T, dated Burdwan, the 17th June 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the fortnightly narratives which have been received up to date from the district officers, for the fortnight ending Monday the 15th instant.

2. *Hooghly*.—The report for Hooghly is again generally favorable. There has been a rise of half a seer in the rupee in the price of rice, but on the other hand, the rainfall has been well diffused over the district, and though not heavy, is "universally stated to be sufficient for the present wants of the crops." The Collector observes: "Fortunately the health of the district is better than it has been since 1860." A native officer reports—"whereas two annas of the people were formerly sick with fever, now only one anna is afflicted." The Collector adds: "what distress exists is primarily due to fever rather than scarcity;" and again "at the great bathing festival of the Juggernath car at Serampore, it is said that every one appeared to be quite happy, and to be spending money as usual."

3. The daily number of persons employed on relief works of different sorts is returned as 4,539, against 4,972 of the previous fortnight.

4. The exports of rice and other grains by the East Indian Railway were above 20,000 maunds, but they are apparently merely exports of grain passing through the district from the east. The imports of Government grain have exceeded 2,000 maunds, and the Collector has applied for a further supply.

5. The daily number of persons receiving charitable relief was as follows:—

			Previous fortnight.			Present fortnight.
Men	...	...	626	...	...	761
Women	...	...	1,878	...	...	2,101
Children	...	...	1,180	...	...	1,181
Total	...	...	3,884	...	...	4,043

6. The Collector has not attempted to give the separate chapter of the details of relief as required by the Government Circular order No. 3216 of 19th May, as he cannot yet obtain them from the 151 sub-committees who are at work in the district. He will be reminded to submit it.

7. *Beerbhoom*.—The report of the Collector is again more assuring, and notwithstanding some increase in pauperism, he is of opinion that the state of the country is decidedly improving. The unnatural outbreak of dacoity seems to have ceased, as the Collector reports that only two grain robberies occurred during the fortnight.

8. The average daily number of persons employed on relief works as shewn in statement C, was 10,484 during the present fortnight, against 10,374 of the previous fortnight.

9. The local exports of rice had amounted to 8,672½ maunds, against imports of 7,213 maunds of Government grain, of which 3,872 maunds had been consumed up to date as shown in the Appendix Return II. Further supplies of Government grain have been applied for.

10. The daily number of persons receiving charitable relief during the fortnight is given as 10,913, against 9,803 of the previous fortnight. The Collector has omitted to send the return required by Government Circular order 3216 of 19th May, which he submitted in Appendix 5 of his last report, and he will be called on to supply it.

11. *Bankoora*.—The Collector's report is generally hopeful, and there has been a fall in the price of coarse rice. There have been partial showers throughout the district, and the weather has been as favorable as possible for cultivation, except in one very small tract.

12. I would invite attention to the Collector's remarks in paragraphs 4 and 5 on the subject of advances to cultivators, and the popular appreciation of advances of Government grain. From the tabular statement it seems that the Collector had advanced 390 maunds to ryots, but he has not explained on what security these advances were made. In paragraph 14 he states that advances of grain to the value of Rs. 3,277 have been sanctioned, and further applications are under inquiry; a special report will be called for on the subject.

13. The daily number of laborers employed was 3,823 during the current fortnight, against 3,138 of the previous fortnight. The Collector calculates that about 8,400 persons were also employed by private individuals on works executed from tucavee advances.

14. The Collector has given the details required by the Government Circular order of 19th May, under the head of "charitable relief." The daily average totals appear to be—

Class B	...	...	...	...	9,972
Class C	...	...	...	...	3,609
Class D	...	...	...	...	865
Total	...	...	...	...	14,446

which shews a great increase on the 9,047 of the previous fortnight.

15. *Burdwan*.—The Collector has, as usual, submitted an abstract of the sub-divisional reports, with some more than usually incisive comments of his own, to which I would invite special attention. There is no doubt much truth in the Collector's remark that "the people have a fixed idea that the Government must relieve them all gratuitously, and entirely on their own terms, if they only cry out long enough and loud enough." And when a Government officer is thus brought in contact with the expression of this feeling, he naturally seeks to protect the interests of Government, and of the charitable public against imposition. The Collector has forcibly described the scenes presented at the local food depôts, in terms which ought to satisfy any one that he is well acquainted with the wretched objects who are there gathered together, representing the still surviving, but incurable sufferers from epidemic fever; the most horrible victims of leprosy, and the well-feigned anguish of the professional beggars. The Lieutenant-Governor has seen such people collected at Kanoo and at Gulsee, and the district relief officer assures me, that the specimens of distress at Gulsee may be considered to be as bad as, or worse than, what is to be found anywhere else in the district, and I see no reason to doubt this from what has come under my own observation. A special report is under preparation regarding the village at the Beddial railway station, which has been the subject of the comments of a newspaper correspondence.

16. The Collector has quoted the remarks recorded by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. French, who had been on his annual visit of inspection to Cutwa last week, before any special orders arrived on the subject of Cutwa and Bood-bood. It will be seen that his description of the people is generally favorable, and that fever appears to him to have been the real cause of emaciation. But on the other hand, the Collector's remarks shew that distress is increasing in parts of Cutwa which the Civil Surgeon could not visit, and five additional food depôts have been opened during the fortnight in Cutwa, and advances of Government grain have been made there to the amount of 675 maunds, whilst the applications for advances have amounted to 74,012 maunds, out of which applications for 38,130 maunds have been rejected, and applications for 31,207 maunds are pending (see Collector's statement No. 4). If grain has to be sent in large quantities to Cutwa, it will be best to send it by river direct by a Government steamer, and a special application will be made on this subject.

17. The rainfall has been heavy and general throughout almost the whole district, and it has rained every day since the 14th, and it is still raining to-day (17th). The Collector has given a table of the rainfall, but I have obtained a later report from the Civil Surgeon up to the 16th instant, which shews 16.30 inches, instead of 14.78, as the total rainfall up to yesterday, of the current year. It would be difficult to see the country more favorably situated than it now is as regards the prospects of rice growing. The innumerable patches of seedling rice shew that there was no lack of seed-rice in the country, and if everything goes well, there ought to be an excellent crop this year. From my old experience of Bengal, I am satisfied that the *burra bursat* have really begun, although native opinion seems to be rather to the contrary.

18. The statement of relief works shews a daily average attendance of 11,028 laborers against 14,178 during the previous fortnight. In addition to these, nearly 5,000 persons were employed in Cutwa in collecting gooting and kunkur to metal the road to Cutwa, which is at present almost impassable for wheeled carriages during the rains.

19. The Collector states that the exports of grain were 9,431 maunds, against imports of 7,673 maunds of Government grain. The statement No. 2 of Government grain shews an import of only 4,082 maunds, of which 2,083 maunds were consumed during the fortnight. An explanation will be called for.

20. Under the head of *Advances to private persons*, the Collector notices the reluctance of the people to give any sort of security for one another. The Collector proposed to reduce the joint security to a number of not less than six persons collectively, and I sanctioned this, and have especially reported it. But with reference to paragraph 6 of Government orders No. 438T.F. of 12th instant, I have now authorised the Collector at once to make advances of grain in small quantities to individual ryots who declare that they are really reduced to perilous straits from want of food, provided the local charitable sub-committee certifies that this is true. Each applicant, on these terms, is to be required to engage for repayment of the amount advanced to him within two years.

21. Statement No. 5 shews the daily average number of the recipients of charitable relief as 13,651, against 14,551 of the previous fortnight, and of this number 3,200 were fed at the expense of His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan. But to the total of 13,651 there must be added 1,731 persons as entered in statement required by the Government Circular Order No. 3216 of 19th May, so that the total daily number relieved is 15,382 during the fortnight.

22. The narratives for Midnapore and Howrah will be forwarded as soon as they are received.

23. I beg that as soon as the district narratives are printed, three copies may be sent to this office, and three copies to each district direct.

No. 149, dated Hooghly, the 15th June 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Offg. Collector of Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There is no scarcity of grains in the bazars of the district. As a report had been received of scarcity of rice in the bazars of thana Kristonuggur on the south-west of the district, the sub-divisional officer at my request visited the thana last week. He reports that the statement is groundless; that there is plenty of rice in the markets, and that the Damoodur having now become navigable, supplies are available by boat from every direction.

3. Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts—

Names of principal marts.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.									
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Bahoozung in Hooghly ...	13	13	...	...	9 to 9½	9 to 10	11½ to 12	12 to 12½	13 to 13½	13 to 13½
Chinsurah, Khuroos Bazar...	13	13	...	...	9 " 9½	9 " 10	11½ " 12	12 " 12½	13 " 13½	13 " 13½
Balore ...	...	...	...	...	9 " 9½	9 " 10	11½ " 12	12 " 12½	13 " 13½	13 " 13½
Jinkrapontahgunge ...	13½	13½	...	...	9 " 9½	9 " 10	12 " 13	12½ " 13	13½ " 14	13½ " 14
Serampore ...	12	12	16	16	8 " 8½	8 " 8½	12 " 13	12 " 13	13 " 14	13 " 14
Chunditalah ...	...	...	...	...	10 " 0	9½ " 0	12 " 0	12 " 0	12 " 0	12 " 0
Bydabatty ...	13	13	17½	17½	8 " 0	8 " 0	13 " 0	12½ " 0	13 " 0	13 " 0
Bhadressur ...	12	12	15	16	...	...	11½ " 13	12 " 12½	13½ " 0	13 " 0

From this it is clear that the price of rice has risen half a seer in the northern part of the district, following a similar rise in the south recorded in last report. A rise has also occurred at Bhadressur

4. *Information as to the kind and price of rice in the hands of zemindars, traders, &c.*—Same as in previous reports. The markets in thana Ballagurh are supplied principally from Cutwa and Culna by boat and bullock-cart. Those of Pandooah from Calcutta, Muggrah and Culna. Those of Dhunyakhally from Silamabad, those of Huripal from Bydabatty, and those of Kristonuggur from Ampta.

5. *Rainfall if any.*—It rained during the fortnight in all the thanas of the district. At the following places measurements were made:—

	Hooghly.	Serampore.	Dhunyakhally.	Chunditola.
1st ...	.....	1.10	.....	.....
3rd ..	.....	.....	.....	.07
4th ..	.....	.....	.05	1.00
6th ..	.....	.....	.05	.55
10th ..	.30	.27	.....	...
12th ..	.85	.....	.50	.....
15th ..	.01	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1.16	1.43	.60	1.62

The rain, though not heavy, is universally stated to be sufficient. Early rice, late rice seedlings, and jute, are being put into the ground as rapidly as possible. The Damoodur rose from a volume of 2,000 cubic feet per second to over 30,000 cubic feet, and at length carried away the sand dam constructed across it for the purpose of forcing a supply of good water into the Kana Nuddee and Surrosutty rivers, as previously reported by me in separate correspondence. The dam was not carried away, however, till the work for which it was constructed was fully carried out, as the Executive Engineer reports that the tanks and hollows on the banks of the Kana Nuddee and Surrosutty have been filled with Damoodur water, so that "there will be no further dearth of water." Much use was made of the water whilst its supply lasted, for irrigation, as well as for drinking purposes.

6. A small crop of til has been got in, which the unusual January and February rains enabled the ryots to sow. The spring crops of rice, boro dhan, and joli dhan, have been harvested in the few places in the district (excluding Howrah) in which they were planted; the late rains have revived the sugarcane. In some places, where from want of water for artificial irrigation, this crop had died, the ryots are replacing it with early rice (*aous*.)

7. Early rice sowings are being rapidly made over an unusually large area. Jute is being planted, but less than usual. The seedlings of late rice are sprouting, and are 5 or 6 inches high in places. The alternate showers and sunshine are very favorable for the rice crop, though later on heavier rain will be required.

8. A fair crop of mangoes was obtained and is being disposed of by the ryots at 76 to the rupee.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

9. As prices rise, and the organisation of charitable relief becomes more complete and searching, the number of paupers obtaining relief from the committees' funds increases, but I do not consider that there is any serious increase in the number of paupers. The relief officer states that, as a rule, the cultivating classes can maintain themselves. Speaking of villages in thana Dhunyahally, he says: "The cultivators, though under heavy pressure, are not yet in actual want." The Mahomedan cultivators appear to be worst off. To some of these advances for cultivation will be made, though, as a rule, they will get sufficient assistance from zemindars or mahajuns. Fortunately the health of the district is better than it has been since 1860,—the Dhunyahally sub-inspector writes that "whereas two annas of the people were formerly sick with fever, now only one anna is afflicted." What distress exists is primarily due to fever rather than scarcity.

10. At the Snan-jatra or bathing festival at Serampore, the crowd was said to be somewhat less than usual, but it is reported that "the state of the poorer classes assembled did not appear at all bad, and their condition did not denote that there was any distress or starvation in the country; every one appeared to be quite happy, and to be spending money as usual."

GRAIN-THEFTS.

11. Two cases of grain-theft have been reported, one in Huripal and the other in Pandooah. The thieves could not be traced.

CONDITION OF SPECIAL TRACTS.

12. There is no tract here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

13.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hoochly Sub-division.</i>						
Tribany to Gootiparah road ...	15	To be had from the nearest market.	Fair ...	Paid at annas 3-3 per 100 cubic feet of earth-work, receiving annas 2 as khorakee, and their accounts are settled twice in the week.	Partly by the contractors, and partly by Public Works Department.	The coolies all local.
Pandooah to Culna road ...	50	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto, and for breaking jhamma at annas 8 per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	40 local, rest imported.
Mugrah to Bansbariah road ...	5	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Paid annas 0-3-3 per 100 cubic feet.	By contract ...	All local.
Tarakeshur road ...	8	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dhunyahally road, metalling...	360	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Generally all works done by task labor at certain rates. Coolies get annas 2 daily, khorakee; carters annas 5.	Ditto ...	About 66 men living in the Pandooah thana, and 20 local. The rest from Burdwan and Beerbhoom.
Shagunge and Tribany ...	8	Ditto ...	Do. ...	At annas 3-3 per day per head.	Ditto ...	Local.
Tribany bridge ...	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Masons and carpenters are working; they are paid at task work.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bhastora to Gooroop ...	14	Ditto ...	Do. ...	3 annas to 3-6 per 100 per cubic feet.	Ditto ...	Partly laborers partly cultivators; all local, under Baboo Joggesur Singh.
Dhunyahally to Bhastora ...	35	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto under ditto.
Mahanad to Gopikantpore ...	144	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto under Revd. Juggo-dish Bhattacharjee.
Moolye to Jamgram ...	17	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Partly laboring classes and partly cultivators; all local.
Koolayparah to Iachindeopore ...	30	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Dakchura to Ballaghur ...	6	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Khonyan to Chapta ...	61	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Chandpore to Bukooliah ...	111	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Baksagore to Chandra ...	83	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Dhunyahally to Khanpore ...	8	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Naksa to Digsul ...	50	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Tahirpore to Mamoodpore ...	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Pandooah to Khottee ...	100	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Chapta to Sikra ...	19	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Bhola to Nalikool road ...	13	Coolies purchasing from the nearest bazar.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	By contractor ...	Local.
Chandernagore and Bhola road ...	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto and Department Public Works. Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dwarbasinse to Kanarye ...	18	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Total ...	1,202					

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Serampore Sub-division.</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road ...	12	Coolies purchasing from Bazar.	Fair ...	Rs. 6-8 per month; one rupee advance taken weekly by each man as khorrakee.	Partly contractors, and rest Department Public Works.	All imported men are working; no local coolies can be had for this work.
Sheakhalla road ...	112	Ditto ...	Do. ...	At annas 3-8 per head daily, taking 2 annas as khorrakee, breaking jhama at annas 8 per 100 cubic feet.	Contractor ...	47 local, rest not local.
Bordyabatty feeder-road	58	Ditto ...	Do. ...	At ditto ...	Partly contractor, and partly Department Public Works.	25 local, rest imported.
Old Benares road ...	51	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Brick clammers taking at Rs. 40 per lakh advance, daily coolies at annas 3-3, &c.	Ditto ...	About 30 men local, and the rest imported.
Connuggore and Jonye road ...	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	An advance of Rs. 1 each, or 2 annas per day for each, is usually given.	Contractors ...	So many coolies have gone to cultivation, that the number required for the works cannot be got.
Kalipore road ...	15	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Men paid 4 annas, women 3-6.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Harida to Baksa ...	148	Ditto ...	Do. ...	3 annas to 3½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	All local, under Baboo Chunder Kanto Mookerjee.
Jonye to Baraset ...	63	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Derghango to Doorgampore ...	24	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local, under Baboo Sharan Chunder Banerjee.
Bora to Nussibpore ...	31	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local, under Baboo Aunooroop Chunder Mookerjee.
Jonye to Bora ...	13	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Total ...	540					
Grand total ...	1,742					

14. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.

15. The following laborers were employed daily on tanks in the municipalities, towns, and unions :—

	Total.
Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	570
Serampore ...	203
Ootterparah works completed ...	...
Kotrung ...	40
Bydabatty ...	210
Ballagurh ...	140
Gooptiparah ...	90
Muggrah ...	48
Total	1,301

16. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, Irrigation Department, the following work is in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average No. of coolies during the fortnight.*	Condition.
Bydabatty	Kana Nuddee and Surrosutty Canal.	108	Good.
	Ordinary Embankment repairs	about 27	Do.

REMARKS.—The dry tanks along the Surrosutty have been filled with Damoodar water. Water flowing abundantly down the Kana Nuddee to the Surrosutty until the morning of the 6th, when the dam of sand across the Kana Nuddee at Gopalnuggore was carried away. Chiefly local people have gone to work in their fields.

17. The returns of work on 36 tanks, which are being dug or improved from tuccavee advances, have been received. These show a daily average number of 1,361 coolies employed, of whom 254 are local. 9 (nine) tanks of the above are nearly completed. Besides this, 194 coolies, of whom 40 are local, are employed in excavating the Ghea Nuddee by two zemindars from private means, as a relief work.

18. I give here a comparative statement of the number of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and in the present report:—

		Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under the chairman of road cess.	{ Sudder sub-division	1,125	1,202
	{ Serampore sub-division	310*	540
Total		1,435	1,742
Municipalities, towns, and unions.	{ Hooghly and Chinsurah	545	570
	{ Serampore ...	213	208
	{ Ootterparah ...	15	0
	{ Towns and Unions	664	528
Total		1,437	1,301
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division ...		278	135
Employed on works executed from tuccavee advances ...		1,822	1,361

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

19. The following is an abstract of the Railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 6th June 1874:—

Up—Outward.

Station.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore
Chandernagore	1,096	6,521	210	14,38	7,959	1,306
Hooghly	139	.....	571	.....	.....	710	.....
Muggrah	5,249	6,254	.....	5,249	6,254
Pandooah
Total	13,918	7,560

Down—Inward.

Station.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore	48	133	.....	880	48	1,013
Chandernagore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly ... ..	.....	.....	442	.....	442	.....
Muggrah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandooah	140	4	.....	.....	140	4
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	1,017

Up—Inward.

Station.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore	849	.....	.....	.....	849	.....
Chandernagore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	443	.....	184	.....	627	.....
Muggrah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandooah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476	.....

There was no down-outward traffic.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKS.

20. Arrangements have been made for the storage of grain at the relief works in progress. The grain will be stored partly in borrowed, and partly in hired premises. In some cases contractors will take over the grain and store it themselves. There is good accommodation for grain in pucca buildings at Hooghly and Serampore. The amount of grain received is shewn below.

Receipt of Government Grain.—Despatch of the 29th May 1874. From Howrah.

	Bags.	Maunds.	Received.	
			Bags.	Maunds.
Muggrah	135	103	135	101-10
Hooghly	580	442	580	435
Pandooah	135	103	135	101-10
Serampore	530	407	530	400-6
Total	...	1,055		1,037-26

Despatch of the 3rd June 1874. From Howrah.

Muggrah	...	50	101	50	100
Hooghly	...	218	441	218	436
Pandooah	...	50	101	50	100
Serampore	...	0	440	0	c*
			1,083		

21. The amount sent out is from :—

Serampore	...	587
Hooghly	...	543
Pandooah	...	101-10

Total ... 1,231-10

22. I have applied separately for further supplies before the rains make the roads heavy :—

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.
23. Advances for grain as already reported	18,000
Advances to Municipalities	Nil
Advances under the Tuccavee Act up to date of last narrative	36,561

During the fortnight—

Ramgopaul Bhattacharjee	...	300
Narian Sen	...	150
Koomud Chundra Mookerjee	...	250
Sreemunto Mookerjee and another in two cases	...	300
		1,000
Total	...	37,561

24. The advances given in the fortnight were in cases which had been long pending owing to delay in producing title deeds, or failure of consent of all parties concerned, &c., and in which the work were commenced and making satisfactory progress in anticipation of receipt of the tuccavee advance.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

25. Number of committees as yet appointed—

District Committee	..	1
Sub-divisional committee	..	1
Sub-committees	..	151
Total		153

Number of work-houses, or centres for distribution of food and charitable relief.

26. I have organised 9 centres in the mofussil for distribution of rice on production of tickets—others are in course of organisation. Besides 7 serais for the use of travellers.

27. Number of persons relieved—

Men	...	...	761
Women	...	...	2,101
Children	...	...	1,181
			<hr/> 4,043

These figures include relief under heads B., C., and D. The sub-committees' reports do not yet shew the relief given under each head separately.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

28. The disbursements to Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were as follow :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
To Executive Engineer	Nil	
To Zemindars, road cess committees, and others	Nil	
For tuccavee advances	1,000	0 0
The local subscription to the relief committee realised up to the date of last narrative	7,025	15 0
During the fortnight	125	0 0
Government contribution	170	0 0
Total				7,320	15 0

The following sums have been received from the Central Committee :—

Previous to fortnight	...	...	...	...	6,000
During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	6,000
Total				...	<hr/> 12,000

The disbursements are as follows :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Up to date of last narrative	10,307	14 9
In the fortnight	3,439	4 6
Total	13,747	<hr/> 3 3

No. 266, dated Soory, the 15th June 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding some increase in pauperism, I believe the view expressed in my last narrative to have been correct, and that the state of the country is decidedly improving; I attribute the increase in pauperism, not to an increase of the existing distress, but to an increase in the number of relief-houses, and to the natural tendency of charity to attract its objects. I hear now no complaints of scarcity of rice, and from the continued exportation, and applications made to me to compel holders to open their stores, I judge that there are still considerable stocks in the country. The weather is very favorable to all agricultural operations, and the prospects of the early harvest good. Unfortunately a report seems to have got about, spread I believe by the petty mooktears who obtain fees for writing out petitions and subsequent imaginary services, that Government is about to make advances to all cultivators, and my office is consequently daily swamped by a flood of stout, burly, clamorous fellows, armed each with a shabby scrap of paper in which his modest requirements are set forth, generally Rs. 25. These folk shew no signs of privation, and I believe the same report would produce a like rush in the most prosperous year. Cholera and small-pox are abating. No death from starvation has been reported; and the relief agency continues to work successfully. Two grain robberies occurred during the fortnight. Prices are given in Appendix I. During the fortnight 31 emigrants to Natal, and 6 to Cachar, all of low-caste, were registered.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

No new relief works have been opened during the fortnight. The number of laborers employed on district works of all kinds is given in form C.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 8,672½ maunds of rice having been exported during the fortnight under review against 7,024½ maunds of the preceding fortnight. 7,213 maunds, 35 seers of Government grain have been received, and are in process of storage and transport; 900 maunds having been allotted to the police for the support of chowkeydars, and the remainder, 5,313 maunds, 35 seers, to charity and advances to zemindars under concession G.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

Of the 7,213 maunds 35 seers received, 3,746 maunds 38 seers are partly in process of transport to different centres and police stations, partly already stored at those destinations; 3,439 maunds 35 seers are safely stored at Surool and Bulpore, and 27 maunds 2 seers at Cynthia—*vide* Appendix return II.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES

Are shewn in Appendix return III. No advances under concession G have yet been made owing to a difficulty about the rates, which has been made the subject of a separate reference.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Vide Appendix, return IV. Since last report one new relief-house has been opened at Ganotia silk factory, under the supervision of Mr. Jones, manager of that concern. The expenditure up to date is Rs. 24,050-14-4.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Up to date Rs. 61,365 have been drawn from the treasury on certificates granted under Act XXVI of 1871; Rs. 66,659 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer for relief works; Rs. 6,500 have been advanced to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell of Ilambazar; Rs. 2,504-2 to Mr. Jones of Gonotia; Rs. 750 to Baboo Kishoree Mohun Roy of Naguri; and Rs. 75 to the Munduls of Kuliara, for the construction of roads chargeable to relief; Rs. 1,154-6-6 have been expended on the excavation of the Rajah's tank, and Rs. 4,615-8 placed to credit of the charitable relief fund on account of the Government subscription.

Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the District of Beerbhoom for the week ending Saturday the 13th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		
DISTRICT.	WHEAT.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Soory (Sudder Station)	13 0	13 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	11 8	13 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0
Cynthia	15 0	15 0	18 0	.....	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	20 0	12 10	12 10	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	.....	8 8	8 8
Purandarpore	13 0	13 0	18 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	.....	8 8	8 8
Futchpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0	12 12	12 12	26 0	15 0	15 0	29 0	280 0	280 0	280 0
Boleore	13 0	12 0	19 0	.....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	14 8	13 8	26 0	400 0	400 0	400 0
Doobrajore	13 8	13 0	17 0	.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0
Ahmadpore	13 0	14 0	22 0	.....	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	13 4	13 4	26 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0
Krinabar	14 0	14 0	24 0	.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	.....	8 12	8 8
Rajnagore	12 8	12 8	18 12	.....	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 4	12 0	20 0	13 12	13 0	25 0	.....	8 0	8 12
Barwan	15 0	15 1	23 8	16 8	10 5	10 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	11 12	11 8	27 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	260 0	260 0	260 0
Average	13 0	13 8	19 11	15 8	11 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	20 8	12 7	12 6	24 1	14 0	14 9	26 10	290 0	290 0	290 0

Days ending Saturday, the 6th June 1874.		REMARKS.
How long work is likely to give employment.	1 month. 1 ditto. 1 ditto. 1 ditto. 1 ditto. 1 ditto. 1 ditto. 1 week. 3 weeks. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. 1 month. 2 months. 1 week. 2 weeks.	All are employed at piece-work and in receipt of full wages except about 800 on the Nambar-Boodraipore road on daily wages of one anna for each adult and half anna for each child, of whom no separate return is given by the gentlemen in charge of works. Rate of wages paid for full work— As. P. To each man 2 0 " woman 1 0 " child 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 14,734-10-6.

No. 133—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 27th June 1874.

Memo. by C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan.

COPY of the following statement forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information, with reference to paragraph 10 of my No. 525T. of the 17th instant.

APPENDIX, RETURN V.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved up to 6th June 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R. of the 19th May 1874, paragraph 5.

	(B.)	Rs.	As.	P.
Total number of meals given up to 6th June 1874, i.e., persons fed for one day	...	304,016		
Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice at present	7,865		
Total cost to date	12,991	7	11½
	(C.)			
Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with thread and cotton, and advances and laborers employed on light out-door work	3,063		
Total cost to date	10,770	15	0
	(D.)			
Total number of families under heading "D"	...	12		
Total cost to date	22	7	6
Total number of persons in receipt of relief on 6th June 1874...	...	10,925		
Total of cost up to date, i.e., up to 13th June, under all heads	23,784	14	5½

REMARKS.—*Vide* Appendix, return V, of the report for the fortnight ending 30th May. Of the laborers under heading C, 2,435 are spinners and weavers, and 623 out-door laborers engaged on village tanks and roads.

R. D. HIME,
Offg. Collector.

• APPENDIX, RETURN II.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the district of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

- 1.—Name of circle, Beerbhoom.
- 2.—Date for which figures are given, 1st to 13th June.
- 3.—Total allotment of Government grain, 1,000 maunds per week; total received up to date, 7,213 maunds and 35 seers.
- 4.—Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts, 7,213 maunds and 35 seers.

Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.

- 5.—By sale to the public or to laborers, none.
- 6.—By gratuitous distribution in any shape, 3,872 maunds disposed of to charitable committee.
- 7.—By advances to ryots, none.
- 8.—By payments in kind to laborers, none.
- 9.—Total, 3,872 maunds.
- 10.—Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight, 2,000 maunds.
- 11.—Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 5,000 maunds in charitable distribution, advances to proprietors under concession G, support of chowkeydars under special orders of Government, and sale to laborers on relief works.

APPENDIX, TABLE III.

Statement showing the number of Applications under the Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871, up to 13th June 1874.

				Amount. Rs.
Number of applications registered ...	...	683	...	2,82,823
Ditto ditto disposed of ...	...	681	...	2,82,373
Ditto ditto granted ...	...	231	...	72,580
Ditto ditto refused ...	...	450	...	2,09,793
Ditto ditto pending ...	...	2	...	450
Ditto of certificates drawn ...	...	180	...	61,365

APPENDIX, STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	10
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered ...	20
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers ...	12
Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents ...	11
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief ...	21
Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organisation, daily ...	10,913

Remarks.—Of the total number of the recipients of charitable relief, 1,903 are cotton-spinners, 532 weavers; the former receiving advances of money and cotton, the latter of money and thread; and 628 are employed in light labor on village tanks and roads, leaving 7,850 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief.

R. D. HIME,
Officiating Collector.

No. 469, dated Bankoora, the 15th June 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,
To—The Commissioner for the Division of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 15th June.

2. *State of the Country.*—The supply of grain is reported sufficient. Prices generally have not altered much, but coarse rice fell considerably during last week, as I have already

reported especially to you. It has again risen slightly, but not to its former standard. The different rates are given below :—

	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Bankoora	... 0 10 10	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 21 0	0 13 4
		Cornc.			
		0 14 8			
Bishenpore	... 0 11 0	0 13 8	0 13 0	0 24 0	0 13 8
Chatua	... 0 12 8	0 13 0	0 13 8	0 17 8	0 13 8
Oudah	... 0 11 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 22 0	0 14 0
Gungajulghatty	... 0 11 8	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 14 0
Burjorah	... 0 12 8	0 13 8	0 15 0	.....	0 13 8

3. There have been partial showers all over the district, and the weather has been as favorable as possible for cultivation, except in a very small tract between Mejia and Saltora, where there has not yet been sufficient rain. The aous seedlings are in some places now a foot above ground, and it is stated that seed has already been sown for the amun crop.

4. Mahajuns and others still continue to make advances, but chiefly to the well-to-do ryots. I am glad to say I have succeeded in inducing a good many to advance, who at first hesitated about doing so. On the other hand, several landlords expressed themselves plainly to the effect that they would not advance themselves, and would prefer that no one else did, as they hoped thus to get rid of the small *Mokuridars*. Others offered advances on condition that the ryots gave up certain portions of their hereditary rights. This line of conduct I consider an attempt to take undue advantage of hard times, and have invariably in such cases given advances on the security of the tenure. Speaking generally, whenever ryots apply to me for aid, I put myself in communication with the persons who usually supply their needs, and try to induce them to take advances in order to assist those who require assistance. If they refuse, I deal directly with the applicants.

5. Our special enquiries fully confirm my opinion, long since expressed, that advances would be required, and no form of relief has done, or is doing more *real* and permanent good. One fact tends to show that they are really required. Advances are given in Government grain of a sort called *atali*, having been husked without being boiled. The people here boil their paddy, sometimes twice, before husking, and very much prefer this (which is called *siddho*), to the *atali*. Yet except that one hears a slight grumble, they accept the Government grain freely.

6. Distress is increasing amongst the middle and higher classes, but is met everywhere.

7. No serious grain-theft has been reported, nor have there been any cases of starvation.

8. *Relief works*.—There has been an increase of about 600 in the number employed. This is chiefly due to the decrease in the number employed on works for which tucacave advances had been given, and partly to the increased strictness which some of the sub-committees are showing in rejecting persons who are able to do a full day's work from the light labor list. The increase is chiefly to be noticed in the Bankoora and Taldangrai, and Maliara and Burjorah roads. The Executive Engineer reports that some of the laborers on the Moheshna road, who are paid by piece-work, work half the day on the road, and the other half at their own fields.

9. I have been able to procure returns in 136 out of 171 works, for which advances were made to private parties. In these about 6,700 persons are daily employed. The total number thus calculated would be about 8,400.

10. *Transport of food*.—Both important imports and exports are reported as having diminished.

11. *Storage of Government grain*.—The accompanying statement will shew what has been done. Part of the last consignment of 1,000 maunds of grain received at Raneegunge had not arrived at the different golahs when their accounts were forwarded. The grain is being very satisfactorily disposed of, and I am taking special care that those who are getting advances in grain should not fail to be supplied. If I have not sufficient to meet the whole grant at once, 25 per cent. is allowed until the store of grain is replenished.

12. There is some difficulty just now in procuring carts, as so many bullocks are employed in ploughing, and except in cases of great emergency no pressure should be put upon owners to supply carriage.

13. *Advances to private parties*.—Advances under the Land Improvement Act have been completed, a total sum of Rs. 52,134 having been granted.

14. Advances of grain to the value of Rs. 3,277 have been sanctioned by myself at head-quarters, and there are a number of applications being enquired into, which will be disposed of within a few days. The special relief officer is entirely occupied with this work in pergunnah Moheshna, and is doing it with care and thoroughness.

15. *Charitable Relief*.—I have again to report an increase in the total number receiving gratuitous relief. This is partly due to the opening of some new relief centres, but chiefly to the great increase at head-quarters. This is the more strange, when one knows that no relief centre is more thoroughly supervised. I have myself during the last week, day after day, spent hours in eliminating those who are able to work, and every man, woman, and child has passed before me in review; but I can safely say that those now receiving alms are quite unable to do anything towards supporting themselves. The only reason I can give for this sudden increase here is, that private charity has entirely ceased, partly because the usual

donors are now themselves in distress, and partly because many, seeing Government so willing to supply the needy, feel themselves freed from the obligation to assist.

16. The number brought under class *d*, is I think larger than it ought to be, but it is very difficult to make the necessary distinction between the different classes. No one is admitted into this class except on the written order of a member of the district committee, but I fear that in some instances benevolence out-runs discretion.

17. I may here mention, that the census papers of Bankoora at least, although giving total populations with tolerable accuracy, are perfectly untrustworthy in details of occupations &c. as I could shew very easily. It seems, therefore, hardly safe to draw any definite conclusions regarding the actual number of beggars in the district. From my own observations I would estimate it at a much higher figure than that shown in the census returns.

18. The accompanying statement gives detailed information as to the nature and extent of relief given.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

1. One Central Committee.
2. Twenty-five sub-committees.
3. Twenty-eight „
4. None.
5. Twenty-eight „

Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight.

CLASS B.

Average.			Average.		
Moheshra—			Burjora	...	644
Mejia	...	670	Oudah	...	289
Saltora	...	678	Taldangra	...	197
Kustholia...	...	471	Koorpa	...	72
Pahra	...	476	Harmasra	...	238
Tiluri	...	327	Bishenpore	...	1,034
Bakulia	...	461	Joypore	...	221
Gogra	...	232	Telishire	...	183
Doleon	...	141	Koniamari	...	124
		3,456	Amdangra	...	166
Bankoora	...	1,413	Dholeoni	...	210
Chatua	...	280	Makra	...	176
Arrah	...	546	Chooamosua	...	124
Teghorea	...	392	Godardihi	...	} Just opened.
Gungajulghatty	...	210	Meliara	...	
			Total	...	9,972

CLASS C. LIGHT WORK.

Tank work	...	718
Husking	...	551
Weaving	...	2,202
Spinning	...	138
Total	...	3,609

CLASS D. RESPECTABLE MEN IN DISTRESS OBTAINING RELIEF.

Men	...	250
Women	...	311
Children	...	304
Total	...	865

Financial results of the Charitable Relief Fund.

	Heading B.			Heading C.			Heading D.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight	...	8,051	9 10	6,703	0 0	50	0 0	14,804	9 10			
Ditto this fortnight	...	1,056	10 6	4,698	7 0	100	0 0	5,855	1 6			
Total	...	9,108	4 4	11,401	7 0	150	0 0	20,659	11 4			

Account of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 15th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankoora ...	From 1st June to 13th June 1874.	...	1,771 5 10	...	1,206 13 10	232 23 4	00 17 2	1,619 14 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Gungajulghati ...	From 5th June to 13th June 1874.	...	256 27 0	.....	99 6 0	157 21 0	.....	256 27 0	.....	.....
Mejia ...	From 4th June to 13th June 1874.	...	301 30 0	.....	183 20 4	.....	.....	183 20 4	.....	.....
Saltorah ...	From 5th June to 13th June 1874.	...	324 23 8	.....	151 24 4 light work 30 21 0	.....	.....	183 27 0	.....	.....
Total ..	....	...	2,654 6 2	.....	1,680 27 1	390 4 4	00 17 2	2,241 8 7	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0

BANKOORA DISTRICT.

Statement of Labor.

DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.

Name of Work.	Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bankoora and Sonamookhy Road ...	16	5	...
Ditto to Boghoomathpore ...	12	4	...
Ditto to Beersingapore ...	13	5	...
Station roads ...	25	15	3
Bishenpore to Namchura (Jeypore) ...	62	32	5
Raneegunge and Midnapore Road (Provincial) ...	132	63	6
7 Ondah and Taldangra Road ...	71	50	15
8 Gungajulghati to Saltora ...	136	119	14
9 Moralo and Mijia Road ...	319	135	19
10 Municipal work in Bankoora ...	48	20	.....
11 Ditto in Bishenpore ...	35	22	.....
12 Digging tank at Jeypore ...	75	80	3
13 Durlabpore to Mulhara Road ...	174	146	9
14 Malliara to Burjora ...	185	73	7
15 Mejia to Malliarah ...	207	136	12
16 Taldangra Road ...	382	209	20
17 Judpore Road ...	198	131	16
18 Moheshira Road ...	239	105	16
Total	...	.....	.....
			3,824

BANKOORA COLLECTORATE,
The 15th June 1874.

W. R. LARMINIE,
Offg. Collector.

No. 508F.R., dated Burdwan, the 15th June 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Offg. Collector of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Raneegunge Sub-divisional Officer says that the supply of rice at Raneegunge has been much the same as before; that some 5,811 maunds of rice have been imported from the south-east (by rail), and from Midnapore and elsewhere, whereof 1,354 maunds were re-exported by rail; that 2,700 maunds of kalai have been imported; that some Government rice has been imported for Bankoora, and simultaneously a good deal of rice has arrived by the Bankoora road for export by rail; that prices are a little higher, ranging at Raneegunge from Rs 3-10 a maund, best rice (Ramsal), to Rs. 3-2-6 a maund, coarse rice (Midnapore Sali); that prices at Syamdihi in the interior of Assensole thana are about the same, but a little higher at Assensole itself; that the rainfall at Raneegunge itself has been only 45 inch, but more plentiful in the interior; that the paddy sowings are almost finished, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Raneegunge itself; that there is much difference of opinion as to whether the rains have really set in; that last year the rains did not begin till the 10th July and yet ceased in the third week of September, at which time the probabilities were that the crop would be a full one; that no considerable change has taken place in the condition of the people; that there is no starvation and no distress amongst the cultivators as a class; that no emigrants have been registered; and that cholera is abating; which goes to show that the exciting cause of this disease this year was the badness of the water-supply.

The Bood-hood Sub-divisional Officer says that the supply of rice in the interior is deficient; that prices are higher; that rain fell on the 3rd, 8th, and 12th; that the sowings of tora (aous) paddy on the banks of the Damoodar are finished, and the seedlings have risen to a considerable height; that the sowing of amun paddy is still going on; that vegetables are doing well, and are cheap; that the other standing crops are til, indigo, and sugarcane; that cholera and small-pox have abated since the late rain; and that a group of villages round Iowa, which is four miles distant from the existing food depôts at Bood-hood, at Potenah, and at Malla Sharool, require additional provision for their relief.

During the fortnight, I have been through the northern part of the Bood-hood sub-division, visiting and inspecting the paupers at the Bhatcomda, the Amerpore, the Raninagpur, and the Bhedia food depôts. I passed through Hedogorea as well, but the food depôt at that place had just been moved to Mowkora. The numbers of persons fed daily at each of these depôts range from 250 to 450. Many of the paupers certainly look very wretched objects, as indeed might be expected, for in these depôts we have gathered together so as to be seen at one view all the misery of the neighbourhood. The eye is at once caught by the anæmic clammy faces of the sufferers from chronic fever, by the maimed and scarred limbs and colorless faces of the lepers (who abound here), by the swollen legs of those suffering from elephantiasis, by the wretched looks of the old women, and by the studiously miserable appearance of the professional beggars. After the first glance at these assemblages, one is inclined to come to the conclusion that the distress is most severe, and so doubtless it is; but it is not the distress of starvation, but the distress of chronic disease, of leprosy, of old age. When I proceeded to single out the most miserable objects, and question them, I found that in almost every instance they had been fed at the depôts daily for considerable periods. The fact is that no amount of feeding will improve the looks of the unfortunate lepers, chronic fever patients, and old women who are collected in these food depôts. But it is very noticeable that the children (who constitute more than one-half of the numbers fed at these places), as a rule, with few exceptions, look very well. We have two road works going on in this neighbourhood, viz., that from Bhedia to Baisdoh near Sensaharee, and that from Mancoor to join the Panecgiar and Ilambazar road near the Adjai, and as these roads pass mostly over the laterite, we shall be enabled to carry on work on them for some time longer. The two roads and the agricultural work now going on would seem to be sufficient to furnish employment for all who are disposed to work. As for the cultivators, it is true they crowd round Government officers declaring that they have no seed-grain, no bullocks, and no rice to eat and indeed in some villages all, from the Baboo to the beggar, affirm and asseverate that no rice is to be had at any price. This, no doubt, would be a very alarming state of things, if one believed it. But every test applied seems to show that these asseverations cannot be believed. In the first place, just the same asseverations were made to me when I visited this neighbourhood in March last. In the second place, though I offered to advance the applicants sums of money, varying from Rs. 100 to 250, to buy seed-grain on condition of their executing joint security bonds to repay the advance at the end of 1875, as provided in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's minute of 20th April last, they haggled about the terms and in no instance as yet have they come forward to take the money; in the third place, when the subject of the paddy sowings was broached, not of course by direct questions, but circuitously, it appeared that sowings were going on and in point of fact I saw the paddy plants well above the ground in several places; lastly, when asked whether any deaths had occurred from starvation, I invariably got the answer given in the tones of one making an unpleasant admission that no one had died from starvation, though it was added deaths would have occurred had it not been for the "hotels," as they call the food depôts. The fixed idea amongst all these people seems to be that the Government must relieve them all gratuitously and entirely on their own terms, if they only cry out long and loud enough, and every visit of inspection paid to each village intensifies this belief.

The Cutwa Sub-divisional Officer states that prices continue much the same as before; that when the Government rice was stored at Cutwa the price of rice at once fell, the bunniahs being under the impression that it was to be sold to the public, and this checked importation from the interior where better prices were obtainable; that prices returned to their former level on its becoming known that the Government rice was only to be used for relief purposes; that the importation of paddy has slackened; that seed-grain is easily procurable; that rain has fallen in Cutwa and Ketugram thanas; that the early paddy and sugarcane are growing fairly, and the amun seedlings have been sown in nurseries; that distress is most severe in the north and north-west of Thana Ketugram, i.e., on the north of the Adjai; that the activity in litigation and easy realization of rent decrees noticed in the last report do not prove that there is no distress because many substantial and well-to-do persons withheld their payments of rent this year on the plea of the scarcity, and it is these persons who are now paying so easily the sums decreed; that notwithstanding this, distress is now spreading to the upper classes, and large numbers of persons flock to the office neglecting their cultivation in order to obtain advances; that it was only the people of Boharan who refused to work on the roads, but in all other places the people are anxious to have road works commenced in the vicinity of their villages.

Dr. French has visited Cutwa during the fortnight, and inspected the paupers collected at the Cutwa Food Depôt, and the following are his remarks thereon.

•
"Cutwa, 11th June 1874.

"Food Relief.—Being on inspection duty in this sub-division, I visited the food relief depôt this evening. I saw about 300 people fed, the majority of whom consisted of women

and children. I saw some lepers and others debilitated by disease, but I did not find a single one whose attenuated frame could be set down to starvation. Many, in fact most of the children, were plump and very healthy looking. I saw some who had recently come from a long distance to be fed at the depôt, but they bore no signs of having suffered from starvation. Fever appears to me to have been the skeleton-producing cause. Those individuals who were receiving gratuitous relief, were fit subjects for charity. All the others produced a small yellow ticket showing that they were employed on relief works. The food consisted of 8 chittacks of rice, 1 chittack of dal, and 2 chittacks of vegetables per head. Owing to the large number of children this quantity per adult is sufficient, as the children do not eat more than half of their allowance, and the other half goes to the adults. If in any depôt there are very few or no children, I do not consider 8 chittacks per head sufficient.

"The food was well cooked, and I heard no complaints.

"The chief relief work is the excavation of a tank. Each workman or woman gets one cowree per basket of earth in addition to the daily diet; others collect *kunkur* which is saleable in the place. The working of the depôt is satisfactory."

Regarding the Sudder Sub-division, the District Superintendent of Police reports that the supply of rice is abundant in all the six thanas; that the price of good rice varies from 10 pucca seers per rupee in Burdwan thana to 12½ pucca seers per rupee in Indoss, and the price of coarse rice from 13 seers to 15 seers in Indoss; that the stocks in hand are considerable; that the recent rain has done much good; that there is some distress, but no deaths from starvation have occurred, and no thefts of grain except in Sahebgunge.

As reported in the last Narrative, distress appears to be making its appearance in Khondghose south of the Damoodar, and some food depôts have been set going in that neighbourhood to relieve it. There is nothing new to report of Sahebgunge.

The Culna Sub-divisional Officer says that the supply of Dohonagra, Rashi, Rakum, Nona, and Bada rice in the bazars is abundant; that prices vary from Rs. 3-6 to 3-4 a maund; that the stocks in hand are believed to be considerable; that 3.58 inches of rain fell in the fortnight; that the prospects of the crops are favorable; that agricultural work is going on actively; that the importation of rice and paddy has slackened, and hence prices have risen two annas a maund; that the poorer classes are distressed; that cholera and small-pox still linger on here and there; that no death from starvation has hitherto come to notice, and no paddy thefts have occurred.

The Jahanabad Sub-divisional Officer says that the rainfall has been copious and general; that sowings are being carried on actively; that the standing sugarcane is doing well; that the supply of rice in the bazars is abundant; that prices continue about the same; that stocks are by no means exhausted, but are withheld from the markets in the hope of higher prices; that seed-grain is everywhere abundant, and sells at 22 seers per rupee; that there has been no change in the condition of the people; that there is no cholera; that no deaths from starvation, cases of misery, or grain thefts have occurred; that the number of beggars is increasing, but alms are harder to obtain—beggars who used to collect 2½ seers of rice a day, now getting only 8 chittacks or so.

The chief event of the fortnight has been the heavy and general rainfall, and most people seem to think that the rainy season has set in. If this really is so, it perhaps forms a ground for apprehension that the rains may cease too soon. The following table shows the average monthly rainfall in the first six months of the last ten years compared with actual monthly rainfall in the present year:—

Month.	Average rainfall in last ten years.	Rainfall in 1874.
January	0.30	1.32
February	0.59	3.91
March	1.20	1.98
April	2.90	1.69
May	4.67	3.72
June	9.55	2.16 (up to 14th June.)
Total ...	19.21	14.78

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. These are shown in Statement No. I. Earth-work must of course soon be stopped in the alluvial portion of the district, but turfing and metalling will continue to afford work for some time to come; and in the laterite portion of the district (Raneegunge and part of Bood-bood) road works may continue to be carried on for a considerable time. The survey and acquisition of the land required for the Doorgapore and Kuldiha road in Raneegunge are progressing. I saw the works on two of the Bood-bood roads during the fortnight, and they appeared to be progressing satisfactorily, and no complaints were made by the coolies. The number of coolies employed on the Cutwa roads has decreased owing to completion of two roads, and the occupation given by cultivation. Nearly 5,000 persons are employed in Cutwa in collecting ghooting and kunkur with which it is proposed to metal the Burdwan and Cutwa road during the rains.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

4. During the first week in June, beyond which returns have not been received, 9,131 maunds were exported by rail from the district, and 7,673 maunds imported. The importations to Barrakur appear to have come to an end. The Ranergunge Sub-divisional Officer says there was great difficulty in getting carts to convey the Government rice to Bankoora, and also in getting boats for the Manbhoom rice. The import of rice into Bood-bood from Bankoora and Midnapore has been checked by the rise of the Damoodar.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

5. Up to date about 4,000 maunds of Government grain have been received, of this 2,000 maunds have been stored in one of the Railway Bungalows at Khanoo, where the Station Master, Mr. Perkins, has rendered great assistance. About 1,200 maunds have been sent to Cutwa, and the remainder has been sent to Borobelloon, Narigram, Kistonuggur, and elsewhere, for supply of food depôts and advances. The rice appears to be of good quality, but imperfectly husked. The statement of storage and consumption (No. II) required by Government letter No. 3369—S.R., dated 26th ultimo, accompanies.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6. Statements III and IV show the advances to private persons under the Land Improvement Act, and to land owners and ryots in grain or for purchase of grain. The utmost unwillingness to give joint bonds for repayment of these advances continues to be shown,

* Your reply thereto has just reached me.
E. W.

and I have in my No. 214,* dated 6th June current, recommended that some concession should be made of the nature indicated in my last Narrative. To cite one

instance, 45 maunds of grain were sent out to Borobelloon in compliance with most urgent applications, but when the rice was there the ryots flatly refused to execute a joint security bond for it, and there it lies. Of the numerous applicants for advances, who present themselves day after day in my cutcherry, a large proportion turn away at once when they hear of this condition as to joint security, and many more who assent to it on the spur of the moment are found to have altered their minds when an officer goes to their village to make the necessary arrangements, as their need is not so pressing as to induce them to agree to this unpalatable arrangement. Under the discretion allowed me in Government letter No. 3369—S.R., dated 26th ultimo, I have authorized the Cutwa and Bood-bood Deputy Collectors to make advances of cash at the rate of Rs 100 to 200 per village for the purchase of seed-grain. At present prices these sums will buy from 200 to 400 maunds of seed paddy, and as it takes only six seers to sow a beegha, these amounts would form very handsome "grants-in-aid" of the seed-grain at present procurable in the villages. But no advances have yet been made under this arrangement, the difficulty as to joint security still standing in the way.

E.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of the charitable relief now being given, and the expenditure thereon are shown in Statements V and VI. There is nothing new to report except that one or two new food depôts have been opened in the Sudder sub-division during the fortnight, and that under a recent resolution of the District Relief Committee, clothes have been distributed to the paupers. Persons of a superior class are relieved by doles of uncooked rice from the food depôts, and by advances for spinning, weaving, husking paddy. A large quantity of the coarse cloth woven under these arrangements has been used for distribution to the paupers. Relief in cash has also been given in many cases. Arrangements are in progress for buying Rs. 1,000 worth of seed-grain for gratuitous distribution to chowkidars and others who have no property to pledge as security for advance.

The special Statement VII of relief given to respectable persons required by Government letter No. 3216—S.R., dated the 19th May 1874, is annexed.

Statement shewing progress of works in the Burdwan District for the Fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

Names of roads.	WORK DONE IN CUBIC FEET.			Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.		Price of rice.
	Up to 30th May 1874.	During the fortnight.	Total up to date.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Culina road	2,925,000	.....	2,925,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assensole to Domohano road	1,063,000	.....	1,063,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankoora road	1,288,500	.....	1,288,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bensole to Domohano road	1,830,000	.....	1,830,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buddipore road	600,000	50,000	650,000	200	0 2 6	.....	.....
Burdwan to Sooree road	8,115,500	005,000	8,720,500	552	0 2 0	.....	3 0 0 per kutchi md. 17 seers per rupee.
Kurjona to Moorshedabad road	4,600,512	.....	4,600,512	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Benares road	2,200,000	100,000	2,300,000	343	0 2 0	.....	3 0 0 per kutchi md. 17 seers per rupee.
Kanoo Junction to Shubhgunge road	3,025,523	630,387	3,555,910	508	0 2 0	.....	17 seers per rupee.
Bood-bood to Bonamookhi road	2,374,622	181,750	2,556,372	426	0 2 0	.....	12 ditto.
Udail to Wookrah road	807,000	451,000	1,258,000	371	0 2 0	.....	3 6 0 per pucca md.
Ranergunge to Babusole road	92,000	.....	92,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Setarumpore to Samdoli road	179,000	108,000	377,000	200	0 2 0	.....	3 6 0 per pucca md. 12 seers per rupee.
Rowata to Silah road	817,117	1,284,650	2,122,067	1,352	0 2 0	.....	13 ditto.
Doorgapore to Kooldia road	129,277	616,127	745,404	107	0 2 0	.....	13 ditto.
Rajbund to Gopalpore road	168,273	166,670	334,943	107	0 2 0	.....	17 ditto.
Cutwa to Sooree road	712,000	639,387	1,351,387	644	0 2 0	.....	17 ditto.
Rhodia to Baudah road	1,012,520	1,010,050	2,022,570	1,039	0 2 0	.....	14 ditto.
Munglecote to Sreekhund road	1,012,500	200,000	1,212,500	221	0 2 0	.....	16 ditto.
Dignugger to Gulsoe road	1,744,183	1,800,000	3,544,183	300	0 2 0	.....	14 ditto.
Khundghose to Indus road	.....	300,810	300,810	200	0 2 0	.....	15 ditto.
Burdwan to Bankoora road	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Names of roads.	WORK DONE IN CUBIC FEET.			Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.
	Up to 30th May 1874.	During the fortnight.	Total up to date.			
<i>In charge of Bood-wood Sub-divisional Officer.</i>						
Dignugger to Gulseo ...	868,450	.....	868,450	.....	.....	.....
Mancoor to Omerpore, via Bhat-comda.	583,475	671,300	1,254,775	509	2 0 0 per 1,000 cubic feet.	14 seers per rupee.
11 tanks in Pattroshore ...	499,197	167,910	667,107	425	0 1 8	13 Ditto.
1 tank in Sonamookhii ...	43,268	.....	43,268	.....	.....	.....
<i>In charge of Culna Sub-divisional Officer.</i>						
Culna and Pandooa, via Kooltia ...	44,215	.....	44,215	.....	.....	.....
Culna and Cutwa road near Mirzapore.	87,401	.....	87,401	.....	.....	.....
Behorhat road ...	100,705	.....	100,705	.....	.....	.....
Sham Rajpara road ...	2,081	.....	2,081	.....	.....	.....
Basoon to Khunpore ...	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....
Culna to Cutwa road (part) ...	23,700	.....	23,700	.....	.....	.....
Culna to Colhanpore ...	32,075	.....	32,075	.....	.....	.....
Road north and south of Matchanga	Half of whole length.			23	.....	.....
Kooroor and Singara road ...	Measurement is not taken in cubic feet.			25	0 1 6	12 seers per rupee.
<i>In charge of Rancegunge Sub-divisional Officer.</i>						
Monglepore road ...	40,775	.....	40,775	.....	.....	.....
Babooisole road...	27,478	.....	27,478	.....	.....	.....
Excavation of Hatibund tank ...	147,476	58,103	205,579	1,132	0 3 0 per 100 c. ft.	12½ seers per rupee.
<i>In charge of Jehanabad Sub-divisional Officer, Jehanabad Union.</i>						
Basleypore road ...	82,000	.....	82,000	.....	.....	.....
Basuntipore road ...	85,000	.....	85,000	.....	.....	.....
Soopore road ...	54,000	.....	54,000	.....	.....	.....
Tyrole road ...	81,000	.....	81,000	.....	.....	.....
Bamoonpokhur road ...	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
K.B. Itachit road ...	7,000	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Strand road ...	190,000	.....	190,000	.....	.....	.....
Chandoor road ...	25,000	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Katcharee tank ...	154,042	11,998	166,040	15	0 4 0 to 0 6 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13 seers per rupee.
Moonsif Baboo's Lane ...	750	.....	750	.....	.....	.....
<i>(Balli Union.)</i>						
Sudder road ...	161,325	.....	161,325	.....	.....	.....
Nootunbazar road ...	26,000	.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....
Chilgram road ...	.....	30,000	30,000	40	0 4 0 to 0 6 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ seers per rupee.
<i>(Kotulpore Union.)</i>						
Srirampore to Julti ...	7,000	20,000	117,000	25	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ Ditto.
Ditto to Bamoonarce ...	97,030	5,000	102,030	10	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ Ditto.
Kotulpore Road ...	77,000	.....	77,000	.....	.....	.....
Lukhun Bandaries road ...	.....	2,000	2,000	10	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ Ditto.
<i>Shyambazar Union.</i>						
Shyambazar and Krishtogunge road	91,091	.....	91,091	.....	.....	.....
Simulpookur road ...	365,342	7,000	372,342	20	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ seers per rupee.
Krishtogunge road ...	205,309	.....	205,309	.....	.....	.....
Gosainpookur tank ...	95,000	40,000	135,000	70	0 4 0 to 0 6 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ seers per rupee.
Woodoyrajapore road ...	117,000	.....	117,000	.....	.....	.....
Majpara road ...	52,500	.....	52,500	.....	.....	.....
Poran Pal's tank to Narain Laha's tank, &c., from Sripore to Khumar-pore.	122,019	.....	122,019	.....	.....	.....
Narain Laha's tank and khial ...	49,953	.....	49,953	.....	.....	.....
Newtonbazar road ...	36,643	.....	36,643	.....	.....	.....
Gopal Biwas' house to Narain Laha's tank.	20,728	.....	20,728	.....	.....	.....
Horidass's tank to Haldarpookur ...	2,137	.....	2,137	.....	.....	.....
Poran Chukerbutty's Bokooltolla to Kartic Laha's house.	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Kalitola road ...	.....	2,000	2,000	10	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ seers per rupee.
Debkhund to Santipore road ...	220,040	20,000	240,040	40	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto.
<i>In charge of Cutwa Sub-divisional Officer.</i>						
Cutwa to Bolepore, via., Billessore...	2,092,038½	578,915	2,670,953½	148	} 0 2 0 per adult male. 0 1 6 per woman. 0 1 0 per child.	} 3 12 0 per maund.
Shyambazar road ...	1,588,623	300,546	1,889,169	57		
Munglecote road ...	509,834	.....	509,834	.....	
Ketooram road ...	602,372	58,752	661,124	142		
Woodhunpore to Siloree road ...	5,138	25,101	30,239	43		
Bhowing to Patooli road ...	181,116	145,167	326,282	82		
Bijnagore road ...	468,395	.....	468,395	.....	
Badshahi road ...	.....	321,322	321,322	154		
Balootia road ...	.....	69,432	69,432	143	.....	.....
<i>In charge of Equitable Coal Company.</i>						
Doobrajapore road ...	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
<i>In charge of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.</i>						
Kana Nuddi Works ...	.....	.....	.....	171	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	12½ seers per rupee.
Joojooly Works ...	.....	.....	.....	528	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	Ditto.
Edilpore Sub-division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 seers per rupee.
Embankment repairs ...	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....
Total ...	45,211,248½	11,607,157	56,818,405½	11,028*	.....	.....

* Decrease owing to completion of some works, and demand for ploughmen, &c.

BURDWAN,
The 15th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Chairman, District Relief Committee, Burdwan.

11.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
		Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.
Burdwan	...	918 0 0	918 0 0*	682 0 0	65 0 0	647 0 0	5,000
Bood-bood	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	664 0 0	40 20 0	704 20 0	10,000
Cutwa	...	1,164 20 0	1,164 20 0	449 26 0	.....	731 37 0	5,000
Raneegunge	
Jehanabad	
Total		4,082 20 0	4,082 20 0	1,695 26 0	105 20 0	2,083 17 0	

For the fortnight ending 15th June 1874.

8,000 maunds to be stored in Bood-bood, 2,000 maunds in Goskora, and 10,000 maunds in Burdwan, out of which Cutwa will be supplied.

Besides this 540 maunds of rice has been stored by the District Committee from the Charitable Fund*, and Rs. 4,000 has been given to distressed women of different villages for husking

F. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

* Stored at Khannoo.

Statement showing the progress made in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871 during the Fortnight ending 15th June 1874.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.				APPLICATIONS REJECTED.				APPLICATIONS GRANTED.				ADVANCES DURING THE FORTNIGHT.				REMARKS.						
	Up to the end of 1st June.		During the fortnight.		Up to the end of 1st June.		During the fortnight.		Up to the end of 1st June.		During the fortnight.		Up to the end of 1st June.		During the fortnight.								
	Number.	Amount.	Rs.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Rs.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Rs.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Rs.	Total.							
Burdwan	225	1,46,520	...	86,157	132	86,157	2	2,000	81	34,905	1	700	82	35,605	11	22,377	65	25,495	63	25,495	Bills to the amount of Rs. 98,319 have been enforced and passed by this office up to the 13th June 1874.		
Raneerunge	163	42,654	...	16,961	53	16,961	8	1,160	52	10,054	...	...	52	10,054	58	14,559	41	8,269	43	8,964			
Boud-bood	219	85,039	...	31,914	142	53,964	3	130	58	17,901	...	...	58	17,901	19	11,194	37	13,174	7	1,401		44	14,575
Cutwa	165	41,640	...	35,115	79	35,115	...	...	26	6,325	...	...	26	6,325	...	...	9	1,325	1	250		10	1,775
Culna	91	40,800	...	16,875	53	17,473	5	600	42	13,575	...	...	42	13,575	13	8,950	35	10,675	1	130		36	10,925
Jehanabad	44	18,025	...	13,275	34	13,175	4	1,300	9	2,700	...	...	9	2,700	1	130	9	2,700	...	...	9	2,700	
Total	847	3,74,187	...	2,23,497	476	2,30,117	13	5,750	298	80,140	1	700	299	80,840	102	57,360	266	61,778	11	2,546	297	81,324	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

The 15th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIED,

Offg. Collector.

V.

Statement shewing the progress made in disposing of applications for advances during the Fortnight ending 15th June 1874.

NAMES OF DISTRICT.	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.				APPLICATIONS REJECTED.				APPLICATIONS GRANTED.				APPLICATIONS PENDING.		ADVANCES DURING THE WEEK.				REMARKS.		
	Up to the end of June.		During the week.		Total.		Up to the end of June.		During the week.		Total.		Up to the end of June.		During the week.		Total.				
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
Burdwan ...	157	14,014	20	4,268	157	18,282	31	5,307	16	650	47	6,017	.....	8	.....	102	12,285	.....	.....	Rs.
Raneegunge ...	13	2,070	16	4,205	29	6,610	1	150	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	28	6,400	.....	.....	Rs.
Bood-bood ...	82	9,359	5	2,514	87	12,693	6	1,082	1	431	7	1,463	.....	.....	.....	30	11,230	.....	.....	Rs.
Cutwa ...	654	57,056	59	16,326	743	74,012	690	37,930	1	200	661	38,130	3	4,400	2	275	137	31,207	2	400	Rs.
Culina ...	5	3,400	2	500	7	4,300	2	500	2	500	1	1,000	3	1,300	1	1,000	Rs.
Jehanabad ...	2	1,100	10	2,870	12	3,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3,970	.....	.....	Rs.
Total ...	945	88,150	112	31,373	965	1,10,867	658	44,479	20	1,751	658	46,200	4	5,400	13	2,075	310	66,182	2	400	Rs.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

E. H. WHINFIELD,

Offg. Collector.

The 15th June 1874.

Statement shewing Charitable Relief.

Sub-divisions.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of relief circles opened and maintained.	Number of relief circles opened and maintained by planters.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of persons in receipt of relief.			Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance.	REMARKS.
					Men.	Women.	Children.		
Burdwan ...	District Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 39.	1	.....	14, of which 6 fever- food-depôts, and 1 of Maharajah	105	381	317	783 800 1,200	Rs. A. P. 783 9 0
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,783	.....
Culna ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 30.	.....	.....	5, of which 1 fever food- depôt, and 1 of Maha- rajah	604	109	509	1,215 32 1,000	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,247	18 men are working on 17 tanks and roads.
Raneegunge ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 25.	2	.....	8	244	538	296	1,068	1 village tanks and roads are under work.
Cutwa ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 34.	1	.....	13	184	731	849	1,764	returns from the 5 food-depôts lately opened not received.
Jehanabad ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 42.	.....	.....	1 fever food-depôt	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Bood-hood ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 32.	1	.....	23, of which 1 of Maha- rajah	535	1,838	2,261	4,754 1,000	475 0 0
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,754	.....
	District Committee 1; Sub- divisional Committees 5; Sub-Committees 232.	.....	.....	69	1,672	3,670	4,242	13,651*	Besides 1,731 persons fed as shewn in Statement No. VII.
	Total ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE

The 15th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

VI.

Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to 13th June 1874.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Local subscription realised.		Local subscription realised.		Amount realised, doubled by Government.		Remittance from Central or District Relief Committee.		Total of columns 4 and 5.		Expenditure.		Balance.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
Burdwan ...	8,116	8 0	6,614	0 0	13,228	0 0	40,000	0 0	*16,388	8 0	11,339	8 0	<p>* The expenditure in the sudder sub-division is larger than elsewhere, because — 1st.—Rs. 4,000 have been expended on the purchase of rice mostly used in Bood-bood. 2nd.—A large proportion of the Cutwa and Bood-bood expenditure has been met from the sudder.</p>
Raneegunge ...	1,899	0 0	1,899	0 0	3,798	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,308	8 9	1,739	7 3
Culna ...	5,900	0 0	3,857	0 0	7,714	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,809	4 3	4,904	11 9
Jehanabad ...	1,936	0 0	1,460	8 0	2,921	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,548	8 7	1,872	7 5
Bood-bood ...	1,037	0 0	1,012	8 0	2,025	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,662	15 9½	1,862	0 2½
Cutwa ...	1,226	0 0	921	1 0	1,842	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,860	11 3	1,231	6 9
Total ...	20,114	8 0	15,764	1 0	31,528	2 0	40,000	0 0	71,528	2 0	48,578	8 7½	22,949	9 4½	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 15th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

VII.

Statement of relief given to respectable persons required by Government letter No. 3261S.R., dated 19th May 1874.

	Husking.	Spinning.	Gratuitously.	Total.	REMARKS.
Pollasdanga	40	100	140	
Tagoollee	45	20	65	
Keshobnaggore	80	143	223	
Pottoshpore	10	20	30	
Gulshee	20	100	120	
Khanno	50	70	120	
Joykissenpore ...	20	30	40	90	
Kolekole	20	50	70	
Eral	10	30	40	
Bhedia	147	.....	147	
Ramnaggore	30	20	50	
Omerpore	10	20	30	
Sonamookhi	10	10	
Jearah	10	50	60	
Hargram	50	50	
Shor	20	50	70	
Shibbatee ...	125	15	.....	140	
Ramchunderpore ...	15	10	.....	25	
Mirzapore	10	.....	10	
Chotekhondo	15	... ..	15	
Ryan	12	.....	12	
Koroi	122	122	
Cutwa*	80	80	* No statements have been received. But it cannot be less than 300.
Ichapore	12	... ..	12	
Total ...	160	596	975	1,731	

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 1743, dated Chota Nagpore, the 9th June 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,
To—C. BERNARD, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my half-monthly narrative for the fortnight ending this day, Monday, 8th June.

2. The narrative of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh for the month of May last, and the half-monthly narrative of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom for the last fortnight of that month, are in the hands of Government, and that of the Lohardugga district and Palamow are submitted herewith; all these reports contain ample details of the operations, which I consider it unnecessary to recapitulate, district by district. I will, on this occasion, give a more general view of the work done in the division and the results.

3. These results are on the whole very satisfactory. The intelligence from every quarter shows that the present condition of the people is quite as good as it ever is at this time of the year in the most favorable seasons, and I have every reason to hope that the arrangements made for maintaining them in that condition will prove sufficient. It is frequently remarked that the people generally, especially the children, look unusually sleek and well fed, and that a confidence has been engendered which imparts to most of them a cheerful look.

4. To attain this we have doubtless paid heavily, and though it is impossible on such emergencies to practise strict economy, yet I think that the roads constructed as relief works will, for the most part, prove permanently useful (though some no doubt may remain incomplete till the next dearth), and the irrigation projects will, it is expected, materially add to the food-supplies in future years.

5. Since my last report we have had copious rain in all the districts. So far as agricultural prospects are concerned, this has been an unalloyed benefit. The crops sown have rapidly sprung up under its fertilizing influence, and the softened ground is readily prepared for further cultivation. People are leaving the relief works by thousands, and it is expected that when the orders of Government for payment in rice are fully carried out, we shall have comparatively few left, and many of the works must be closed.

6. It is high time for this to take place. Wherever the daily wage system was in force, the numbers seeking this means of obtaining subsistence daily increased, till before the close of last month they had reached 62,003, excluding Singhbhoom, and the farmers were beginning to complain that the laborers would not come to them. I have no official returns of what has since taken place, but from demi-official letters I learn that an enormous reduction has been effected, and I have grounds for asserting that not half the above number are now employed.			
Palamow	...	...	24,000
Hazareebagh	...	...	23,003
Manbhoom	...	...	15,000
Total	...	...	62,003

reduction has been effected, and I have grounds for asserting that not half the above number are now employed.

7. The chief defection has been in Palamow, where we probably got less work from the laborers than elsewhere. All were on the daily wage system, and there was a great want of good supervision. I have not yet received any report on the works executed, but I know that the proportion of women and children to adult males was excessive, and that the zemindars were of opinion that the workpeople were paid high for the return in labor which they gave. On six roads in the circle under Lieutenant Grey the reduction of rates and introduction of piece-work caused a defection which brought down the numbers from 5,980 to 980, and a letter of the 6th instant from Mr. Forbes tells me that a similar result has attended the change of system in the eastern half of the sub-division. The people leave the work in good condition, and the farmers are now ready and able to employ and feed them.

8. In paragraph 10 of my narrative for the first half of last month, I noticed the great number of people employed under Mr. Peppé, the manager on the Dhunwar Embankment. It was manifest that the work would be a most costly undertaking if carried on as Mr. Peppé was working it; he was directed to introduce piece-work gradually, and subsequently to pay in kind; the result is that he has been left with only his light-labor gang. This, I think, will prove only a temporary desertion, and it is to be hoped so, for the work is likely to prove of great value to the estate.

9. In Manbhoom I do not expect so great a reduction at least for some time, as out of the 15,025 laborers returned, 11,589 work under contractors, and they no doubt have always been made to give a full day's work for a full day's pay. The remainder are all on piece-work, except the light-labor gangs.

10. I have not yet said anything of Singhbhoom, as we have no return of the number of laborers employed in the Kollian. It is there, however, all piece-work by families. The head of the house has a certain task allotted to him for which this year he was paid in advance. He may take his own time about its completion. Under this system very honest work is obtained. There are still large gangs of laborers employed on irrigation works in the Dhulbhoom estate, now under Court of Wards. The latest return gave 4,371. The pay is very low, being 1 anna for an adult male, 9 pies for a woman, 6 pies for a child.

11. If the people all forsake the works when rice is offered to them instead of pice, we shall have some difficulty in getting rid of our stock; but those who are in want, and cannot get work on the farms, are sure to return.

12. Considering the condition and population of the two districts, Manbhoom with a million inhabitants, and Palamow with less than half a million, there has been from the first a disproportionate number of persons employed on roads, &c., in the latter district, but in the number of people who are in receipt of gratuitous relief the proportion is all the other way. The classes in Manbhoom who will not labor for hire have greatly increased since last famine, and I suspect will have nearly disappeared by the next. The relaxations in regard to the issue of food gratuitously will cause this. In Palamow the agricultural class when hard pressed, male and female, go on the roads without scruple. In Manbhoom they will do nothing, and require to be fed at home. I notice in Colonel Rowlatt's report an extract from one by Mr. R. D. Hare, informing us that he had been at pains to establish a "Bhoomij Hotel," that is a feeding place for the indigenes so called, where all the cooking was done by their own people. Now that it is ready they will not avail themselves of it.

13. We knew before that the Santhals had an objection to Brahmin cooks, the Bhoomij are now for the first time objecting to take the prepared food, and won't have it, no matter by whom it is cooked.

14. Except in Manbhoom, the expenditure on relief administered through the sub-committees is very trifling, and it is probable that the Central Committee, notwithstanding the *remarkably* liberal offers in their circular No. 147 of the 26th ultimo, will not be asked for more money except by the committee sitting in Purulia. I doubt if the other district committees will have occasion to spend to the extent of the subscriptions *locally* raised.

15. The total number of persons in receipt of relief through sub-committees I cannot give, as I do not find this information in the Hazareebagh or Palamow reports. In Singhbhoom there is no gratuitous relief, but in Manbhoom there are more thousands than there are hundreds for the rest of the division. Colonel Rowlatt gives 8,579. Judging from incidental notices in the reports, I do not think that Palamow and Hazareebagh make up 800 between them. Of the number given above for Manbhoom, 4,161 were receiving uncooked and 3,677 cooked food, and 741 assisted in other ways. I am very desirous that in all cases where it is possible, some return for what is given should be exacted; the Manbhoom report gives no statistics of such returns. Though I am aware that the principle is not overlooked there, it appears to me that this should meet with more attention than it does. Under recent orders the cooked food test is greatly relaxed, and if the relief given to persons not beggars by profession is made entirely eleemosynary, the effect must in my opinion be most demoralizing.

16. In a previous narrative I noticed the arrangements made by Lieutenant Henry Grey at Hosenabad, in the Palamow sub-division, to afford relief to Mahomedan females of good family, where, by sale of articles manufactured in-doors by the recipients, the cost of relief came to only one pice per head per diem. In the Hazareebagh reports recently received, I find that Mr. Tobin, Assistant Commissioner, deputed to Koderma, has a small institution of the kind. The cost of the food given was, during the period under report, Rs. 31-2. The net amount realized by sale of rope, &c., manufactured by the recipients, came to Rs. 30. I would urge all officers employed on relief operations to give their best attention to the importance of working out this principle of relief, and direct them in their next narratives to be particular in details of results obtained.

17. It is satisfactory to find that the prices of food-grain remain so steady at former quotations. They have changed very little since the commencement of the storage of Government grain. There is no doubt that the ordinary grain dealers have been holding back for the high prices which were expected, but the relief given by loans to substantial ryots, and the knowledge that the Government grain might be otherwise thrown into the market, has convinced them that prices are not now likely to touch the famine rates of 1867, and the result is that, although now almost in the rains, the price of rice has during the last week fallen in all the districts.

18. In my last narrative I reported that some difficulty has arisen regarding the moving of grain to the appointed depôts in Manbhoom in consequence of a bad outbreak of cholera.

19. The panic died away before much harm was done. The whole of the Manbhoom allotment has, I believe, reached Burrakur, and on the 6th, 18,000 maunds remained there, 57,000 maunds were stored on the banks of the Damoodur, and Captain Samuells was vigorously co-operating with Captain Grant and Lieutenant Elliot in getting it carted on thence to Raghoonathpore. 59,820 maunds had been dispatched to Govindpore, Pandra, and Nirsha, and 69,633 to Juganpore and Raghoonathpore. Captain Grant hopes to have it all in its place within a week.

20. Colonel Rowlatt's report shows that 71,794 maunds of Government rice had been given out in loans up to close of last month to 25,766 families of substantial ryots, and as the family includes farm laborers as well as relations, this relief will probably assist five times that number of persons. Similar loans are now being made in Hazareebagh. The extra Assistant Commissioner at Pachumba reports that he has hundreds of applications to deal with.

21. Advices dated 6th instant from Manbhoom show that the rain which fell last week has been most beneficial, enabling the cultivators to plough the land and sow for the early crops; cholera has abated, and the prospects of the country are generally much improved.

22. I have not yet received the Singhbhoom Deputy Commissioner's report for May. He has been absent from his sudder station and visiting the southern parts of the Kolhan and Sarunda. He reports favorably of the condition of the people, and that there are no grounds for apprehending any severe distress in any part of the Kolhan; but he adds, "all the assistance rendered, and the further assistance I propose to give, was and is absolutely all fully required." He inspected the large embankment at Dwipa, which was giving employment to the people of Sarunda, and found that Rs. 1,600 had been expended on it, and that a further sum of Rs. 500 was required, which I have sanctioned. He is about, he says, to apply for sanction for some other works costing about Rs. 1,000. The inhabitants of the Kolhan got through the relief works more rapidly than was expected. Of 22 reservoirs sanctioned in the Pirs through which Captain Garbett has been marching, 15 have been completed, and on 4 only is there much more to do. I expect soon to obtain from him a report on all these works.

No. 1480, dated Chota Nagpore, the 6th January 1874.

From—H. L. OLIPHANT, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga,

To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

IN accordance with Government circular No. 154—S.R. of the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit herewith my report on this district for the month of April.

2. The reports in regard to the Palamow sub-division are, as you are aware, submitted fortnightly through your office to Government, in pursuance of a Government order of the 1st April last, and this report relates to the remainder of the district known as Chota Nagpore proper.

A.—THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE HARVEST, THE PROSPECTS OF THE SPRING CROPS, THE EXTENT OF THE PREPARATION FOR THE EARLY RICE CROPS AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

3. It seems unnecessary now to make any further remarks in regard to the first two clauses under this heading, I will therefore proceed at once to the latter one.

4. The prospects of the ensuing season are at present all that could be desired, the season here may certainly be said to have opened most favorably. From the commencement of the year up to the end of May, I find that we have had a rainfall of 9.12 inches, against 3.28 inches during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of this about 5 inches fell at the end of January and beginning of February, and 2 in March, and besides proving of immense benefit to the rubber crops, which were then on the ground, it enabled all the cultivators to plough their lands, and make timely preparations for the ensuing season, and thus when the rain came a few days ago general sowing immediately commenced. There was a good fall of rain (about 1½ inches) on the last day of May, and upwards of half an inch on the two following days, and from all I can ascertain it appears to have been general. During the last week or so, sowing has been going on very briskly, the greater part, if not all, of the gora dhan and goondly must now have been sown, and if all goes well the latter ought to be reaped by the beginning of August. Much of the low land dhan has also been sown, and the sowing of the "ropun" will take place as soon as there is another heavy fall of rain.

B.—THE SUPPLY OF GRAIN AND THE EXTENT OF IMPORT AND EXPORT.

5. The markets and bazars in this district are wholly supplied from time to time by the Koles, the cultivating class, and the grain is there brought up by the traders and beparcees, and carried away on pack-bullocks. This district always exports rice largely, and as the rice crop last year was on the whole a very fair one, especially as compared with neighbouring districts, the export no doubt has been larger than usual, but it is impossible to speak with any accuracy as to the quantity exported.

6. The town of Lohardugga is the great centre of trade in this portion of the district, and from information furnished to me from there, it would appear that exportation has been going on much as usual. Upwards of 6,100 pack-bullocks carrying some 13,900 pucca maunds of rice and other food-grains, are said to have left Lohardugga during the month, for the north *via* the Lohardugga and Chattrra road. This grain finds its way to Palamow, Hazareebagh, Sherglhoty, and other places in Behar. Exportation is also going on from Ranchee, Govindpore, and other places in that part of the district, towards the east.

7. On the whole private trade may be said to be still very active, and from all I have been able to ascertain there are no grounds whatever for anticipating that it will fail. The stock of rice still in the district is said to be very large and quite equal to any demand which is likely to be made on it. Prices have never risen above 15 seers at Lohardugga, they are now 16, and are not likely to rise again if prospects continue as at present.

8. Importation to Palamow from Chota Nagpore is also going on satisfactorily. From information received from Chandowa and Balomat, I find that out of the quantity of grain referred to in my 6th paragraph nearly 5,000 maunds found its way into Palamow, and grain is also being taken there by other routes. I am also informed from Palamow, that importation is still going on from Burway Gangpore Jaspore, and Soorgoonjah, in the direction of Dultongunge, Ghurowa, and other places in that direction, and that there is no likelihood of any failure of stocks.

9. With regard to importation in this part of the district there is little or none now going on except in respect to the grain which is being brought in for the purpose of exportation, and that which is passing through from the south in a northerly direction.

C.—THE RANGE OF PRICES AND GENERAL CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

10. The price of rice varies greatly in different parts of the district; during the month it was dearest in Ranchee and Sille, where it sold at 14 pucca seers per rupee, and cheapest in the Biru pergunnah where it sold at 23 seers. Prices on the whole have been very steady. The rate at Ranchee during the month has varied between 14 and 14½ seers; at Lohardugga 40 miles west it has remained at 16 seers; at Buru 80 miles west at 17 seers; at Busia and Palkote, 50 and 60 miles to the south, at 18 seers; at Tamar and Sarjundih to the east at 16 and 17 seers, respectively; and at Biru to the extreme south at 23 seers. Maroon is also procurable at many of the bazars at from 20 to 23 seers per rupee, and oreed at from 15 to 20.

11. The general condition of the people continues satisfactory: the season has opened well for them, and they are all now busy with their cultivation. Prices are rather high, but not so high as might have been expected, and the people generally have on the whole fared very well.

12. In the Torco pergunnah, that is the tract bordering on Palamow and Hazareebagh, and in the Tamar pergunnah, lying to the south-east of the district, the condition of the people is not so good as in the rest of the district but additional roads have been opened for all those requiring work, and the splendid crop of mohuwa flower which has fallen this year has afforded immense relief to the poor, and removed all fear of any real distress. Jungle produce generally has been very abundant this year, and the fruit of the mohuwa tree as well as that of the sal tree, both of which are used as articles of food, promise exceedingly well.

D.—IMMIGRATION.

13. There has been no immigration from any of the distressed districts as far as I have been able to ascertain.

E.—EXTENT TO WHICH LOCAL WORKS HAVE BEEN UTILIZED.

14. I have nothing to add to the information afforded under this head in my report, submitted on the 4th April last. The works therein referred to are all going on, and have been found sufficient. The usual annual works are also being carried out in other parts of the district.

F.—SPECIAL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SCARCITY.

15. There is nothing to remark under this head except in regard to the advances made under the Land Improvement Act. Under Government order No. 1916S.R., Mr. T. F. Peppe, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, was vested with powers to make advances in those portions of the district referred to in my 12th paragraph, and in the exercise of these powers he has made advances to the extent of Rs. 2,360, and works are being proceeded with rapidly under his supervision.

No. 420, dated Daltongunge, the 4th June 1874.

From—L. R. FORBES, Esq., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Palamow,

To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my eighth narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874.

Eighth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow sub-district for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874, submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

A.—ABUNDANCE OR SCARCITY OF SUPPLY IN THE BAZARS.

I have nothing to add to what I stated in my last narrative under this head. There is abundance of food in the country and the bazars are all well supplied.

Kind and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.—The table given below shows the kind and price of grain selling in five principal marts. It will be observed that while the price of wheat and rice has risen slightly, the price of mowha has fallen considerably. Mahajuns tell me that they do not expect rice to rise more than a seer higher than it is now:—

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Mowha.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
			Wholesale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	12'36	18'	12'	11'80	47'25	.....	15'18
Garwah	12'04	16'87	12'36	11'36	47'	16'75	15'18
Hussanabad	13'50	.....	10'75	9'63	40'	.....	15'18
Satberwah	13'50	15'18	12'36	11'24	60'75	14'6	15'12
Manka ...	13'	16'87	12'25	11'13	61'	.....	15'25

Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock.—I must repeat that the stock of food, particularly of rice, in the country at present is more than sufficient to meet the wants of the people for months to come; of seed grain, too, there will be plenty forthcoming, though perhaps those who do not possess it will have to purchase on harder terms than usual.

Rainfall.—For the last ten days the clouds have been driving up every afternoon, and falls of rain have taken place in various parts of the country, and though the gauge at headquarters has shown only .37 of an inch, from reports received there have been some much heavier falls elsewhere, particularly to the south, as is evidenced by the rise of the Kool river.

State of the crops.—Ploughing has commenced where rain has sufficiently moistened the soil, and a small area of millet seeds (Sawan and Gondeli) have been sown, and khatin and similar dhans have been sown in the basins of some of the reservoirs. The sugarcane crop promises splendidly.

Condition of the people.—The condition of the people is so good that previous to orders to that effect from the Commissioner I had already ordered a reduction of one pice all round, and further the discharge from the works of all children not orphans below the age of 10 years. As to the health of the people, I can confidently assert that during the 10 years I have had charge of the sub-district, I have never known so healthy a year. There has been a good deal of small-pox reported; but this disease is always more or less prevalent, and I believe that a large proportion of what is reported as small-pox is really measles and chicken-pox.

Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.—No such cases have been reported.

Grain-thefts and robberies.—I have nothing to report under this head.

Condition of any special tract.—There is no tract the condition of which calls for special mention.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The relief works in progress are—

No. 1.	Daltongunge station roads.	No. 8.	Japla road.
" 2.	Chandwa.	9.	Petty irrigation works in Government villages.
" 3.	Behar.	" 10.	Baloomath road.
" 4.	Maharajgunge.	" 11.	Untari and Benares road.
" 5.	Garwah.	" 12.	" and Shahabad road.
" 6.	Untari.		
" 7.	Manjhiawan road.		

and the number of laborers on each of the above according to latest information is as follows :—

No. 1	...	143	No. 7	...	1,799
" 2	...	2,772	" 8	...	2,314
" 3	...	2,060	" 9	...	656
" 4	...	3,848	" 10	...	3,691
" 5	...	1,559	" 11	...	2,214
" 6	...	3,984	" 12	...	...
Grand total					25,040

The above shows an increase of about 1,000 over the numbers exhibited last fortnight. For my part I am not at all surprised that numbers have risen so high, it is nothing more than what I expected. With no intermediate harvest it is hardly to be supposed that the class of people on the works could possibly be in a materially better condition now than they were earlier in the year. Had it not been for the liberal way in which the landed proprietors of the sub-district have spent their money on works of different kinds, we should have had the present large numbers long ago. The next narrative will probably show a diminution in numbers to an extent probably of considerably over one-half.

Supply of food thereat.—There are no complaints of want of food from any of the works.

Condition of the laborers—The condition of the laborers is reported to be good.

Mode of payment—Every attempt has been made during the fortnight to push on the system of piece-work, but the matter is a very difficult one; the people here have no idea of working together and they fear being at the mercy of the moonshees. They are probably to a great extent right; a system of this kind requires immediate European superintendence. The greater mass of the people being quite unaccustomed to kodali work, are unable to dig earth in the clean even way a Kole or Dhangur or a professional Nuniah will do, and the staff of native moonshees I have are quite incapable of measuring up earth-work in any shape, and are consequently liable, even if honest, either to pay too much or too little. The people know this and are very reluctant to work in this manner. I was out on the Baloomath road myself a few days ago, where I found about 6,000 coolies working in three stations some 6 or 7 miles apart, and I introduced a system of measuring out a fixed length of road to a certain number of persons to complete during the day, if they chose to work hard and complete it even by noon they would get a full day's wages, but on the other hand no wages to be paid till it has been completed. This introduction of a task system, together

* On the 23rd there were upwards of 26,500 laborers on the works.

with the reduction of wages, has been followed up by a considerable reduction in the number of laborers.* Lieutenant Grey assisted by Mr. Ryves is busy introducing the piece-work system within his circle, but I have not as yet heard with what result.

Rates of wages.—During the fortnight under report the wages of laborers were reduced one pie all round; but from the latest reports that have come in, the result has not been quite so great as was hoped. I shall have a different tale to tell, I trust, in my next as since the close of the fortnight all cash payments have been stopped, and wages are now being paid in rice. The rate at which rice is to be distributed is as follows: 1 seer kucha or 9 chittaacks pucca weight per male adult, $\frac{2}{3}$ seers kucha to a woman, and $\frac{1}{3}$ a seer to a child; these are undoubtedly low rates, but I have adopted it for the present as a crucial test. Zemindars and others give $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer of rice to a male adult or 3 seers of coarse grain, which represents pretty nearly the wages we have lately been giving in pice, viz., six Goruckpuri pice. If agricultural labor is procurable, all the people we have on the works who can get it, will prefer to return home where they can get their $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers, to staying with us and getting only a seer; only the very poorest people, those absolutely without support, will probably remain a few days, but not after the agricultural season has fairly opened. I believe the employers of labor are anxiously looking for the return of the people to their villages, and as soon as we have a general fall of rain, I propose to dismiss the people to their homes, retaining only those few whom hunger and necessity may compel their remaining on the bare subsistence offered them, in order to enable me to complete any bridge-work that it would be unsafe to leave unfinished, not that when the rains have fairly opened a kucha seer of rice can be called a bare subsistence for them, there will be plenty of sags and wild herbs available which would enable a man to make up with his rice two very fair meals a day.

Arrangement for tools.—There are now no want of tools, the whole of the number indented for have been received.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Approximate amount of private food-supplies.—I must repeat what I stated in my last. The supply of food in the country is ample.

Sufficiency or otherwise of the means of Transport.—The means of transport are sufficient.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The accompanying statement I. exhibits all requisite information under this head. The importation of grain from Dehri is being pushed forward with all possible despatch.

Condition of storage houses.—These are all in good order.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

The results of advances to native gentlemen for the purchase of rice on the part of Government will be found embodied in statement I.

Advances to municipalities.—There are no municipalities.

Advances to private parties for land improvements.—Statement II. exhibits all requisite information under this head. This work is now all but completed, and the officers specially deputed for it will leave for Ranchee in a few days.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following exhibits the amounts subscribed and realized during the fortnight :—

	Subscribed.		Rs.	A.	P.		Realized.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount realized up to preceding fortnight	...	7,031	8	0		Up to preceding fortnight	...	5,623	12	0	
During fortnight	...	272	4	0		During fortnight	...	82	0	0	
Total	...	7,303	12	0		Total	...	5,705	12	0	

I am sorry to say that I can give little or no information under this head. The principal working committees lie within Lieutenant Grey's western circle, and up to date (the 4th June) I have not received his statements. The delay is probably owing to his being busily engaged in substituting grain for money wages, and introducing the piece-work system. I believe, however, that I may confidently state that under the head of charitable relief, matters are pretty nearly *in statu quo*. I trust to be able to give the information called for in paragraph 5 of Government circular No. 3216SR of the 19th May, in my next narrative.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasure chest as per last narrative	...	...	...
	1,87,045	5	9

Detail of above total.

Disbursement to officers in charge of relief work, No. 1	...	10,977	4	0
Ditto ditto „ 2	...	12,900	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 3	...	17,200	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 4	...	17,722	12	0
Ditto ditto „ 5	...	10,025	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 6	...	24,025	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 7	...	8,850	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 8	...	10,800	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 9	...	4,000	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 10	...	8,500	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 11	...	4,000	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 12	...	1,000	0	0
Total	...	1,30,000	0	0

Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	...	40,000	0	0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri to Daltongunge, as per contract	...	3,200	0	0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs	...	128	13	6
Charges for conveyance of tools from Dehri, as per contract	...	126	8	3
To zemindars and others on account of land improvement	...	13,590	0	0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Disbursement to out officers in charge of relief work,	No.	1	1,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	2	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	3	3,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	4	1,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	5	1,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	6	3,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	7	1,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	8	1,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	9	500	0	0
Ditto	ditto	10	3,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	11	1,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	12			
Total			17,500	0	0
Charges for transport of rice ...			32	8	0
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements			400	0	0
Total for fortnight's expenditure—					
(a).—Final payments	...		17,532	8	0
(b).—Advances re-payable	...		400	0	0
Total			17,932	8	0
Grand Total to end of fortnight			2,04,977	13	9

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the sub-division of Palamow for the Fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

NAMES OF GOLAHs.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government rice consumed up to date by sale to the public or to laborers.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for ensuing fortnight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	
1. Daltongunge ...	30th May 1874	From Dehri 20,000	7,677 1 11	12 0 0	.....
2. Parasia ...	28th ditto ..	„ Lohardugga 1,200	1,499 12 14	.....	.....
3. Pauki ...	29th ditto ..	Rs. 40,000 advanced to trust-worthy residents for purchase of rice for Government, representing about ... 10,000	1,408 0 0	4 8 0	.....
4. Nawa ...	1st May 1874	.....	778 15 0	.....	500	
5. Morbey ...	16th April ..	.....	1,039 20 7½	.....	.....
6. Surki ...	18th ditto ..	.....	554 37 13½	.....	500	About mds. 2,694.
7. Nuggur ...	12th May ..	.....	3,053 25 9	.....	.....
8. Manjhiawan .	30th ditto ..	.....	1,105 27 7	.....	.....
9. Husseinabad ...	30th ditto ..	.....	919 24 6	.....	.....
10. Kote ...	26th ditto ..	.....	364 29 4	.....	1,200 380	
Total ...		31,200	18,309 33 8½	16 8 0	3,550	

REMARKS.—The quantities shown in column 5 have been sold to the Sub-Divisional Committees for charitable relief. Returns of importations from Nawa, Morbey, Surki, and Nuggur not received.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

Dated 4th June 1874.

STATEMENT

Progress of work under Act XXVI of 1871 for the fortnight ending 30th May 1871.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND VALUE.	Total value of advances applied for.	Number of applications withdrawn.	Number of applications inquired into.	Number of applications rejected after inquiry.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED AND VALUE.			Number ready for issue of certificates.	Number of applications not yet in- quired into.	Number of applications requiring further inquiry.	REMARKS.
					Up to last fortnight.	Value.	During the fortnight.				
Rs. 50	Rs. 150	.. ..	3	.....	2	100	.....	1*	.....	.....	* Since issued.
Above Rs. 50 and not exceed- ing Rs. 100...	1,885	9	10	3	4	400	2	1	.....	1	
Above Rs. 100 and not exceed- ing Rs. 150	1,325	3	5	2	2	300	.....	1†	.....	1	† Since issued.
Above Rs. 150 and not exceed- ing Rs. 200	2,500	4	9	2	5	990	1	1	.....	.....
Above Rs. 200 and not exceed- ing Rs. 300	5,800	6	13	.....	13	3,350	.....	.....	1	2	
Above Rs. 300 and not exceed- ing Rs. 400	800	.....	2	.....	2	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above Rs. 400 and not exceed- ing Rs. 500	3,150	.....	7	1	5	2,450	.....	1	.....	.....
Above Rs. 500 and not exceed- ing Rs. 600	2,325	1	3	1	2	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above Rs. 600 and not exceed- ing Rs. 700 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above Rs. 700 and not exceed- ing Rs. 800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Above Rs. 800 and not exceed- ing Rs. 900 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above Rs. 900 and not exceed- ing Rs. 1,000	6,000	.....	6	2	4	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	25,135	23	58	11	39	13,500	3	5	2	4	

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;

PALAMOW,

The 4th June 1874.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1320, dated Purulia, the 17th June 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 13th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Since the date of my last narrative I am glad to be able to report that there has been a continued improvement in the state of the country unattended by any adverse circumstances, such as that I had to bring to notice in my last report. The outbreak of cholera, which at one time threatened to be severe, has not extended over the whole district, and is gradually dying out. This has, no doubt, been caused by the timely and copious showers of rain which have now fallen all over the district, and given the people good water to drink, instead of the filthy puddle they had previously been using. These showers have also enabled the people to continue their ploughing and sowings, which are now going on actively all over the country. A large portion of the gora paddy, gundloo kodo, and Indian-corn, has been sown, and has germinated freely. A larger quantity of Indian-corn has been put down than usual, which, if the season is favorable, will produce an abundant supply of food in August. The seedling paddy has also been sown, and is now above ground, and will be ready for transplanting by the 1st of July, when agricultural operations will be in full swing. The difficulty about seed appears to have been got over in most places, and very little land will lie fallow at all events on that account; so that the crops of this year, if all goes well, will not be below the average.

In the Purulia circle, where, at the date of the last report, the people were not in such a satisfactory condition as in the Govindpore and Raghunathpore circles, it is now reported that owing to the distribution of the Government rice on loan to the cultivators, the completion of the group system, and the employment afforded on the tanks, a great improvement has taken place; and with regard to the Manbazar circle, it is stated the distress is less in several of the pergunnahs, and that the people are busily employed in sowing their early crops. The arrangements for relief in that circle are, however, still imperfect, which I shall refer to further on.

The rainfall during the fortnight has amounted to 4.30 inches.

From some parts of the district it is reported that the mahajans are beginning to open out their stores, and this I have no doubt they will do more freely when the regular rains set in and the guarantee of good crops seems assured. The stocks of paddy in their hands are universally reported to be low, so that they could not have advanced as largely as usual. The loaning out of the Government rice to the cultivators, which has proved so successful in this district, has however supplied the deficiency, and for the present all are contented and happy.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, reporting of the eastern portion of the Raghunathpore circle, where the failure of the crops was perhaps the greatest, states: "The condition of the people is gradually improving, and certain it is that their gratitude to, and confidence in Government know no bounds;" but he adds "that distress, severe and universal, would overtake the country if the great relief measures now being administered were to be discontinued." In the western portion of the Raghunathpore circle, Captain Samuells states that the condition of the people is very satisfactory. The Sonthals and Baoris are said to be the most distressed, but no deaths from starvation have been reported by any of the relief officers; and now that the relief sub-circles have been organized, it is hardly possible that deaths from this cause can take place.

The supply of grain in the bazars is sufficient to meet the wants of those who have the means of purchasing; but trade is inactive, owing probably to the number of purchasers being small.

No grain robberies have been reported, which is very satisfactory, as it shows that no persons have been driven to commit such crimes for want of food, which undoubtedly would have been the case had not the fullest and most complete measures of relief been adopted.

The price of rice and pulses up to the 13th instant, with those of the previous fortnight, are given below:—

NAME OF BAZAR.	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE.		PULSES.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipore	Srs. 16	Srs. 17	Srs. 15	Srs. 16	Srs. 14	Srs. 13
Manbazar	14	14	12	11	12	12
Burrabazar	15	14	12	11	12	11
Echagurh	17	18	16	16	13	12
Jhalda	13	13	12	12	12	11
Purulia	14	14	12	12	13	12
Govindpore	12½	12	12	11	11	10
Raghunathpore	13	13	12	12	12	10
Nirsha	12½	12½	12	12	11	11
Gaurandih	12	12	11	11	11	10

It appears from the above that the prices of rice have fallen at 2 and risen at 2 of these bazars, and that pulses have become a scarcer at 8 out of the 10 places entered in the list.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Work is still going on on all the 19 roads, being carried on as relief works; 5 are situated in the sub-division of Govindpore, and the rest in the Sudder Sub-division. On all of these roads light labor gangs are being employed; but as these are sharply looked after, nearly as much work is being done by them as under the piece-work plan. The great majority of the laborers, however, work on the task or piece-work system, and the works are certainly being done as cheaply and well as in ordinary times. When finished, these roads will be of incalculable benefit to the district, and be the means of averting the effects of future famines by the facilities they will afford of transporting grain to where it is required, which now, from the want of finished roads, is a matter of the utmost difficulty.

The average number of persons employed on all these roads, by the returns made up to the 6th instant, amounted to 15,063 against 14,202, showing that up to the latter date the numbers were still increasing.

	No. of tanks.	No. of laborers.
Govindpore, Mr. Mackenzie ...	13	1,224
Raghunathpore, W. C., ...		
Captain Samuells...	6	250
Raghunathpore, E. C., Mr.		
Gupta	13	1,033
Purulia, Mr. Hore	19	765
Manbazar, Mr. Dombal	5	not given.

The number of village tanks being cleaned out and improved by the relief officers, has increased from 18 to 56, as per margin. The number of people employed, as stated in the margin, amounts to 3,272.

These minor relief works are admirably adapted to afford employment to those in want of it.

As a rule only those resort to these tanks who are unable to obtain work in the fields as agricultural laborers; so that those requiring the services of the ordinary laboring classes are not in any way injured by these works being carried on.

From the above it will be seen that the total number of persons employed on the Government relief works amounted altogether to 19,393 persons.

The detail will be found in the statement annexed.

The laborers employed on these village tanks are now all paid in grain for six days and one day in pice, instead of all in cash, except in the Manbazar circle, where the supply of rice has not as yet been sufficient to admit of the payments being made in that manner. Under orders of the Commissioner, wages will be converted into grain at the rate of 12 seers per rupee. Tools are being provided by employing the village blacksmiths to make them up, which affords employment to a great number of persons who otherwise would be in distress, and some are also purchased in the bazar.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The quantity of grain received at Burrakar up to the 12th instant, inclusive, amounted to 2,15,275 maunds, being 5,275 maunds more than was allotted to this district by the Government, of which 8,699 maunds was in store at Burrakar on the 13th instant, the remainder having been despatched to the various places mentioned below :—

	Maunds.
Raghunathpore...	78,047
Inganpore ...	11,500
Govindpore ...	53,812
Nirsha ...	14,475
Pandra ...	1,000
Total ...	1,58,834

From Hijli 34,582 maunds have been conveyed from there to Raghunathpore, leaving only 353 maunds there; and 47,992 are at Disarghat, on the north bank of the Damoodur river.

Between the two, Nirsha and Govindpore, both of which are in the Govindpore circle, 68,287 maunds have been received, leaving only 1,713 maunds to be conveyed, which would complete the allotment to that circle of 70,000 maunds.

All the rest of the grain has to be conveyed to Raghunathpore, which still has to receive about 50,000 maunds to complete the allotment of those two circles, and the Purulia and Manbazar circles, which are to receive 25,000 maunds and 20,000 maunds respectively.

Up to the 13th instant 17,892 maunds had been received in the Purulia circle, but only 3,843 maunds in the Manbazar circle, to which latter the difficulties of the routes and the want of carriage, now that the rains have set in, made it impossible to transport more than the above quantity. Every effort is being made by the relief officers to procure carriage, but the people now generally refuse to allow their cattle to be used in transporting the Government rice, as they say all are required for cultivation.

Government grain is being carted out and stored in the minor golahs, but for want of roads and a sufficiency of carriage this is proceeding rather slowly; and to some of them it is found impracticable to send it out by direct tracks, so that circuitous routes will have to be used. As the rains increase in severity, the difficulties also will increase, and carts will then no longer be able to reach those places that are cut off from the main golahs by streams and nullahs with which the country abounds. Captain Samuells writes: "The carriage for sending grain to the minor golahs has been obtained with considerable difficulty during the fortnight, as the cultivators, on whom we are entirely dependent for our carriage, have been working their cattle in the fields. The want of good roads, and the difficulties of crossing some of the larger streams, have made numbers unwilling to come forward with their carts."

The only finished roads in the district are the Grand Trunk Road and the Provincial Road from Burrakur to Purulia; these have been of the utmost possible use in transporting the rice from Burrakur to Govindpore, Raghunathpore, and Purulia; and had it not been for these roads much greater difficulty would have been experienced, and not nearly so much grain could have been moved as has been done. The advantages, therefore, of good roads in a district where there is no water-carriage have been very forcibly shown, and also the necessity of completing those now under construction strongly exemplified; as in the one case, where roads exist, the transport of the grain has been comparatively easy; and in the other, where they are still uncompleted, great delay has taken place, and almost insurmountable difficulties have to be overcome in moving even small quantities of grain.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The only places where any large quantity of grain has been stored is at Nirsha and Govindpore, whence as there is perfect communication with Burrakur by the Grand Trunk Road, no interruption has taken place in forwarding the rice on to those places. At Raghunathpore a little more than 10,000 maunds was in store on the 13th instant; but as the run on that store is great, this quantity will very soon be cleared off. At Purulia the receipts only just keep pace with the demands, and at Manbazar, I regret to say, they fall far short of them.

In the Raghunathpore circles it is proposed to store 800 maunds at all the minor golahs, and this is being done; but in the Purulia circle, where the stocks could not have admitted of this being done, grain is sent out, as required, in small quantities of 10 and 20 maunds at a time.

In the Govindpore circle rice is being sent out to Jheria, Tundih, Topechanchi, Katras, and Nanagarh, from which places group officers and those in charge of relief works will be able to draw their supplies.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS AND THEIR RESULTS.

Up to the 13th instant advances have been made to the following extent:—

	Rs.
1st.—Advances to zemindars and others for the purchase of grain, without interest	10,000
2nd.—To traders and others of a safe and respectable character, with interest	11,567
3rd.—To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots	9,950
4th.—To landholders for land improvements	69,090
5th.—To Purulia Municipality	4,000

Only Rs. 500 have been advanced during the fortnight for land improvements at Purulia; those made in the sub-division at Govindpore will be included in the next report. Most of the reservoirs and tanks for which the tuccavee advances were made have now been completed.

Loaning out of Government rice to cultivators and others on security has continued during the fortnight under report, and now amounts to cultivators to 96,251 maunds, as follows:—

	Mds.	Srs.
In the Govindpore circle	35,370	0
„ Raghunathpore, western circle	18,014	0
„ „ eastern „	23,469	0
„ Purulia	15,505	0
„ Manbazar	3,843	0
To non-cultivators—		
Govindpore	1,805	0
Raghunathpore, west circle	414	0
„ „ east „	224	0
Purulia	76	0
Manbazar ... ..	.....
To Chowkeedars—		
Gobindpore	80	0
Raghunathpore, west	204	20
„ „ east	250	0
Purulia	108	0
Manbazar		
24 Tabedars at 2 seers per diem whilst employed in guarding Government grain in transit, &c.	127	24
Total	99,490	4

The scheme of loaning out of the Government grain is still spoken of by the relief officers as the best form of relief that could have been adopted. Mr. Gupta states: "This is the form of relief which seems to have been the most popular and successful here, and proved more than anything else a real blessing to the people. I have issued strict orders to the golah-keepers to impress on the minds of the applicants for rice as much as possible that Government means to exact in due time full repayment of the loans." There can be no doubt but that this form of relief has been very successful, and as it is probable that very little loss will eventually fall upon the Government, it is also the most economical that could have been adopted.

F. a.—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT.

Since the date of my last report the sub-division of pergunnahs into groups or sub-circles has been completed in the Govindpore, the two Raghunathpore, and the Purulia circles; in the latter it has been found necessary to include the small pergunnah of Jaitorra, which has been divided into two groups. In the Manbazar circle the grouping has been completed in pergunnahs Bagda and Ambikanagar and part of Supur, and the rest will shortly be finished. The order for the formation of groups was only received here in the middle of May, so that I may, I think, say that this order has been carried out vigorously and successfully. In almost all of the groups residents of some one of the villages contained in the sub-circle have been appointed to take charge of them, and in most of them the group officers are stated to be doing their duty well and diligently. I quote from the report of Captain Samuells to show that such is the case. "The utility of the village organization has begun to be fully realized. I have visited the majority of the groups in my circle during the last ten days, and I don't think it would have been possible to make a better selection of group officers than those now discharging such duties. They have one and all taken a real and lively interest in the work allotted to them, and have given much assistance in procuring carts and pushing on the construction of the minor golahs; they have also shown great discretion and judgment in the selection of recipients for charitable relief." Lists of the persons who are to receive a gratuitous supply of Government rice are made by the group officers, which are scrutinized by the relief officers when they visit the groups, and then approved of or altered, according to circumstances. The group officers are expected to visit every village in their circle at least once a week, and ascertain whether all who are really in distress are obtaining relief. In the Purulia circle all relief by the distribution of uncooked rice is being administered by the group officers, and in the Raghunathpore circles the sub-committees will shortly be relieved of this duty, as the stores of rice at the minor golahs will soon be completed.

The quantity of Government grain expended during the fortnight for relief purposes amounts to 368 maunds 24 seers.

F. b.—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES.

A full account of the working of the several relief committees was given in my last narrative, so it need not be repeated. The relief dispensed by them has been very wide and varied, and has consisted of supplying cooked food to all who were willing to partake of it, of distributing uncooked rice to those who, from caste or feelings of pride, objected to eat in public, and of furnishing the means to persons of respectability who were willing to maintain themselves by spinning cotton into thread. A large number of the silk-weaver class in the Raghunathpore and Purulia circles were aided with advances to enable them to carry on their trade, and the cotton thread spun by the women has again been made over to cotton-weavers to be woven into cloths. These cloths are now being given to those frequenting the poor-houses who are in want of clothing, and in this manner not only have a large number of the poor, but respectable classes, been enabled to support themselves during a very trying time, but full advantage has also been taken of what has been done by utilizing to the best possible purpose the result of these operations at the least possible cost to the committees.

Classified as directed in the notification of the central relief committee, dated the 14th March last, the sums expended during the last fortnight, according to the returns received up to the 13th instant, are as follows:—

	b.			c.			d.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Govindpore circle ..	4,450	3	5	32	0	0			
„ Raghunathpore, W. „ ..	1,136	15	1	802	7	1			
„ Ditto E. „ ..	1,243	4	0	58	10	3			
„ Purulia „ ..	162	2	10	74	0	2	85	0	0
Total	6,992	9	4	967	1	6	85	0	0

* This is the whole expenditure up to date.

The numbers receiving relief in the above forms during the fortnight under report amounted to—

	b.	c.	d.
In the Govindpore circle ...	1,313	0	0
„ Raghunathpore, W. „ ...	1,474	550	0
„ Ditto E. „ ...	2,437	93	0
„ Purulia „ ...	1,913	686	10
„ Manbazar „ ...	1,839	81	0

Total ... 9,076 1,410 10

Of the number of persons entered under heading *b*, 6,382 were taking cooked food, and 2,694 were being supplied with uncooked rice, and the 1,410 entered under heading *c* were being employed in various ways suitable to their condition. The numbers taking cooked food have largely increased, and those supplied by the relief committees with uncooked rice decreased, which has been caused by this description of relief having been partly taken over by the group officers. This latter form of relief will eventually almost entirely cease to be dispensed by the relief committees. Since the date of the last narrative, four more sub-committees have been established in the Manbazar circle at the places noted in the margin. No more will now, I believe, be required, so that the number finally found to be requisite amounts to 38.

From the above figures it will be seen that relief by the several relief committees has been extended to upwards of 10,000 persons in this district, who, but for this relief, would in all probability have either died or just been able to drag on a painful and precarious existence till the times mended and food again became cheap and plentiful. This it will hardly do until the month of December or January next; so that although the numbers to be provided for will, I trust, gradually decrease, it will not, I believe, be possible to close all relief operations till about that time.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative, Rs. 1,66,709-9-8.

Expenditure during the Fortnight up to the 6th June 1874.

ON RELIEF WORKS.

No.		Rs.	A.	P.
1.—	1st section, Chybassa road, Purulia to Kantadi ..	352	1	6
2.—	1st „ „ Kantadi to Chataurma ..	35	8	3
3.—	2nd „ „ Chataurma to Jogodi ..	141	0	0
4.—	3rd „ „ Jogodi to Jamdi ..	206	0	0
5.—	4th „ „ Jamdi to Sooburnrekha ..	275	0	0
7.—	1st „ Bankoora road, Purulia to Singbazar ..	378	12	9
8.—	2nd „ „ Singbazar to Ludhurka ..	178	8	0
9.—	3rd section, Bankoora road, Ludhurka to Hunra ..	152	6	9
10.—	4th „ „ Hunra to Chatna P. ..	267	0	0
11.—	Charra junction	134	0	0
12.—	Road from Domda to Burrabazar	264	8	9
13.—	1st Section, Manbazar road, Purulia to Chipida ..	600	15	0
18.—	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi, Ludhurka to Liah	208	8	9
23.—	„ Manbazar to Kasipore, Liah to Palgao ..	41	6	0
24.—	„ Purulia to Chass. „ ..	733	5	9
25.—	„ Jhalda to Chondil	107	2	9
17.—	Hazareebagh road, Goai to Hazareebagh boundary ..	997	10	3
22.—	Road from Manbazar to Bankoora boundary ..	95	11	6
23.—	„ „ to Kasipore	162	8	3
13.—	1st Section, Manbazar road from Chipida to Kenda	215	15	0
14.—	2nd ditto, Kenda to Manbazar	717	10	0
17.—	Raneegunge road, from Raghunathpore to Saltora ..	2,329	15	0
	Bankura „ from „ to Bankoora boundary	2,093	7	0
17m.—	Road from Dubra to Damoodur	800	8	0
19.—	Ditto Tel Kupi to Cheliamah	992	12	0
17.—	Raneegunge road, from Saltora to Bankoora boundary	62	10	0
18.—	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi, Gourandi to Liah	181	8	9
23.—	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Kasipore to Pal Gao	26	15	9
Total ..		12,753	7	9

Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy resi-	Rs.	A.	P.
dents to purchase grain	0	0	0
To zemindars to assist their ryots	0	0	0
Ditto and others for land improvements	500	0	0
Establishments and contingencies	585	9	11
Transport of Government grain	4,676	0	6
Storage of Government grain	0	0	0
Minor relief works	0	0	0
Grants-in-aid to charitable relief	0	0	0

Total .. 5,761 10 5

Grand Total .. 18,515 2 2

Total up to the end of fortnight .. 1,85,224 11 10

Disposal of Government Grain.

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
1st.—Grain disposed of up to date of last report ..	72,279	1	0
2nd.—Grain disposed of during the fortnight—			
(a) By sale to laborers	0	0	0
(b) „ to public	0	0	0
(c) In charitable relief or in any other way ..	26,203	30	4
Total ..	98,482	31	4

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commr., Manbhoom.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Manbhoom on the dates nearest the 13th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Gov-ernment grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain trans-ferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fort-night.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road construc-tions.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	By pay-ment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
Govindpore ...	11th June '74	70,000	59,337 37 14	1,087 2 3	80 0 0	37,175 8 8	58 0 0	38,400 10 11	10,663 0 0	1,500
Raghunathpore, W. C.	11th "	47,500	37,871 8 0	1,209 10 8	204 20 0	18,428 21 0	15 12 8	19,857 24 0	9,628 8 0	8,200
" E. C.	11th "	47,500	25,172 20 0	1,281 17 7½	250 0 0	23,693 0 0	12 17 0	23,955 34 7½	5,000 0 0	5,000
Purnia ...	13th "	25,000	17,637 20 0	.....	745 4 0	13,950 20 0	938 9 11	15,633 33 11	7,363 20 0	3,500
Manbazar ...	13th "	20,000	3,843 0 0	.....	.....	3,843 0 0	.....	3,843 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000

NOTE.—The quantity of grain shown in column 8 is less than has actually been expended in the payment in kind to laborers, as many of the returns received are incomplete.

Statement of Relief Work, together with the number of Persons employed on each work, as required in Government orders No. 144—T.F. of 5th May 1874.

No. of persons employed.									Total number of laborers on each work.	
No.	Name of Work.	On daily wages.			On piece-work.			On daily wages.	On piece-work.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
(A.)—P. W. D. WORKS.										
PURULIA CIRCLE.										
	1st section.—Chybassa road, Purulia to Kantadihi.	19	21	...	105	9	7	40	121	
	1st section.—Chybassa road, Kantadihi to Chotaurma.	4	6	3	17	...	...	13	17
	2nd section.—Chybassa road, Chotaurma to Jogodi.	2	4	...	52	37	6	6	95	
4	3rd section.—Chybassa road, Jogodi to Jamdi.	4	16	...	175	30	...	20	205	
5	4th section.—Chybassa road, Jamdi to Sooburnrekha.	19	...	...	53	32	20	19	105
6	1st section.—Bankoora road, Purulia to Singbazar.	55	99	...	95	...	...	154	95
7	2nd section.—Bankoora road, Singbazar to Ludhurka.	9	12	10	80	19	...	31	99	
8	3rd section.—Bankoora road, Ludhurka to Hunra.	9	...	...	17	11	...	9	28
9	4th section.—Bankoora road, Hunra to Chatna boundary.	17	18	9	150	30	...	44	180	
10	Charra junction ...	5	9	...	60	30	...	14	90	
11	Road from Damdah to Burrabazar	15	...	...	125	14	19	15	158
12	1st section.—Manbazar road, Purulia to Kenda, Purulia to Chipida.	21	51	12	259	...	...	84	259
13	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi, Ludhurka to Liah.	1	...	...	80	5	3	1	88
14	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Liah to Palgaon.	51	2	...	...	...	...	53	...
15	Road from Purulia to Chass	59	19	...	191	47	3	78	241	
16	" Jhalda to Chandil	126	255	40	...	...	...	421	...
17	Road from Goai river to Hazareebagh boundary.	25	188	140	632	51	18	353	701	
Total P. W. D. laborers		441	700	214	2,091	315	76	1,355	2,482	
RAGHUNATHPORE CIRCLE—WEST.										
18	Ranigunge road—Raghunathpore to Saltora	750	300	46	753	296	43	1,096	1,092	
19	Bankoora " " to Gourandi	...	...	...	802	261	116	...	1,179
20	Hazareebagh road F. to K.	81	93	29	...	...	...	203	...
21	Road from Govindpore to Burrakur and Purulia road.	...	...	...	942	270	82	...	1,294
22	Road from Dubra to Damuda, near Kargali...	25	23	9	614	139	28	57	781	
23	" Telkupi Ghat to Chelliana	50	65	17	902	312	73	132	1,287	
Total P. W. D. laborers		906	481	101	4,013	1,278	312	1,488	5,633	
RAGHUNATHPORE CIRCLE—EAST.										
24	Ranigunge road, Saltora to Bankoora boundary	25	12	...	36	15	5	37	56	
25	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi, Gourandi to Liah.	...	102	9	120	33	3	111	156	
26	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Kasipore to Palgaon.	10	...	...	70	12	...	10	82
27	Bankoora road, Gourandi to Bankoora boundary.	..	...	...	30	17	9	...	56
Total		35	114	9	256	77	17	158	350	
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.										
28	Govindpore and Tundi road	36	35	7	120	78	13	78	211	
29	Road from Nirsha to Jamtara	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
30	" " Poddardi to Kapasara	3	4	...	52	33	9	7	94	
31	" " Nirsha to Telkupi	11	11	2	55	31	6	21	92	
32	" " Govindpore to Damuda	94	99	11	164	86	31	204	281	
Total P. W. D. laborers		149	149	20	391	228	59	318	678	

Statement of Relief Work, together with the number of Persons employed on each work, as required in Government orders No. 144—T.F. of 5th May 1874.—(Continued.)

No.	Name of Work.	No. of Persons Employed.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	On daily wages.	On piece-work.
	MANBAZAR CIRCLE.								
33	Road from Manbazar to Bankoora boundary	...	7	5	386	226	76	12	688
34	" " to Kasipore	95	38	17	1,152	458	77	150	1,687
35	1st Manbazar road Chipida to Kenda	58	320	21	199	199	...	399	398
36	2nd " Kenda to Manbazar	49	23	14	144	173	22	86	339
	Total Public Works Department laborers	202	388	57	1,881	1,056	175	647	3,112
	(B.) MINOR RELIEF WORKS UNDER CIRCLE OFFICERS.								
	PURULIA CIRCLE.								
	Siju tank	16	43	11	26	22	7	70	55
	Jambad tank	13	6	15	8	8	4	34	20
	Bhangra "	28	76	24	6	5	2	128	13
	Dimdiha "	2	...	...	31	26	6	2	63
	Pichasi "	14	49	13	3	2	1	76	6
	Jetlo "	8	33	4	7	8	1	45	16
	Ludhurka "	14	92	3	9	9	...	109	18
	Biralgora "	7	50	6	9	2	...	63	11
	Punru "	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	18
	Chandankian village road	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	18
	Total	102	349	76	111	94	33	527	238
	RAGHUNATHPORE, WEST CIRCLE.								
	Anera tank	2	1	...	86	36	7	3	129
	Para "	12	49	14	40	3	...	75	43
	Total laborers under circle officer	14	50	14	126	39	7	78	172
	RAGHUNATHPORE, EAST CIRCLE.								
	Bortorah tank	6	26	2	8	5	2	34	15
	Sirjam "	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	72
	Kalinkeri "	51	149	112	53	5	...	312	56
	Gourangdihi "	21	72	1	15	...	...	94	15
	Gopulpore "	1	5	1	135	118	...	7	253
	Bhatin "	21	40	9	3	...	...	70	3
	Total laborers under circle officer	100	292	125	286	128	2	517	416
	GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.								
	Upihenria tank	3	7	2	15	31	12	12	58
	Cheloge "	1	...	...	6	1	1	1	8
	Bilijhurka "	...	...	...	20	7	2	...	29
	Ghagra "	...	...	...	129	87	45	...	261
	Gargara "	...	...	...	48	47	36	...	131
	Paharpur "	...	...	...	83	26	91	...	200
	Mardmara "	...	...	...	58	58	19	...	135
	Sarmora "	...	...	...	40	39	16	...	95
	Mera "	...	...	...	20	19	9	...	48
	Koiri "	...	...	...	42	43	10	...	95
	Sindri "	...	...	...	23	24	15	...	62
	Macha Mahal "	...	...	...	16	15	10	...	41
	Topechansi "	...	...	...	17	27	4	...	48
	Total laborers under circle officer	4	7	2	517	424	270	13	1,211

Statement of Relief Work, together with the number of Persons employed on each work, as required in Government orders No. 144—T.F. of 5th May 1874.—(Concluded).

No.	Name of Work.	NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children	On daily wages.	On piece-work.
	MANBAZAR CIRCLE.								
	Not received (C.) Court of wards laborers. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not received (D.) Grand total of laborers in Purulia Circle	543	1,049	290	2,202	409	109	1,882	2,720
	Grand total of laborers in Raghunathpore, W. Circle.	920	531	115	4,139	1,317	349	1,566	5,805
	Grand total of laborers in Raghunathpore, E. Circle.	135	406	134	542	205	19	675	766
	Grand total of laborers in Govindpore Circle.	153	156	22	908	652	329	331	1,889
	Grand total of laborers in Manbazar Circle.	202	388	57	1,881	1,056	175	647	3,112
		Men.		Women.		Children.		On daily wages.	On piece work.
	Total number of laborers on all works in the district	11,625		6,169		1,999		5,101	14,292

PURULIA,
The 17th June 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 31M.A., dated Calcutta, the 18th June 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

IN continuation of my No. 26M.A., dated 4th June 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending May 31st 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending June 15th 1874.

* No. 690—S.R., dated June 15th 1874.

2. I have nothing special to add to the Collector's narrative. Things are going on just as I expected, and measures are ready to meet distress as it increases.

3. With reference to paragraph 12 of the narrative, I have communicated with Mr. Toynbee on the subject of the Burmah rice.

No. 690—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 15th June 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of distress for the fortnight ending this day.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

As a general rule, grain enough to meet local wants can be had in the marts of this district. Rice of tolerable quality is procurable almost everywhere. The thanas of Kaligunge and Nukusipara in the Sudder sub-division, and portions of thanas Tehatta and Karimpore in Meherpore, and thana Jaguli in Ranaghat, are to be excepted. Private trade is very inactive in these places, and as the stocks in the hands of the mahajuns are falling short, I apprehend that severe distress will be felt in these localities, if local trade do not increase. The stocks which the well-to-do men and substantial ryots secured for their family use, have not yet been completely exhausted. Jali dhan, which has produced a fair outturn this year, is now being harvested in different parts of the district. The outturn of boro dhan has done a great deal of good in the small area in which it was sown.

2. The subjoined statement will show the kind and price of food-grains in the different marts of the district :—

		Common rice.		Kalai.		Mugh.		Arhar.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Bongong	...	2	4	2	8	3	8	....
Ranaghat	...	3	2	2	8	3	2	2	8
Santipore	...	3	0	2	8	3	0	2	12
Chandu	..	3	0	2	4	3	3	2	6
Kooshtea	...	3	5	2	2	2	10	...	
Kishnaghar	...	3	6	2	9	....		....
Alamdanga	...	3	4	2	8	....		....
Damurhuda	...	2	13	....		....		....
Kaligunge	...	4	0	...		...		....
Dowlutgunge	..	3	2	...		....		....
Kapasdanga	...	2	13	2	0	...		....
Nakasipara	...	3	2	2	2	....		....
Chocadanga	..	3	4	2	10	....		....

The price of common rice has risen everywhere. In Kaligunge it is highest, and in Kapasdanga and Damurhuda it is the lowest. This general rise in the price of rice was only to be expected, and will certainly continue till the aous crop comes in.

3. Regarding stocks I have nothing to add to my opinion expressed in my last narrative, viz., that in most parts of the district stocks are sufficient to carry the people through till the next aous crop is reaped. In the Kaligunge, Nakasipara, Tehatta, and Karimpore thanas, the stocks are very low.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

4. Jali dhan has reached maturity, and it is now being harvested. The outturn will be a tolerable one. Recent rains have done a great deal of good to both aous and amun crops everywhere in the district. The young rice looks very healthy, and if the season continues to be propitious we may reasonably expect a magnificent harvest this year. Amun sowings have been going on for some time. It has been reported to me that a certain amount of land had been left unsown in the distressed tracts. If all goes well the aous crop will be early; the quantity of land under cultivation is said to be considerably larger than usual; not much difficulty has been found in obtaining aous seed; amun seed is more difficult to procure. Loans are being applied for for this purpose by some zemindars. The district relief committee has also authorised the distribution of loans in special cases to cultivators. Indigo and sugarcane are doing very well.

5. Rain has fallen in all parts of the district, sufficient for the purpose of cultivation, but nowhere in excess. Sub-divisions Ranaghat and Bongong, perhaps, require a little more rain. So far the prospects of next season are cheering.

6. Distress is decidedly increasing, but no well authenticated cases have been reported yet which have not been met. The number of grain-thefts reported by the police during the fortnight amounts to 4 only. They occurred in the following sub-divisions:—Sudder 1, Meherpore 2, and Kooshtea 1.

7. There has been a visible decrease in abkari revenue in sub-divisions Ranaghat and Kooshtea. The sub-divisional officers (probably correctly), attribute this decrease to the dearness of all articles of consumption. In other sub-divisions the excise revenue may be said to have remained stationary.

8. I am glad to be able still to report that the condition of the people in general (of course with the exception of the inhabitants of those tracts which have been recognised as *distressed*) is not bad, and there is no increased anxiety on account of famine. So long as the mahajuns have stocks to lend, the agricultural class will not greatly feel the pressure. The weavers and the middle-class people in different circumstances are worse off. But even they are generally better than they were in the corresponding month of 1866. Professional beggars are daily on the increase. Private charity has so long relieved them.

CONDITION OF ANY SPECIAL TRACT.

9. Distress has of late overtaken the northern part of thana Karimpore in sub-division Meherpore. The sub-divisional officer of Meherpore, who is now on the spot, reports: "If an imaginary line be drawn east and west through Hogolberia, the part of the thana cut off to the north would shew the distressed area." This part contains about 50 villages, and calculating 500 persons in every village, the distress actually concerns some 55,000 individuals. It is reported that there is but a very small stock of paddy in that part of the district, and if grain be not imported there, severe distress may be very soon felt by the inhabitants. I have requested Baboo Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhuri, a neighbouring zemindar, and a very large mahajun, to import paddy in that part of the thana, and I hear he has already made arrangements to do this.

Cholera, which lately was prevalent in some parts of the district, has now disappeared. The completion of the excavation of several tuocavee and Government tanks has been of immense benefit to the inhabitants of the localities so far as drinking-water is concerned.

10. The construction and repair of roads are generally going on in the Sudder. The construction of *kutchu* roads which had been stopped, is now being resumed. The excavation of Government and tuccavee tanks is going on well. The former have been nearly finished. The tuccavee tanks are being inspected. In addition to the relief works already commenced in the shape of constructing roads and digging tanks, paddy-husking, and jute and cotton-spinning have been introduced for those who are not fit for hard labor, or who, on account of their social position cannot come out to work. I have not been as yet able to visit the distressed parts as I intended before. The number of sufferers quite unfit for work has increased very much, and the Dubagram sub-committee has been authorised to open gratuitous relief, spending for the present up to a limit of Rs. 100 per diem. The number of laborers employed in Government tanks and roads, on Saturday last, is 4,391, and the total number of men employed may be roughly estimated at 5,000.

11. *Transport of food*.—Import and export business seems to have been carried on during the fortnight much as before. The approximate quantity of food-grains imported to, and exported from Bongong during the fortnight, amounts to 1,100 and 2,200 maunds respectively. Kooshtea has imported 1,400 maunds of rice, 300 maunds of kolai, and 1,200 maunds of paddy. In Ranaghat, 600 maunds of paddy, 1,300 maunds of rice, 450 maunds of kolai have been imported; and 1,174 maunds of rice, 100 maunds of paddy, and 300 maunds of kolai have been exported. Only 50 maunds of paddy passed through the sub-division. The estimated amount of export from Meherpore comes to 4,000 maunds a fortnight. The exports are generally made to Moorshedabad, and to the other side of the Hooghly.

12. *Charitable relief*.—The distribution of charitable relief has already been commenced by the Debogram sub-committee. The sub-committee has been left to decide whether cooked or uncooked grain should be distributed. The district committee is of opinion that it is better to give uncooked grain. Considering the shortness of the stocks, I have referred to the Commissioner demi-officially on the subject of importing some 5,000 maunds of Burmah rice for charitable relief purposes. This would be desirable for several reasons, if Government can spare the rice.

The committees are not at all regular or punctual in submitting their reports, but I have taken measures which I hope will ensure this in future.

	Rs.	A.	P.
13. <i>Financial results</i> .—Total expenditure on account of advances for land improvement up to the date of last report	1,30,497	10	8
Total expenditure on account of advances for land improvement during the fortnight	500	0	0
Expenditure during the fortnight on account of charitable relief	3,626	8	0
Grand total	1,34,624	2	8

No. 288, dated Julpigoree, the 19th June 1874.

From—CAPTAIN R. C. MONEY, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative up to 14th June 1874.

Julpigoree District fortnightly Scarcity and Relief Narrative Report, ending 14th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

BEING in Debigunge, the centre of our southern distressed tracts, and having for the last few days been going about among the people, and seen every corner of these tokees, I will first report on the state of South Boda.

The state of the country has improved visibly since I was last here some three weeks ago, and the expression used by the people themselves is that the country is now “tanda.” With advances of rice made, and being made by the Cooch Behar estate to jotedars, chukanidars, and peerjahs; with gifts of rice to the poorer classes of jotedars, whose jumma is under Rs. 5; with work on tanks, roads, and bunds, at daily rates for those not able to do task-work, such as women and children, and at task-work for others; with many golahs at which rice is sold at cheap rates to the public; and with relief committees everywhere for relief of those unable to work, and with no one to support them, it is simply impossible that real distress should fall on any one unless he wilfully courts it.

I have during the last week visited every class in their “charees”; not casually, but devoting four days to it, going about from early morning till dark on an elephant, and stopping at every “charee” I passed, and everywhere I now receive the same answer to the question as to their food—“we are eating sircari rice; had it not been for the sircar, many would have died of starvation.”

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the steps taken on behalf of the Cooch Behar State, have done, and are doing exactly what is needed; we have stepped in between the people and starvation.

Another very noticeable change in the state of the country is the large amount of dhan which is now exposed for sale in the hâts, and the gradually falling prices of rice. Rice, however, is nowhere abundant in the hâts. This I believe is simply owing to the fact that those who need to buy it, do so at our golahs, and it is not therefore worth the while of those who ordinarily husk dhan and sell the rice to do so. In this we do not really interfere with trade, as the sale of rice is at all times small in these parts, the bulk of the people consuming their own produce, and those who have to buy in ordinary years, preferring to buy dhan and clean it for themselves, to the direct purchase of rice. Undoubtedly the stock of grain now in the country, *i.e.*, the people's stock, would not nearly have met their wants, still they have grain, and more of it than we had at first supposed, and those holding it are more willing to lend it out than they were a short time back. It is probable that the magnificent promise of the bhadoi crop is the direct cause of this effect, and I look on it as a very significant fact that men of this part of the country, who only a fortnight back were willing to take advances of Government rice at Durwani, to sell in hâts in South Boda, will not now do so; they say that prices will now fall rapidly, and they would be losers.

The crops all round promise splendidly, and the country teems with coming plenty; kownie is also being eaten, and a fair amount is still in the fields to be cut.

I find that there have been successive sowings of this crop, which has made it larger than I had at first supposed.

Jute, in some of the deepest lands, is being cut and steeped, and here and there is even being cleaned and prepared for the market; of course this is exceptional. Everywhere this crop promises very well.

Jameera dhan is in ear, and will be ripe in some 15 or 20 days; in the far north of the district, I have even heard of its being already cut. This crop is not a large one, but what there is of it is very fine indeed.

The Bhadoi dhan is all that the most ardent agriculturalist could wish, and gives promise of an early and bumper crop. The weather we now get, the alternate rain and intense heat of the sun, is the very thing to bring this crop to perfection.

Hymanti dhan is now being rapidly planted out in the deeper lands, where water now lodges; the seedlings of this plant are as fine as it is possible for them to be.

Sugarcane is luxuriant, and already in places five and more feet in height; nowhere do our works compete with agricultural labor. This is owing to the system of advances of rice to the cultivators, and this system is the backbone of all our relief measures. Some 300 maunds of rice are by these advances being daily thrown into the homes of the cultivators, and I can testify to their grateful appreciation of this step.

Grain robberies and thefts have ceased, and the confidence of the people is completely restored. A detachment of the 38th Native Infantry, one of the Cooch Behar regiments, some of our police sowars, and parties of police, have been moved about the country in different directions. The offenders in the cases which took place have been in many instances arrested, and some severe sentences passed, and while those of bad livelihood see that offences cannot be committed with impunity, even under pretext of starvation, the people see that they are protected.

I pass now from the condition of the south to the north of the district, and the Dooars.

The wave of grain offences which rolled over the district, more especially in the north, was promptly checked, and the consequent state of panic and insecurity has ceased.

The result showed that these offences were not the acts of starving men, and were no real indication of want of food among the people. Originating with deliberate offences of men of bad character, such offences seemed to gather strength as a protest against exports which had at that time brought prices all over the north of the district to starvation rates. With the cessation of these offences prices at once fell and export recommenced. The Government rice now received and stored over the north of the district is sufficient for all our probable wants, and was the main cause in lowering prices, as it will be our chief security against a recurrence of such events as I have alluded to. Crops all over the north of the district, and also in the centre of it, promise wonderfully well.

Here and there in the Dooars, and for a few miles south of Julpigoree as far as Cassiabhari, and also north near Titalya, caterpillars have attacked jute, kochooa or yam, and dhan. The damage to a field of jute and kochooa, and to a bed of hymanti dhan seedlings, is occasionally complete; but this is very exceptional, and if no worse occurs the actual loss will not be appreciable. The caterpillars that have attacked jute and kochooa are so large that they must have been hatched some time, and were there more of the same kind elsewhere, we should have heard of it ere this; the flooded state of the fields confines those now in existence to their present abodes.

Dhan, when attacked, and it is quite exceptional, is attacked by a small brownish-white caterpillar called in the district "manjir"; it attacks the very heart of the plant, but the people do not seem in the least afraid of it, and I was assured everywhere that the heavy rainfalls would speedily put an end to its existence and damage.

Condition of the People.—In South Boda, the physical condition of the people is remarkably good; due, doubtless, to the fact that they received their assistance before want and deprivation had really told on them; and, to the extent of their private resources, I believe that all now have food and plenty of it, the State rice having found its way into every home.

For the last few days my time has been wholly spent among the people in our worst tracts; men and women have nowhere lost flesh, thin boys I found in fair numbers, very thin boys were exceptional, and the cause for their being so was invariably attributable to ill-health. One *bond fide* emaciated boy alone have I found whose skeleton-like frame was said to be the result of want of food. It is worthy of note that this boy, an orphan, was in good health, and being fed by his employer, and that his little sister was fairly fat. A peculiar feature among the population of this district is that the girls are always fat and plump, the boys between 6 and 12 thin. The reason assigned by the people is that the girls are kept in-doors and not exposed to the heat of the sun, while the boys are all day at work, of some kind or other, in the fields. I am inclined to believe that another cause may be the system of marriage in this district, under which a girl is usually sold to the husband who can pay most for her, and that hence girls, as valuable property to their parents, are more carefully looked after than the boys. Be this as it may, one great proof that the people in the south of Boda never reached starvation point is found in the fact that a thin girl is not to be seen, and that, except in cases of illness, boys are in their normal condition. On the relief works all the people are in good condition, except the hosts of old women, whose attenuation is due to old age alone. A common trait in the character of the people about here is their readiness to divest themselves of any responsibility as to their aged female relatives. I am constantly told an old woman has no one belonging to her, who I find has at least a son-in-law well-to-do, and hence on our works will be found a very far larger number of old women than men. Among this class especially, I believe, the mortality would have been great had not the means of subsistence been given.

I cannot hear of any one having died of starvation, and should have been greatly grieved and surprised if any one had done so. Our relief scheme should, and I firmly believe does, prevent such a possibility.

One man receiving relief died lately at Chilahati, but enquiry shows that his death, if accelerated by want, cannot be put down to famine. This man, who I was told was 80 years of age, I did not see him, but who is put down by Mr. Bradbury, who did see him, at 60, was an old, infirm creature, who walked from Julpigoree where there is comparative plenty, to Chilahati, a distance of some 20 miles, where there was scarcity; why he did it, or where he was going, is not known; he reached Chilahati ill, and was at once given relief; he lived there over a week receiving daily his quantum of rice and two pice, and then died apparently of old age and infirmities combined. The condition of the people of this district is at all times exceptionally good, and their wealth great, while, save in the matter of the purchase of a wife, their expenditure is small. They dress badly and live in poor houses; as a consequence they must accumulate wealth, and it is my impression, after much inquiry, that we have but a faint idea of their own private resources; and that it is these resources that have this year enabled them to stand loss of crop where it occurred, and continued exportation, so much better than other people could do. The health of the people is remarkably good; fever and outbreaks of cholera and small-pox being less common this year than is usual. This is, perhaps, the more singular, as the mango and jack-fruit crop is unusually large.

The condition of the people in the north of the district is good, and needs no special notice. The Meches in the Dooars are now in better circumstances; about 99 maunds of clean rice, and 1,300 maunds of dhan, have been sent up to them from Meekligunge, and advances are being freely made to such of them as are of comparatively settled habits as cultivators: there is now no fear of their suffering from want of food.

Government Rice.—The 39,000 maunds of rice received at Titilyah were greatly damaged in transit, owing to insufficient covering to the carts; the bags also contained short measure.

I find that the Government rice is not generally of such good quality as that we purchased at Goalundo for the Cooch Behar State, and that short weight is more common among the bags of the former than of the latter. I saw a bag weighed yesterday in which the actual found weight was 1 maund 20 seers, against its assumed weight of 2 maunds or $\frac{1}{4}$ short, and it was one of many, all looking equally empty.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Our relief works, though they have answered well as a means of giving relief to the people, have not been as successful in the actual matter of work done as they might have been. This has been owing to the want of proper supervision and staff. Major Thorold, R.E., having been placed in charge of these works, and the staff being strengthened, I trust that we shall now show a better return for the money expended.

All works undertaken are of practical utility, and have been so at the express desire of the people themselves.

There has been a decrease this last week in the numbers who go to our works, notably at the Chenti tank and Doras bund. This is accounted for by the people as being due to the extension of the State advances of rice to classes of cultivators at first omitted, having of late thrown so much rice into the houses of the people that many who before worked, now turn all their attention to their fields, which, as hymanti transplanting has commenced, call for much labor.

The following table gives a list of works in hand, and numbers employed on them on latest date, up to 14th June :—

Month and date.	Name of works.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
14th June 1874 ...	Repairs of road from Boda to Julpi-goree.	39	.....	.....	39
14th " ...	Tank work in Boda Sudder Station	621	32	13	666
3rd " ...	Repairs of road from Boda to Debi-gunge.	12	1	.....	13
8th " ...	Repairs of road from Chilahati to Boda.	330	2	1	363
14th " ...	Tank work at Chilahati	27	.....	2	29
13th " ...	Road from Sankwa to Saldanga ...	15	.....	2	17
9th " ...	Kaigila tank	30	.....	53	83
13th " ...	Saldanga road	82	43	52	177
14th " ...	Tangun bund	211	.....	31	242
12th " ...	Juggernath hat tank	188	179	111	478
11th " ...	Nijgird bund	88	110	122	320
14th " ...	Aminadanga bund	265	97	146	508
12th " ...	Talgazi bund	35	56	29	120
13th " ...	Sonahar bund	135	4	38	177
18th " ...	Chenti tank	29	17	.....	46
9th " ...	Dookene bridge	12	.....	5	17
12th " ...	Dooras bund	17	.....	2	19
13th " ...	Malkadaha and Sonahar road ...	313	.....	.....	313
12th " ...	Road from Malkadaha to Kaloo hat	30	.....	13	43
13th " ...	Earthwork at Huldecbari ...	72	.....	.....	72
10th " ...	Joyanaran's drain	29	.....	.....	29
	Total ...	2,580	541	620	3,741

Export and Import.—Export in the north of the district still goes on, but not to the former extent.

In the south the opening of sales by Dinagepore and Rungpore near our border has proved of material assistance to us, and has checked the export which still went on in those parts. It is due to this and to the store of rice we hold and open to the people, and the promises of coming crops, that prices are becoming easier in the extreme south, and that rice can be got at 9 seers where lately it was selling at 7.

One of the most peculiar anomalies of our present position is that, although we sell so much cheaper at our golas, still such rice as is exposed for sale in the hats at higher rates always finds purchasers.

For instance, one day last week at Sonahar I bought in the Juggernath hat one rupee of rice and got 7½ seers: within a stone's throw rice was selling at our gola at 10½ seers per rupee for good common rice, and 13 seers per rupee for rice largely mixed with dhans; it was selling to all comers, still the small quantity of rice in the hat was at 7½ seers, and at that high rate found purchasers, and those chiefly of the lower classes.

A small quantity of dhan is being imported from the north to south of the district. It is however very small, and only a few do this for their own private consumption.

D.—TRANSPORT.

Of the 39,000 maunds of rice which were sent from Purneah to Titalyah, 39,319 maunds had been received on the 14th current, and 33,357 and 20 seers sent on to their respective golas.

No difficulty was found in getting carriage; the transport superintendent in this district using some 4,000 carts for this purpose.

Of the 19,604 maunds bought at Goalundo for the State of Cooch Behar, 14,900 maunds have been landed at Ghoramarah and sent on to the golas.

Of the 10,000 maunds to be received from the Northern State Railway, 5,000 maunds have been received and sent on to golas.

The 14,000 maunds purchased by Mr. Bradbury has all been received and stored. Carriage for all this has been easily obtained on the spot.

Table showing the Gola Return for South Boda up to 14th June 1874.

No.	Name of Gola.	Receipts.	Charitable relief.	Sales to public.	Sales on work.	Gifts to tenants.	Loans to tenants.	Total expenditure.	Stock in hand.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1	Chilahati	2,002 20 8	.....	81 16 2½	54 14 13½	0 0 0	131 0 0	272 31 0*	1,799 35 8
2	Debigunge	7,539 12 8	10 20 0	325 10 4	178 0 0	7 20 0	1,035 20 0	1,556 30 4	5,982 22 4
3	Malkadah... ..	4,199 36 6	8 0 0	127 38 0	179 17 9	10 0 0	1,492 0 0	1,817 15 0	2,382 21 6
4	Sonahar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3,066 25 15
5	Huldechari	986 37 0	.....	.....	32 18 13	.....	.....	32 18 13	954 18 8
6	Darasbund... ..	3 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 16 0
7	Sankowah	1,700 34 8	.....	59 14 0	81 16 8	.....	.....	140 30 8	1,590 4 0
8	Magoorah	2,527 10 8	19 27 12	11 5 8	20 36 8	.....	.....	57 39 12	2,469 20 12
9	Boda Sudder station ...	3,372 18 0	.....	53 39 8	144 16 8	0 12 0	.....	196 28 0	3,173 30 0
10	Saldanga	413 25 8	.....	.....	43 6 8	.....	.....	43 6 8	370 19 0
11	Hazradanga	22 0 0	8 0 0	11 35 8	.....	.....	.....	19 35 8	2 4 8
12	Rajnaghur	2,447 0 0	1 0 0	0 35 0	.....	.....	.....	1 35 0	2,445 5 0
	Total	25,215 16 14	47 7 12	671 33 14½	740 6 10½	23 32 0	2,658 20 0	4,041 20 5	24,140 22 8

Table showing the Government Gola Return up to 14th June 1874.

	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Mynagoree	1,502 23 0	.....	669 5 0	.....	.....	80 0 0	749 5 0	753 18 0
Jorepackree	2,000 0 0	.....	6 24 8	1 22 8	.....	.....	2 7 0	1,997 33 0
Sunnaseekatta	4,010 5 0	0 28 4	6 5 0	.....	.....	.....	6 33 4	4,003 11 12
Julpigoree	7,583 0 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	7,559 0 0
Bhojunpore	1,338 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,338 0 0
Ambaree	3,230 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,230 0 0
Silligoree	1,477 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,477 0 0
Titalyah	1,999 19 14	0 20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 20 0	1,998 39 14
Total	23,140 7 14	1 8 4	690 8½ 8	1 22 8	.....	80 0 0	782 25 4	22,357 22 10

* The return for Sonahar for the 8th is missing or has not been received, therefore the figures for all the columns except the last cannot be given.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

This branch has hitherto been managed by Mr. Bradbury, c.s., and the result, as far as we have received reports up to 14th June, is shown on the margin.

Through Mr. Bradbury 14 maunds 20 seers were distributed, and by the committee at Sunnaseekatta 1 maund 24 seers 4 chittacks.

As more officers have been given to the district for relief work, and Mr. Bradbury has ample to look after in the advances to cultivators and others, the supervision of the committees has been made over to Mr. Clark and Mr. Jones, each of whom has his own circle.

The committee in Chilahati did not or would not work. I believe they considered that the aged female relatives of members of the committees were the most deserving of charitable relief, and thought that charity should begin and stop at home. Relief of this nature is therefore for the present being supervised by the zemindary amlah. The other committees seem to take an interest in their work, and rightly to determine who should and who should not get relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief loans to ryots			
Laborers' wages	4,400	0	0
Charitable relief	.....	
Transport	3,041	0	0
Purchase of grain			
Miscellaneous	1,071	3	4
Total	8,512	3	4

Rains.—The rains, which were somewhat late this year, are now falling most favorably. That we had less early rain than usual was very fortunate for the rice in course of transport, and for tanks in course of excavation.

W. A. NEDHAM,
Asst. Commr., for Deputy Commr.

RECOVERY OF ADVANCES MADE TO CULTIVATORS UNDER THE ROAD CESS ACT.

No. 4175—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 29th June 1874.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration your sugges-

* *Extract paragraph 8 of a letter from the Commissioner of Burdwan, to the Magistrate-Collector of Bankoora.*

PARA. 6.—It is obviously for the interest of the zemindar to interpose and take an advance to help his ryots, instead of allowing the ryots to borrow direct from Government. If it comes to such a pass that advances are to be made direct to the ryots, it seems to me that the Government, for its own protection, and in order to recover its advances, must be asked to apply the process of attachment provided in sections 10 and 23 of the Road Cess Act (Act X (B.C.) of 1871), and it is for the zemindars to consider what the effect of that procedure would be on their position. You will understand that the law at present does not permit this procedure, but I shall at once point out to Government the facility which exists for applying these sections of the Act if zemindars fail to take advantage of the benevolent offers of Government to aid their ryots.

tion* that if necessary the legislature should apply certain sections of the Road Cess Act to the recovery of advances made direct to ryots for their subsistence during the present season of scarcity.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is not certain that a sufficient case has yet been made out for moving the legislature in the matter; he would prefer that the zemindars and other superior holders should have full opportunity to fulfil the duties of their position, even though those duties may not be enforced by special enactment.

It may be well, however, to review what has passed on the subject of making advances of money or grain to destitute ryots through or on the security of their landlords.

3. After His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Behar, the Government of India expressed† their expectation that zemindars would "either make advances to such cultivators from their own funds, or accept with alacrity the assistance offered by Government for this purpose," and it was added that "if these advances should not be realized, and difficulty is found with regard to the security for advances made directly to cultivators, His Excellency is ready to consider whether some legislative provision to the effect that their landlord shall stand security for the repayment, is necessary."

4. Since these orders were issued, the following concessions have been made to zemindars who take advances for the purpose of helping their ryots.

† Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department letter No. 604, dated 16th December 1874.

§ Government letter No. 155, dated 16th January.

|| Resolution No. 403, dated 3rd February.

¶ Government letter No. 3966—S.R., dated the 18th June 1874.

The time for the repayment of such advances was extended‡ to the 31st December 1875; authority was given§ to Collectors to postpone the collection of land revenue instalments from zemindars who distinguish themselves by helping their ryots; the stamp duty on deeds for the repayment of such advances was remitted; the word *zemindar* was made|| to include putneedars, jotedars, and other superior holders having a permanent interest in the land; and lastly, now that all advances for the help of zemindars or ryots are made in grain, the Lieutenant-Governor has authorised¶ the adoption of a cheaper rate of repayment in the case of advances made on the security of zemindars, so as to cover the cost and possible risks of recovery.

5. It will be seen that the Government wishes to enlist the aid of zemindars in this matter, and has made valuable concessions to secure their assistance. At the same time it has been decided that "if in any village it was found absolutely impossible to work through the zemindars to save the people alive, Government must undertake the work, trusting to recover the amount by

* No. 48, dated 25th April, circulated to all distressed districts.

legislation or otherwise." And in the Mudhoobunnee orders* it was said that "advances to ryots must, wherever possible, be made through, and on the responsibility of, the zemindars. * * * * * Meanwhile arrangements for making the advances should go on."

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that in many parts of the Patna and the Bhagulpore divisions, in the Dinagepore district, and in

parts of Rungpore, the zemindars are doing their duty in a praiseworthy manner, and are either spontaneously making advances themselves, or are giving security for the repayment of advances made direct to their tenants. His Honor hopes that the same course will be followed by the larger zemindars in all districts throughout Bengal, wherever and whenever necessity may arise; and he is aware that in the case of very petty estates, in which shareholders are numerous, it may be almost impracticable for any one owner to come forward with security.

7. Upon the whole, then, the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that there is at present any need for special legislation, inasmuch as the zemindars are already doing their duty in this matter. If at any time it were found that the majority of zemindars in any district abstained from helping the Government in its measures for saving the lives of their tenants, and if it became necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to propose any special legislation, he would consider your suggestion that the forms and the machinery of Sections 10 and 23, Road Cess Act, be applied to the case of realising advances of money or grain made to ryots for their support during the present scarcity. But he, as already observed, is sanguine that the good sense and humanity of the zemindars themselves will obviate the need of raising such questions.

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**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 27TH JUNE 1874.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAIRA.	GREAT MILLET— CHOLUH, JOWAR.	LESSER MILLET— RAGGI OR MAHINDRA AND CHENNAI.
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							

INGAL.

• Districts.

[illegible]

Districts.

[illegible]

Eastern Districts.

[illegible]

Return not received.

Return for week ending 20th June received after publication of last Gazette.

Agricultural labor is not generally paid in cash, labor is exchanged for labor; the wages here shown are of common laborers.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 14 seers, barley from 20 to 21 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 12 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16-4 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 17 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 12 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 13-8 seers from 12 to 14 seers. Bar milled.

Mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th June 1874.

OLAHs.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.															DISTRICT
OF INDIAN-ORER.		GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.													
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.											
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.											
...	...	15 8	15 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	6 0	6 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	12 to 20	12 to 15	...	Bengal										
8 0	35 0	13 4	13 12	23 0	480 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 12	4 0	4 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	Bankoora.										
...	...	13 0	13 0	21 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	8 5	...	Deerbhoom.										
...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	Midnapore.										
...	...	13 0 and 13 8	13 0 and 13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	...	Hooghly.										
...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Howrah.										
Central																														
12 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
...	...	13 12	13 5	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	11 0	11 to 16	...	24-Pergunn										
...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 10 1/2	6 0	5 0	...	6 0	5 0	...	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 12 0	...	Nudda.										
...	...	13 8	13 8	21 0	128 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 2	8 0	7 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 to 15	8 to 12	...	Jessore.											
...	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	7 4	9 0	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 to 10	...	Moorshedai										
...	...	12 0	12 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 0	4 0	...	5 0	4 0	...	7 8 to 8 0	5 to 10	...	Dinapore										
16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	4 12	5 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Maldah.										
...	...	14 4 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 4	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	6 8 1/2	6 8 1/2	...	2 8 to 3 12	3 12	...	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	...	11 0 to 12 0	4 8 to 7 0	...	Rajshahye										
...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	5 8	5 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	...	Rungpora.										
...	...	12 0	12 0	16 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.	
...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 6	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	...	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	...	7 8 to 10	7 0 to 8 0	...	Pubna.										
...	Darjeeling.										
...	Julpigoree										
...	Cooch Beh										
Eastern																														
...	...	13 8	14 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 to 7	4 to 6	...	7 to 20	10 to 20	...	Dacca.										
...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	8 to 12	10 to 12	...	Fureedpor							
...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 to 14	8 to 15	...	Backergu										
...	...	12 8	13 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	7 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 to 20	10 to 15	...	Mymensi							
...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet.	
...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagor	
...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	Noakholl										
...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	6 0	5 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 to 15	8 to 15	...	Tipperah							
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 3	6 3	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagor				
...	...	10 6	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tip

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 11 to 12 seers, and gram from 1 per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 11-6 seers, per rupee.

K Prices easier in the sub-division of Bhowniganunge.

L In the interior price of wheat ranges from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 6 to 8 seers, common rice from 7 to 12 seers, and gram from 8 to 9 seers, per rupee.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 22-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 12 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers, new and from 13 to 14 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, common rice from 10-12 to 15 seers, and gram from 14 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Prices in the interior range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, best rice from 10 to 12 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers, and gram from 20 to 30 seers, and 1

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the underme

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																													
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR AND CR.											
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
...	17 0	17 0	24 0	20 12	20 8	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 4	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	10 0	8 12	16 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d	14 8	15 0	20 0	18 4	19 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 12	11 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	18 8	18 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	17 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	13 8	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	19 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	33 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 7	15 2	17 8	21 0	19 9	31 5	8 4	8 4	12 6	12 7	11 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 8	14 8	20 3	18 15	18 15	31 9	10 1	10 1	15 2	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	26 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	10 0	10 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pergunnahs	11 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 14 0	9 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	26 0 to 30 0	9 0 to 9 0	9 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 11 0	10 8 to 10 8	16 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 40 0
ISSA.
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...	11 13	11 13	14 7	21 0	10 11	21 0	26 4	23 10	31 8
...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0
MAGPORE.
at Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ney.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
agh	10 8	10 8	16 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ga	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
mt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
in	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return for week ending 20th June received after publication of last Gazette.
 Return not received.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-4 to 13-10 seers, barley from 16-4 to 17-4 seers, best rice from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 10-8 seers, maize 15 seers, and gram from 15-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley from 17 to 19 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice from 10 to 14 seers, bulrush millet 14 maize 15 seers, and gram from 17 to 19 seers, per rupee.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 16 seers, barley from 13 to 20-8 seers, best rice from 7 to 13 seers, common rice from 8-12 to 14 seers from 11 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 19 seers, per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

of Bengal on the 27th June 1874.—(Continued.)

OF 80 TOLAHS.														AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICT.											
INDIAN- MEN.		GRAM.				FIRE-WOOD.				SALT.				ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			STYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.																	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.															
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.															
34	8	21	8	21	0	34	8	...	150	0	7	8	7	8	8	0	{ 3 0 to 4 0 }	{ 3 0 to 4 0 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 0 to 7 8 }	...	Patna.											
12	...	14	0	13	0	22	0	160	0	160	0	...	0	6	2	7	0	{ 2 6 2 to 3 12 3 }	{ 2 6 2 to 3 12 3 }	...	{ 2 8 to 4 0 }	{ 2 8 to 4 0 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	Gya.										
28	0	18	8	18	8	30	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	7	7	8	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.				
30	0	15	0	15	0	23	0	130	0	...	0	0	6	0	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirhoot.				
22	0	18	0	18	0	25	0	160	0	160	0	...	7	4	7	0	7	4	{ 2 8 2 to 3 12 3 }	{ 2 8 2 to 3 12 3 }	...	{ 4 0 to 4 8 }	{ 4 0 to 4 8 }	...	{ 5 10 to 10 0 }	{ 5 0 to 10 0 }	...	Sarun.									
38	0	16	0	14	0	26	0	...	...	...	5	12	5	8	6	12	3	12	2	13	...	4	0	4	0	...	{ 5 12 to 6 0 }	{ 5 0 to 6 0 }	...	Chumparun.				
29	4	18	3	17	8	28	3	147	0	147	0	...	7	8	7	3	7	3	3	0	3	0	...	3	0	3	0	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	...	Monghyr.					
30	5	17	0	17	0	26	14	176	12	176	12	164	2	7	7	9	8	3	{ 1 11 to 3 12 }	{ 3 12 to 4 0 }	...	4	to 5	4	0	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 10 to 8 0 }	...	Bhagulpore.							
...	13	8	13	8	23	0	100	0	160	0	160	0	6	12	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	to 8	7	to 11	...	...	...	Purneah.
30	0	13	0	12	8	20	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Perga
ORISSA.																																					
...	25	9	25	9	26	4	200	0	200	0	10	10	10	10	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.*
...	22	5	21	0	24	15	100	0	100	0	100	0	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	11	0	11	0	10	0	280	0	280	0	7	8	7	8	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.*
CHOTA NAGP																																					
South-West Fr. Agency.																																					
...	20	4	13	0	13	0	17	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	6	0	6	0	6	8	1	0	4	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	8	0	...	Hazareebagh			
1	0	20	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	160	0	160	0	...	5	4	5	4	5	8	2	8	2	...	3	to 5	3	to 5	...	5	to 12	{ 5 10 to 9 0 }	...	Lohardugga.			
...	Singbhoom.				
1	0	75	0	11	0	11	0	19	0	280	0	280	0	280	0	6	12	6	12	7	0	3	12	3	12	...	3	0	3	0	...	9	6	9	6	...	Manbhoom.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 16 seers, barley from 15 to 19 seers, best rice from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 millet from 17 to 18 seers, maize from 14 to 18 seers, and gram from 13-12 to 10-8 seers, per rupee.
X In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 7 to 18 seers, common rice from 8 to 15 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 17 seers, maize from 10 and gram from 12 to 17 seers, per rupee.
Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 13 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 16 seers, from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seer

Published for general information,

L. C. ABBOTT,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th June 1874. Y

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUDDHAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 29th* June 1874	6.75	Over five inches of rainfall at Raneeunge, four at Bood-bood, three at Cutwa, nearly two at Culna, and three at Jehanabad. The prospects of the crops are most favorable. Cholera abated. Fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 27th " "	6.27	Rain all over the district; very heavy on the 24th June. Agricultural operations going on well. The weather is as favorable as possible for the rice crop. Aous or early rice being planted out. A few cases of small-pox reported; cholera rather bad in some parts.
	3 Beerbhoom, 27th " "	5.73	Cool, with frequent rain. Prospects of crops excellent; some local damage from floods. Export of week ending 20th June, 1,471½ maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices nearly stationary, with downward tendency.
	4 Midnapore, 27th " "	2	Over four inches of rain has fallen in the north, and less than an inch in the south; on the whole a desirable distribution. In the north the fall has been sufficient to allow the crops sown broadcast to be ploughed as usual and also transplantation to be made. In the centre of the district the fall has been scarcely sufficient for this. On the whole, the week has been a very favorable one. Prices, however, still manifest a slight tendency to rise. Cholera has almost disappeared.
	6 Hooghly, 27th " "	1.51	Cloudy throughout, with light showers of rain. Wind from south and south-east. Rice sowing nearly complete. The rain has been ample, and the crops are promising. Heavy showers on the night of the 28th instant since reported.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah 27th " "	.59	There was more or less rain throughout the district. Weather sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear. Wind from south and east varying. The rain during the week has done good. The amun or late rice seedlings are thriving. The late rice (broadcast) and jute have been sown and are doing well. Lands are being ploughed for transplanting the late rice. Sugarcane plants look healthy. More rain is required at Juggutbullupore, where it has been scanty.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 29th† June 1874.	0.47	Warm and showery. There has been heavy rain in the Diamond Harbour and Barrackpore Sub-divisions, and in smaller quantities throughout the district during the week. The aous or early rice and jute are doing well, and the prospects of the amun or late rice are very favorable. Fever decreasing at Barrackpore. Public health in other sub-divisions good.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	7 Naddea, 27th June 1874	4.96	Cool and damp. The weather has been as favorable as possible to the crops. In some parts of the district small crops of some inferior sorts of grain will be reaped in a few days. The earliest of the aous or early rice is in ear. Prices are nearly stationary.
	8 Jessore, 27th " "	1.83	Cloudy and close for the most part, with more or less rain throughout the week, including one or two heavy down-pours in various places. The crops are looking and promising well.
	9 Moorshedabad, 27th " "	2.67	There has been copious rainfall throughout the district during the week—2.67 at head-quarters, 8.20 at Lullbaugh, 5.06 at Jungipore, and 3.06 at Rampore Haut. As before, the crops are in very promising condition, and there is every prospect of an excellent harvest of aous or early rice if no floods occur. Prices have fallen in the principal bazars, particularly at Jungipore, where rice has recently been received from Eastern Bengal. The health of the district is improving.
	10 Dinagepore, 26th " "	3.6	Rain throughout the district nearly every day more or less. The bhadoi or early crop continues in a most flourishing condition. Jute and sugarcane promise excellent crops. Ploughing for hymunti or winter rice crop everywhere proceeding with vigour.
	11 Malidah, 27th " "	3.09	Cloudy and rainy. The bhadoi or early crops looking very well; half of the shama (grass-seed) and jali rice (very early bhadoi), which is sown in small quantities, has been cut in Nowabgunge and Kalleachack. Hymunti or winter crop cultivation is going on. Coarse rice at twelve seers per rupoe. Total rainfall from 1st January to 27th June, 16.20.

* Telegram of the 29th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 29th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, 26th June 1874	1.75	There has been much rain all over the district during the week. The rice crops are growing luxuriantly, but in parts of the Mandah, the excessive rain has made the soil so soft as to render weeding difficult. In the Nattore quarters the young amun or late rice plants on the lowest lands have been submerged, and those lands will have to be re-sown. Indigo has benefited much by the rain. Indian-corn and kowni (millet) are thriving, except in Nattore and one or two other places. Prices have fallen in some instances considerably. Public health good.
	13 Itungpore, 26th " "	6.83	Rain general and weather cool. Crops everywhere in good order. Late rice being transplanted. Jute prospect good. A further fall of 2.12 inches of rain telegraphed on the 29th instant.
	14 Bogra, 27th " "	4.52	Seasonable. The weather continues very seasonable; a bumper aous or late rice crop seems certain, and the people admit there has not been such good aous or early rice for twenty years. Ploughing and sowing the amun or late rice is going on briskly, for which the late weather is very propitious.
	15 Pubna	.....	Return not received.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 26th " "	4.25	Almost incessant rain, though not many heavy showers. In the hills, the Indian-corn promises a good crop; it has begun to ripen, and is being eaten by people on the low lands. The other crops are all doing well; the potatoes are much finer than last year, and more abundant. In the plains, kowni (millet) is mostly gathered in; the yield has been unusually large. Jamira and bhadoi or early paddy are progressing very favorably, and so is the young winter crop.
	17 Julpigoree, 26th " "	6.27	Most favorable rains; and promise of jute, bhadoi or early rice, and sugarcane, all that could be desired. Hymunti or winter rice transplanting going on under very favorable conditions.
	Cooch Behar, 25th " "	6.60	Cloudy, with a good deal of rain. State and prospects of crops satisfactory. Up to the present time the weather has been very favorable for the amun or late rice crop. Only the very low grounds have been planted out as yet.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 29th* June 1874	1.64	Seasonable weather. State of crops excellent—could not well be better.
	19 Fureedpore, 27th " "	1.71	Rain almost every day during the week, with alternate sunshine. The prospects of the next harvest continue very promising, and the rise of the rivers gradual. Only at Fureedpore and Goalundo has the price of coarse rice fallen. It has risen at Bhanga, Gopalgunge, and Madareepore, owing to importations being limited.
	20 Backergunge, 25th " "	5.21	Rainy and pretty cool. State and prospects of crops good.
	21 Mymensingh, 26th June 1874.	3.80	Weather showery, rain falling almost every day, but not in large quantities. There has been sufficient rain for the aous or early rice, but more is still wanted for the amun or late rice sowings. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Some of the early aous (juti) rice has come into the markets in the west of the district. Health of the district good.
	22 Sylhet, 23rd June 1874	3.52	Showery, but very close. Prospects of crops good; more rain would do good. Rice fell on the 21st instant at the Sudder Bazar. About 3,500 maunds of rice, and 12,000 maunds of paddy exported. A few cases of cholera still reported; otherwise the district is healthy.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, 25th " "	5.71	Heavy rain nearly every day. Fine and hot intervals, with high wind. From Cox's Bazar 13.21 inches of rain reported up to 23rd instant. The weather continues most favorable to the early rice crop. Transplanting going on actively. Cholera disappearing.
	24 Noakholly, 25th " "	9.26	Rainy. The rain has benefited the aous or early rice, which is doing well. The sowing of the amun or late rice is progressing favorably.
	25 Tipperah, 26th " "	3.19	Rainy, but not as heavy as usual at this time of the year; heavier showers wanted. The weather has been characterized chiefly by light showers alternately with sunshine. Prospects of the early and late rice crops are still excellent. A little more heavy rain is, however, wanted just now.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 23rd June 1874.	4.2	Heavy rain on the 22nd instant, accompanied with squalls. The hill people are still sowing paddy in their jooms. Indian-corn has begun to ripen here and there in small quantities. The prospects of the crops are on the whole good.
	Hill Tipperah, 24th June 1874.	2.41	No continued rain at present, but almost daily showers. Seasonable. Crops looking well and promising. Nothing particular to report.

* Telegram of the 29th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
(27	Panna, 29th* June 1874	4.51	Weather all that could be desired for the young crops so far, but now a few days of sunshine is wanted to enable the cultivators to weed their fields. Health of the district generally good.
28	Gya, 27th	3.09	Very wet weather; heavy rain throughout the district during Thursday and Friday. Prospects good. Sunshine required. Health good.
29	Shahabad, 27th " "	5.41	Heavy rain in the Arrah and Buxar Sub-divisions; less rain in the Sasseram and Bhuboah Sub-divisions. Ploughing and sowing going on wherever possible. Early sowings have already germinated. In the Rhotas and Sasseram pergunnahs, owing to a want of sufficient rain, seed is reported as not yet sown. Small-pox considerably decreased. Cattle disease has shown itself in Rhotas, but not in a severe epidemic form.
30	Tirhoot, 27th	2.37	Weather sultry and rainy, east wind prevailing. In Seetamurhee Sub-division 2.31 inches of rain fell during the week; weather favorable for crops on the ground. Prospects fair. Public health good; mortality less than in ordinary years. General complaint of want of straw for cattle, but cattle still in fair condition. In Mudhubunnee Sub-division 2.99 inches of rain fell during the week; young paddy and bhadoi or early crops are reported everywhere to be in a most favorable condition; transplanting has commenced in many places. No more rain is required at present. In Durbhunga Sub-division 1.05 inches fell during the week; three-fourths of the bhadoi or early crops have been sown and the remainder is being sown; a large portion of that sown has already germinated and looks very promising; something less than half of the other crops has been sown and sowings are general. The paddy sown broadcast in the lowest lands was submerged in early portion of the week. Prospects of crops are at present cheering. In Hajepore Sub-division 3.65 inches of rain fell during the week. The crops are looking remarkably well, and the rain has given every facility for sowing and ploughing. No report has been received from Tajpore. The rain was general throughout the district, and has been of great benefit to the paddy and other bhadoi or early sowings which are now being pushed on briskly. The seed sown germinated freely. Transplanting of paddy is going on. Public health good. The prices of food-grains appear to have a tendency to fall.
31	Sarun, 27th	5.34	Weather rainy and seasonable; east wind prevailing. The rain has been general. Agricultural operations progressing, and are being carried on under most favorable circumstances. Sugarcane is doing well. Indigo appears more promising. The ryots are engaged in preparing their lands for the next sowings. The bhadoi (early), and aghanee (late), crops are being sown. Early shama (grass-seed), tangni, and murwa (millets), kodo and Indian-corn are coming up very well in some places. Weeding has commenced. The timely showers of rain have given hope to the people. Prices steady.
32	Chumparun, 26th June 1874.	6.49	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops continue very favorable; the early paddy, maize, &c., are coming up well. Health of district good.
(33	Monghyr, 27th June 1874	4.10	Frequent and heavy rain. Favorable prospects for bhadoi or early crops; favorable sowing season for the rice. A few dry days are now wanted.
34	Bhagulpore, 29th* " "	2.99	Over five inches of rain at Bunka, and three at Soopool. A week's fine weather is very desirable for the Indian-corn. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on briskly. Standing crops first-class. Prospects could not be better. General health very good.
35	Purneah, 27th	2.10	Very squally, strong east wind; rain more or less every day. Prospects excellent. The early jamera rice is being cut. The bhadoi or early rice is coming into ear; transplanting of the late rice is going on well except in Arrareah and Kishengunge, where there has this week been too much rain. Kowni and cheena (millets) have been cut and given a good yield. Indian-corn extensively sown in Dhurmpore, coming in by relays.
(36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 27th June 1874.	3.77	Deoghur and Rajmelal cloudy, with showers; Dumka and Godda, good showers of rain. Ploughing and sowing are everywhere going on. The prospects of the crops continue good. Rain all over the district. Bhadoi or early crops most promising everywhere. Public health generally good.
ORISSA.			
(37	Cuttack, 29th* June 1874	3.35	Very little rain in the interior; this break after heavy rains of last week is good, enabling sowings to go on and young crops to recover from excessive rain. Prospects everywhere excellent. Prices slightly risen. Health good.
38	Pooree, 25th	2.23	There has been general and good rain, and the weather is yet cloudy. The rivers have risen. Cotton has been nearly completely gathered with a fair outturn. Mangoes are over. Cultivation has been greatly benefited by the rain which has been generally good during the last two weeks. Sowing operations are proceeding well on high lands. As soon as the rain water left on low lands subsides, sowings thereon will begin. Sugarcane doing well. Purchases of rice for export have ceased. Prices stationary. Public health good. A sluice in Chowbin-kood has been thrown down by the flood, and the land commanded by it inundated; but no extensive damage has yet occurred.
39	Balasore, 26th " "	2.04	Showery. Present prospects promising in every way. The weather during the week has been very propitious; sunshine having alternated with showers. Sowings are nearly completed, and the young crop is thriving.

Telegrams of the 29th June, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, 26th June 1874.	1.76	Rain during the earlier part of the week in showers, but during the last two days it has been heavy and continuous. From the north, <i>i.e.</i> , Pergunnah Kharkdiha, are heard grumbings about too much rain, but the experience of the rest of the district is different. About the Grand Trunk Road to the south-east, head-quarters, and the west there has been much rain, mixed with sunshine. The crops are coming forward splendidly. People are applying freely for advances in the north for seed. Rice advances for food are given, and seed is obtained by barter at cheaper rates than the mahajuns give in loan. The condition of the district at present is extremely hopeful.
41	Lohardugga, 27th June 1874.	.86	Light rain, with intervals of sunshine; quite seasonable. The prospects at present are most favorable both in Chota Nagpore Proper and in Palamow. Sowing has been carried on actively, and the young crops are growing up vigorously, and will be able to stand out well against heavy rain when it comes. In the interior prices have fallen considerably. General health good. Small-pox subsiding.
42	Singbhoom, 26th June 1874.	0.26	Cool and cloudy. A dry week, but heavy clouds about again. Crops looking superb. Prospects good. Cattle disease reported from parts of the district. General health excellent.
43	Manbhoom, 27th June 1874.	0.63	Showery and cool. Rain has fallen very generally over the whole district, but in slight showers only, which is just what is wanted. At present all the crops on the ground are doing particularly well; in fact, as stated last week, they could not promise better. Cholera and small-pox are still reported from several parts of the district; but the number of deaths is not large.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th June 1874.L. C. ABBOTT,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

1948

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 7th to 13th June 1874.	Rain from 14th to 20th June 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.95	4.80	10.98	20th June.	
		Cutwa ...	0.80	2.47	18.15	ditto.	
		Culina ...	0.07	1.42	15.31	ditto.	
		Rood-boud ...	1.06	6.29	10.44	ditto.	
		Raneegunge ...	0.25	3.28	11.34	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	1.37	1.80	14.02	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	0.85	3.23	13.95	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	1.48	2.65	14.48	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	0.35	1.59	9.28	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	1.60	2.30	16.34	ditto.	
		Gurbeta ...	0.22	4.89	15.47	ditto.	
		Contai ...	3.22	3.45	19.37	ditto.	
	Hooghly	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	3.53	3.77	20.14	ditto.	
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office...					
	Howrah	Hooghly ...	1.00	0.55	12.63	ditto.	
		Seraimpore ...	0.32	0.70	11.27	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	5.00	5.60	20.45	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	3.80	1.68	16.05	ditto.	
		Alipore ...	0.99	1.81	18.47	ditto.	
		{ Dispensary ...	1.04	1.87	13.02	ditto.	
		{ Jail ...	0.74	1.22	9.66	ditto.	
		Busseerhat ...	0.20	0.71	12.60	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.69	3.26	10.73	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	1.22	3.15	11.98	ditto.	
		Satkhira ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	7.39	6th June.	
		Barrackpore ...	0.33	0.48	10.62	20th June.	
	Nuddia	Dum-Dum ...	0.64	0.69	11.81	ditto.	
		Kislaughur ...	1.13	3.58	19.50	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	2.21	1.03	15.52	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	0.37	2.00	18.11	ditto.	
		Choomlangah ...	0.41	2.59	21.02	ditto.	
		Kooshien ...	1.10	1.28	20.01	ditto.	
	Jessoore	Ranaghat ...	1.45	2.38	17.31	ditto.	
		Jessoore ...	2.07	4.05	19.64	ditto.	
		Narail ...	2.57	1.71	17.71	ditto.	
		Khoolna ...	3.10	1.75	18.33	ditto.	
		Jhenidah ...	4.50	4.20	20.89	ditto.	
		Bagirhat ...	2.41	3.78	18.95	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad	Magoorah ...	0.33	1.69	19.34	ditto.	
		Berhampore ...	2.09	3.72	16.42	ditto.	
		Rainpore Haut ...	2.32	5.05	14.54	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad ...	1.48	4.11	14.53	ditto.	
		Jungipore ...	1.52	2.57	12.74	ditto.	
		Azingunge ...	0.51	4.30	12.54	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Lalgolla ...	2.45	1.93	14.84	ditto.	
		Dinagopore ...	3.54	4.23	19.42	ditto.	
		Maldah ...	0.80	2.92	13.11	ditto.	
		Bauleah ...	1.62	2.56	17.03	ditto.	
		Nattore ...	4.25	3.83	24.92	ditto.	
		Rungpore ...	0.35	7.87	33.20	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar.	Bhowanigunj ...	6.69	1.49	23.32	ditto.	
		Titalya ...	3.61	4.30	28.42	ditto.	
		Bogra ...	5.56	4.34	33.65	ditto.	
		Pubna ...	0.78	2.26	23.57	ditto.	
		Serajgunj ...	2.45	Not rec.	21.45	13th June.	
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	ditto	9.65	31st May.
	Julpigoree	{ Ho-pital ...	8.94	ditto	22.07	13th June.	
		Julpigoree ...	4.88	4.92	34.00	20th June	
		Budah ...	0.77	8.74	39.33	ditto.	
		Buza ...	11.92	12.01	47.62	ditto	
		{ Commissioner's Office..	13.86	11.84	61.10	ditto.	
		{ Civil Surgeon's " ...					
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	7.84	7.32	48.68	ditto.	
							From 12th April. Not rec. 31st May to 6th June.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 7th to 13th June 1874.	Rain from 14th to 20th June 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.53	2.80	25.77	20th June.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.41	3.24	26.68	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	1.04	4.22	28.21	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	1.11	1.72	23.92	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	2.57	3.44	32.29	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	0.65	1.19	21.53	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	0.77	5.41	28.38	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	1.51	6.14	18.54	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	0.37	2.64	11.66	ditto.	
		Patoankhally ...	3.48	10.11	25.69	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	9.65	28.38	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	3.98	2.78	31.95	ditto.	
		Jamulpore ...	7.98	0.97	23.40	ditto.	
		Atia ...	0.70	2.10	19.08	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	3.00	1.97	31.11	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	7.02	6.87	69.03	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	3.80	3.30	28.19	ditto.	
		... { Jail ...	4.03	3.33	30.58	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	2.31	10.95	26.39	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	0.57	7.93	31.37	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	1.15	2.65	30.19	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	1.14	2.88	24.94	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	3.15	Not rec.	27.65	13th June.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	1.04	ditto	24.63	20th June.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	1.04	4.17	7.49	ditto.	
		Behar ...	0.71	2.01	7.52	ditto.	
		Barh ...	2.06	1.08	7.04	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	4.40	5.90	12.10	ditto.	
	Gya	... { Cantonment ...	2.05	6.80	10.77	ditto.	
		Gya ...	2.37	1.11	6.92	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	3.61	3.15	12.42	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	2.25	1.57	5.71	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	1.04	2.17	6.97	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	7.13	1.68	11.77	ditto.	
		Sasceram ...	1.16	0.54	4.52	ditto	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
		Buxar ...	2.25	0.87	5.02	ditto.	
		Blubooah... ..	3.60	1.51	7.02	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozafferpore ...	1.67	3.07	8.46	ditto	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Durbhunga ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.25	16th May	Not rec. 19th to 25th April, and 3rd to 9th May.
		Hajeeppore ...	0.40	3.84	6.38	20th June...	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Mudhoobunnee ...	6.24	2.78	13.94	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Sarun	Sectamurhee ...	1.23	4.26	10.42	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Tajpore ...	2.52	4.72	10.97	ditto.	
		Chuprah ...	2.14	1.55	5.89	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Sewan ...	4.78	1.87	8.81	ditto.	
		Motiharee ...	2.22	4.60	10.42	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Bettiah ...	Not rec.	2.00	4.70	30th May	Not rec. 31st May to 13th June.
		Monghyr ...	7.02	3.22	14.00	20th June.	
		Bégoo Sarai ...	3.33	1.92	8.73	ditto.	
Jamooee ...		1.53	2.18	10.02	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	4.75	5.67	15.83	ditto.	
		Scoopool ...	7.37	3.15	16.96	ditto.	
		Muddehpooora ...	7.90	2.10	5.88	ditto	Not rec. 12th to 25th April and 10th to 16th and 24th to 30th May.
	Purneah	Banka ...	4.45	3.54	11.20	ditto.	
Sanborsa ...		5.05	3.63	15.60	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Purneah ...	1.10	4.59	15.20	ditto.		
	Kissengunge ...	3.82	6.85	22.30	ditto.		
	Arrareah ...	1.34	5.20	22.01	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	3.22	1.88	8.89	ditto.		
	Rajmehal ...	3.50	2.70	8.90	ditto.		
	Nya Doomka ...	0.45	3.10	8.82	ditto.		
	Godda ...	2.30	2.50	8.30	ditto	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 7th June to 13th June 1874.	Rain from 14th June to 20th June 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	2.20	12.00	22.68	20th June.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	1.55	11.96	22.76	ditto.	
		Jajpore ...	0.70	Not rec.	8.10	13th June.	
		Kendraparah ...	0.50	ditto	3.60	ditto.	
		Jugataingpore ...	1.40	ditto	4.75	ditto.	
	Pooree ...	False Point ...	0.85	2.70	9.16	20th June.	
		Pooree ...	0.77	9.48	12.40	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Khoordah ...	2.48	8.81	17.23	ditto.	
		Balasore ...	0.87	4.19	10.02	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	1.32	2.80	15.95	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	1.87	4.35	14.35	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	0.10	3.89	14.43	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahal ...	Chandbally ...	1.53	5.07	11.53	ditto.	
		Sambalpur ...	1.45	8.07	15.24	ditto	Not rec. 19th to 25th April.
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	Dispensary ...	3.29	2.19	13.22	ditto.	
		Pachumba ...	2.59	2.91	15.12	ditto.	
Loharduggah ...	Pachumba ...		3.15	3.82	16.28	ditto.	
		Ranchee ...	0.84	2.42	13.68	ditto.	
Singbhoim ...	Palamow ...		4.59	1.90	10.97	ditto.	
		Chybassa ...	3.13	2.31	14.73	ditto.	
Manbhoom ...	Purnia ...		1.99	1.65	12.78	ditto.	
		Govindpore ...	3.30	5.17	15.65	ditto	Not rec. 31st May to 6th June.
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Cachar ...	Cachar ...	Hylakandy ...	3.27	Not rec.	49.73	13th June.	
		Koyah ...	3.17	3.61	51.64	20th June.	
			2.17	Not rec.	40.41	13th June.	
Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	Dhoobree ...	2.56	4.19	38.51	20th June.	
			7.60	6.20	60.28	ditto.	
Kamroop ...	Gowhatty ...	Burpettah ...	0.81	2.35	45.70	ditto.	
			2.27	3.82	41.37	ditto.	
Durrung ...	Tezpor ...	Mungledye ...	0.85	Not rec.	28.82	13th June...	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
			0.98	ditto	28.10	ditto	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...		2.15	2.68	27.02	20th June.	
Sebsaugor ...	Sebsaugor ...	Golaghat ...	6.22	Not rec.	60.87	13th June.	
		Jorahaut ...	1.03	ditto	38.87	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	1.91	ditto	48.13	ditto.	
			3.95	ditto	56.60	ditto.	
Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ...	North Luckimpore ...	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.	
		Suddya ...	4.60	ditto	51.32	13th June.	
			Not rec.	ditto	47.61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting ...		1.41	ditto	16.40	13th June.	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	Jaowai ...	Not rec.	ditto	11.10	16th May.	
			ditto	ditto	21.50	ditto.	
		Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May.	
Garo Hills ...	Tura ...		6.94	4.58	32.53	20th June.	
		Benares ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.41	13th June.	
	Akyab ...		3.80	13.70	24.40	20th June.	

CALCUTTA,
The 27th June 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th June 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June 21st	10	29.615	29.633	80.0	83.1	76	S S W	...	...	O	
		16	29.518	29.536	82.6	82.5	63	S E	...	...	K	
	22nd	10	29.562	29.580	80.2	82.5	74	S by E	...	...	K	
		16	29.464	29.482	86.2	82.5	84	E S E	...	...	...
	23rd	10	29.496	29.514	88.2	82.5	77	S S E	...	...	C, K	
		16	29.386	29.404	86.8	82.0	79	S S W	...	0.06	...	
	24th	10	29.443	29.461	86.8	83.0	83	E by N	...	0.14	...	
		16	29.391	29.409	79.4	77.9	93	W by S	...	0.00	...	
	25th	10	29.398	29.416	85.2	80.2	79	S S W	...	0.19	K, CK	scuds.
		16	29.297	29.315	89.1	83.3	76	S	...	...	K, CK	
SALVOE ISLAND.	26th	10	29.348	29.366	85.7	81.5	83	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29.287	29.305	83.5	81.0	89	S W	...	...	...
	27th	10	29.470	29.488	80.0	77.5	88	S W	...	...	S	
		16	29.405	29.423	81.6	78.7	86	S W	...	0.08	...	
	21st	10	29.639	29.645	88	82	76	S	...	9.5	N	b, m
		16	29.548	29.554	89	84	80	S S E	11.7	...	N	m, scuds.
	22nd	10	29.583	29.580	88	84	83	S	3.1	...	N	b, v
		16	29.474	29.480	89	84	80	S S W	13.0	...	N	m, b, scuds.
	23rd	10	29.505	29.511	89	82	73	S W	7.6	...	N	m, u, b
		16	29.395	29.401	88	82	76	S W	5.9	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	24th	10	29.497	29.503	86	81	79	W	11.7	1.00	N	o, v, u
		16	29.425	29.431	84	81	87	W S W	2.1	0.10	N	d, o
	25th	10	29.431	29.437	86	81	79	W S W	25.7	0.30	N	v
		16	29.331	29.337	88	82	76	S W	19.1	...	N	v
	26th	10	29.365	29.371	85	82	87	W S W	15.6	0.20	N	d, o
		16	29.320	29.326	84	81	83	W S W	21.0	...	N	o, scuds.
	27th	10	29.508	29.512	85	79	75	S W	30.1	...	N	m, o
		16	29.441	29.447	84	79	79	W S W	33.4	...	N	
	21st	10	29.631	29.723	86	80	75	S	5.9	...	K	b, v
		16	29.512	29.604	86	84	91	S	12.1	...	C, K	b, v
MADRAS.	22nd	10	29.539	29.631	86	80	75	S E	7.2	0.10	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.482	29.574	84	80	83	S S E	10.1	...	K, KS	d, v
	23rd	10	29.527	29.620	81	79	91	E S E	8.8	...	N	d, g
		16	29.422	29.514	85	80	79	E S E	7.6	...	K, KS	v
	24th	10	29.477	29.569	83	79	83	E	9.9	1.20	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.384	29.476	84	80	83	S	13.4	0.10	K, KS	v
	25th	10	29.452	29.545	80	79	95	S S E	9.1	2.60	N	r, g
		16	29.389	29.482	79	78	95	S	11.2	0.20	N	d, p, g.
	26th	10	29.377	29.469	83	79	83	S S E	8.6	0.10	C, CK	b, v
		16	29.304	29.396	81	81	87	S S W	14.0	...	K, KS	v
CUTTACK.	27th	10	29.472	29.565	79	76	86	S E	13.9	0.30	C, KS	p
		16	29.492	29.585	80	77	86	S W	15.6	1.70	N	r, u.
	20th	10	29.750	29.786	90	74	44	W S W	15	...	...	c
		16	29.621	29.651	96	76	36	W S W	13	...	...	c
	21st	10	29.772	29.802	93	76	45	W S W	16	...	...	b, c.
		16	29.632	29.662	96	76	36	W S W	14	...	...	c
	22nd	10	29.752	29.782	89	75	49	W S W	12	0.03	...	c
		16	29.618	29.648	94	76	40	S W	10	...	...	c
	23rd	10	29.722	29.752	90	75	47	S W by W	15	0.04	...	e
		16	29.601	29.631	96	77	39	S W	15	...	...	c
ARAB.	24th	10	29.751	29.781	91	75	44	S W	17	...	...	c
		16	29.618	29.648	98	76	33	W S W	13	...	...	c
	25th	10	29.745	29.775	89	75	49	S W by W	12	0.01	...	cloudy.
		16	29.622	29.652	89	75	49	S S W	14	...	...	cloudy.
	26th	10	29.716	29.746	91	76	47	W by S	13	...	...	c
		16	29.602	29.632	94	75	39	S W by W	8	...	...	c
	21st	10	29.551	29.633	89	81	66	S S W	1.8	...	CK, C	
		16	29.449	29.530	90	81	66	W N W	3.6	...	CK, N, C	
	22nd	10	29.495	29.577	89	81	69	E S E	2.8	...	CK, K, C	
		16	29.377	29.459	85	80	79	S S E	3.0	...	K, N, C	
ARAB.	23rd	10	29.422	29.503	80	81	66	W S W	2.4	...	CK, K, C	
		16	29.358	29.441	80	77	86	S S E	4.2	1.40	N	r
	24th	10	29.403	29.545	84	79	79	W S W	3.0	...	N, C	d
		16	29.370	29.452	83	77	75	S S W	6.5	...	N	
	25th	10	29.383	29.465	84	78	75	W S W	3.3	0.20	CK, KS, C	
		16	29.298	29.381	80	78	91	W S W	8.0	...	K, N	p
	26th	10	29.390	29.443	78	76	90	S S W	6.0	0.20	N	d
		16	29.326	29.409	83	80	87	W S W	7.5	...	N	d
	27th	10	29.495	29.572	83	78	78	S	7.0	0.10	N	d
		16	29.407	29.489	86	77	64	W S W	5.6	...	N, C	

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of May 1874.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·611
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 1st	29·787
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 5 P.M. on the 16th	29·450
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·337
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·673
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·539
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·134
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	87·1
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 19th	101·5
Min. temperature occurred at 1 and 2 A.M. on the 1st	72·9
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	28·6
Mean of the daily max. temperature	96·0
Ditto ditto min. ditto	80·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	15·5
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	80·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6·5
Computed mean dew-point for the month	76·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	10·4
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·902
			Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	9·60
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·73
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·72
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	144·1
			Inches.
Rained 5 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·85
Total amount of rain during the month	1·16
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	0·99
Prevailing direction of the wind	S. S. W., S., & S.W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th June 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1874, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,300	1,121 0 0	112 2 0	17,732 0	544 0 0	54 8 0	166 10 0	
Or per mile of railway	296	40 0 0	4 0 0	633 0	19 8 0	1 19 0	5 19 0	
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	195,357	28,784 0 0	2,878 8 0	4,34,963 0	14,744 0 0	1,474 8 0	4,352 16 0	
Total for 25 weeks	203,657	29,905 0 0	2,990 10 0	4,52,685 0	15,288 0 0	1,528 16 0	4,519 6 0	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,066	1,920 7 0	192 0 10	28,740 0	973 0 0	97 6 0	289 6 10	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	595	68 9 5	6 17 2	1,026 0	34 12 0	3 9 6	10 6 8	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	182,907	28,682 11 0	2,868 5 4	4,51,671 0	21,023 4 3	2,103 6 6	4,970 11 10	

NALIHATI STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1874, on 27½ miles open.**

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,337	995 0 0	99 10 0	11,810 0	700 0 0	76 0 0	175 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	49	37 0 0	3 14 0	426 0	28 0 0	2 16 0	6 10 0
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	33,783	26,056 0 0	2,605 12 0	1,93,358 0	14,791 0 0	1,479 2 0	4,064 14 0
Total for 25 weeks ...	35,119	27,051 0 0	2,705 2 0	2,04,968 0	15,551 0 0	1,555 2 0	4,260 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,605	1,214 5 0	121 9 7	4,564 10	369 2 9	36 16 4	158 4 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	59	44 9 0	4 9 2	167 20	13 8 2	1 7 0	5 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	40,297	30,266 14 10	3,026 14 4	1,73,010 25	13,685 5 9	1,368 10 8	4,395 5 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	122,207	1,45,247 11 3	13,314 7 6	11,55,268 30	* 5,13,983 8 3	47,110 11 1	60,424 18 7
Or per mile of railway ...	113 7 7	113 7 7	10 8 1	900 0	401 8 2	36 16 1	47 4 2
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	2,643,283	37,81,610 5 5	3,46,923 3 3	3,54,69,848 10	1,52,36,725 2 8	13,96,699 16 2	1,743,632 19 5
Total for 24 weeks ...	2,764,490	39,20,864 0 8	3,60,237 10 9	3,66,55,117 0	1,57,50,658 7 11	14,43,810 7 3	1,804,047 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	112,249	1,25,055 1 0	11,463 7 7	6,76,243 20	2,80,111 9 9	26,501 17 11	37,965 5 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	97 11 2	8 19 1	.....	225 13 11	20 14 1	29 13 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,871,951	39,83,570 3 1	3,65,160 12 0	1,92,94,424 10	94,12,387 16 8	8,62,302 4 6	1,237,962 16 9

* Rs. 42,908-10-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government in this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1874, on 223½ miles open.

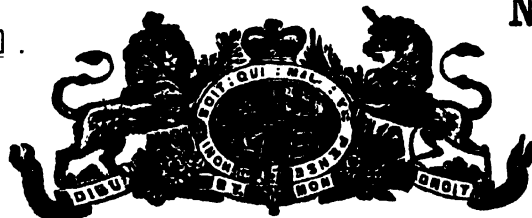
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,143	10,818 12 6	991 14 5	1,09,390 30	* 37,006 13 0	3,397 15 10	4,389 10 3
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	48 6 6	4 8 9	.....	165 13 7	15 4 1	19 13 10
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	111,433	3,78,745 7 2	34,718 6 8	32,63,777 10	9,04,864 10 0	82,945 18 6	117,664 5 2
Total for 24 weeks ...	116,574	3,80,564 3 8	35,710 1 1	33,63,167 30	9,41,831 7 0	86,343 14 4	122,063 15 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,888	9,684 3 9	887 14 5	78,027 10	20,143 9 9	1,846 9 11	2,734 4 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	43 5 3	3 19 5	.....	90 2 1	8 5 3	12 4 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	122,786	3,67,540 9 8	33,602 0 11	19,80,476 20	5,51,975 4 3	50,597 14 8	84,289 15 7

* Rs. 13,862-14 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 27 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th July 1874	1960	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th June 1874	1963
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	1964	Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1969

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

[illegible]

|GAL.

Districts.

[illegible]

Districts.

[illegible]

Districts.

...	...	L	11	4	11	0	13	8	20	0	20	0	23	0	10	8	10	8	22	0	13	0	13	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
re	...	M	13	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	10	0	6	8	6	8	10	0	12	8	13	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nge	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ugh	...	O	10	0	10	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	21	0	11	4	11	4	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 20	15 & 16
...	...	P	9	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	8	8	11	8	11	13	12	4	21	0	11	7	11	0	31	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngt	...	Q	12	0	12	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ly	...	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	18	0	13	0	13	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	0	10	0	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	11	0	20	0	13	0	13	0	32	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ng	Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	7	13	5	12	10	12	7	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
perth	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	22	8	14	0	13	3	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return not received.
Return for week ending 27th June received after publication of last Gazette.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-12 to 14-6 seers, barley from 20 to 21 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 12-11 seers, and gram from 13-12 to 16-5 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley from 17 to 21 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 14-6 maize from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, barley from 16 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 13-12 seers, gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice from 10-4 to 16-4 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.

mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 4th July 1874.

[illegible]

1 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 13-8 seers, and gram from per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :- Wheat 13 seers, beat rice 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 12 seers, and grain from 11 to 11-8 seers, per rupee

K Prices of food-grains much easier in the sub-division of Bhowanigunge.
 In the interior of the district, the prices of food-grains are much easier than in the sub-division of Bhowanigunge. The prices of rice, for example, are as follows:—

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 22-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 12 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, common rice from 12 to 15 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 13-12 seers, paddy from 22 to 30 seers, a
 per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 11-13 to 14 seers, and 6 seers, per rupee.

m The average yield of best rice varieties from 10-8 to 12-8 seers, and common rice from 12-8 to 15-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.

ts of Bengal on the 4th July 1874.—(Continued.)

OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICT.				
INDIAN- RUBBER.				GRAM.				FIRE-WOOD.				SALT.				ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.				STYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.					COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.						
7 0	34 8	21 0	21 8	34 8	150 0	150 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	{ 3 0 to 4 0 }	{ 3 0 to 4 0 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 0 to 7 8 }	...	Patna.								
3 0 to 5 8	20 0 to 35 0	{ 14 0 to 5 8 }	14 0	19 8	162 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 4	7 0	{ 2 6 to 2 12 }	{ 3 6 to 2 12 }	...	{ 2 8 to 4 0 }	{ 2 8 to 4 0 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	Gya.								
7 8	28 0		19 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	...	5 & 6	5 & 6	...	7 to 9	7 to 9	...	Shahabad.							
6 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 4	7 4	{ 2 8 to 3 12 }	{ 2 8 to 3 12 }	...	{ 4 0 to 4 8 }	{ 4 0 to 4 8 }	...	{ 6 0 to 10 0 }	{ 6 0 to 10 0 }	...	Tirhoot.*								
...	Saranj.							
...	Chumpana							
15 2	28 8	19 9	18 3	26 1	168 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 5	3 0	3 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	...	Monghyr.								
15 2	...	17 11	17 0	26 8	176 12	176 12	...	7 9	7 9	7 9	{ 1 14 to 3 12 }	{ 3 12 to 4 0 }	...	4 to 5	4 0	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	...	Bhagulpore								
...	...	15 0	13 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	{ 3 12 to 4 12 }	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	5 0	5 0	...	6 to 8	7 to 11	...	Purneah.								
13 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Per							
ORISSA.																												
...	...	24 15	24 4	26 4	300 0	200 0	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	...	4 0	4 0	...	{ 7 8 to 12 0 }	{ 7 8 to 12 0 }	...	Cuttack.								
...	...	22 6	22 5	24 15	100 0	100 0	...	12 0	10 8	9 0	3 0	3 0	...	4 to 5	5 0	...	{ 8 0 to 12 0 }	{ 8 0 to 12 0 }	...	Pooree.*								
Balasore.*																												
CHOTA NA.																												
South-West : Agon																												
14 0	20 4	13 0	13 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 4	6 0	6 2	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Hazareeba								
16 0	20 0	12 8	12 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	...	5 4	5 4	6 0	2 8	2 8	...	3 to 5	3 to 5	...	5 to 12	{ 5 10 to 9 6 }	...	Lohardug								
...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	3 0	3 12	...	{ 4 8 to 5 0 }	{ 4 8 to 5 0 }	...	6 to 8	6 to 8	...	Singbhoo								
22 0	75 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	380 0	280 0	380 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	3 12	3 12	...	3 0	3 0	...	9 6	9 6	...	Manbhoo								

- U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, best rice from 7 to 12-4 seers, common rice from 8 to 13-12 seers, bulrush millet from maize from 10 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 17 seers, per rupee.
- V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 13 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram from per rupee.

Published for general information.

L. C. ABBOTT,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th July 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 6th* July 1874	3.82	The rainfall in the interior is reported to have been general, but not so heavy in the west of the district as elsewhere. The sowings of paddy are nearly finished. Fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 4th " "	0.12	Slight showers everywhere, but sunshine has been the prevailing feature. Crops generally doing well. Sugarcane very well. Rain is required in the southern part of the district. Cholera again prevalent, and small-pox not extinct.
	3 Beerbhoom, 4th " "	2.47	Wet during the former, fine during the latter half of the week. Planting out of the seedling rice in progress. Prospects continue excellent. Exportation of week ending 27th June, 1,739½ maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices falling.
	4 Midnapore, 4th " "	2.98	Seasonable weather. In the north of the district, where the rainfall has exceeded 4 inches, the reports are most favorable, and a bumper aous or early rice crop is anticipated. In the south-east (Tumlook) less than half an inch has fallen, and more rain is needed. General result of the week, fair.
	5 Hooghly, 4th " "	.63	Rain on Sunday, cloudy and slight showers during the week. Rainfall at Serampore during the week, 2.17. Wind from south and south-east. Rice sowing completed. More rain is required as some of the rice is suffering from want of moisture.
	Howrah 4th " "	1.38	There was more or less rain throughout the district during the week; weather sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy. Wind from south and east varying. Rain during the week has done good. The seedlings of amun or late rice are thriving. The aous or early rice and jute have been sown, and are doing well. Lands are being ploughed for transplanting the late rice; sugarcane plants look healthy. More rain is still wanted.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 6th† July 1874.	1.28	Warm and showery. The early rice (aous) and jute are very promising. Transplantation of amun or late rice has not yet commenced, except to an inconsiderable extent in Diamond Harbour and Barrackpore, owing to there not having been sufficient rain. Public health generally good. Fever gradually dying out in Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, 4th July 1874	0.54	There has been less rain than in the two or three preceding weeks. The weather continues to be most favorable to all the crops. The rivers have been rising somewhat suddenly, but measures are being taken to construct embankments, and it is hoped that damage may be prevented. There is a general tendency to a fall in the prices of rice, and in several thanas it is procurable for less than Rs. 3 per maund.
	8 Jessore, 4th " "	3.43	Occasionally bright, but mostly cloudy, with very seasonable showers. The crops are everywhere most luxuriant. The rain appears to fall just as it is wanted. The Collector reports to have seen considerable portions of the central and northern parts of the district during the last ten days, and says that he never saw more promising fields. In Nurrail and Magoorah the earliest rice is beginning to come into the markets. Generally, however, it will be about a month more before the aous or early rice will be ready. The tendency of prices throughout the district has been downwards.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorsheadabad, 4th " "	0.41	Less rainfall than last week throughout the district. Weather close, damp, and cloudy. Very favorable reports are received from all parts regarding the progress of the crops. Transplantation of the late rice is going on. The rapid rise of the Bhagirathce within the last few days has caused the inundation of some important crops lying on low lands in the Jungypore sub-division. A very early aous crop of some importance is being reaped in the Jellingbee thana. Indigo plant is excellent, and a good season may be expected, if the crops on the Dearth lands are not inundated before they can be cut. Mulberry is also in very good condition; but the prospects of the approaching "bund" are still uncertain, and must depend greatly on the weather of the next fortnight. Prices are decidedly better: they are, however, still highest in Kallygungo and Gokara. There has been a considerable fall in the eastern thanas owing to importation, to the cutting of the early aous crop mentioned above, and the promising state of the crops generally.
	10 Dinagapore, 3rd " "	4.06	Rain nearly every day throughout the district. Crops on the ground are all doing well, and a first-rate bhadoi or early crop is expected. Operations in respect of winter crops being pushed on.

* Telegram of the 6th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 6th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
AJSHAYE DIVN.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah, 4th July 1874	1.98	Rainy and cloudy. There has been good deal of rain in the north of the district during the last two weeks. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crops continue very good. The only fear now is that some of the crops may be lost by inundation. In Kaliachuck the Tagla has overflowed, and some jali rice on its banks damaged. Hymunto or winter rice cultivation is going on steadily.
	12 Rajshahye, 4th "	0.24	There has been almost daily heavy rain throughout the interior, but less at head-quarters. The rice crops are everywhere flourishing. In parts of the Bhurind, however, the excessive rain has done some little injury to the seedlings in the nurseries, and in the Nattore thana jurisdiction the amun or late rice has to some extent been submerged; the river has risen very rapidly, and is 12 feet higher than it was this time last year. Prices have fallen everywhere.
	13 Rungpore, 3rd	4.09	Weather close, with many showers. Less rain to the south. Crops the same everywhere—progressing favorably. Prices have fallen, and range from 16, in the south and east, to 9 seers a rupee in the north and west of the district. Three inches of rainfall since 3rd telegraphed on the 6th instant.
	14 Bogra, 4th	.91	Seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. An aous or early rice crop of almost unprecedented abundance is certain. Everything is propitious for the sowing and planting of the amun or late rice crop.
	15 Pabna, 4th "	1.15	Weather dry and hot, with slight rainfall during the week. The aous or early rice is in ear, and in some places is being cut. The crop even where looks well, and the prospect of the amun or late rice and sugarcane is promising. Harvest of kownee (millet) is not yet commenced. Health of the district good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 3rd "	10.09	Heavy and almost incessant rain and fog. All the crops in both the hills and the plains are progressing very favorably. Jamera paddy is already producing grain in the ear. Indian-corn, buck-wheat, and kownee (millet), are ripening in the hills.
	17 Jalpigoree, 3rd "	6.16	The steady daily rain has been most favorable for the crops. Nothing could promise better than the bhadoi or early and the jute crops. Jamera (a sort of early rice) paddy is being cut here and there, and is full crop. The bhadoi or early crops in the Doons is also in some places being cut, and is very fine. Hymunto or winter rice transplanting going on busily, and everything promising as well as the most ardent agriculturist could desire.
	Cooh Behar, 2nd "		Cloudy, with good deal of rain, chiefly at night. Most favorable. The early kinds of aous rice are being reaped, and the amun or late rice seedlings are being planted out.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVIS	18 Dacca, 6th* July 1874.	.58	Seasonable weather; showers last three days. State of crops very good. Rivers rising fast.
	19 Fureedpore, 4th	.35	Alternate rain and sunshine; weather good for the ripening aous or early rice. The crops are in a flourishing condition. The rivers are rising very fast. The price of coarse rice has slightly fallen at Fureedpore, Bhanganah, and Gopalgunge, and is stationary at Goulundo and Madareepore.
	20 Backergunge, 2nd "	6.71	Rainy. Prospects good. The Collector has lately seen considerable portions of the Gournadi and Katwali thana, and the crops of aous or early and amun or late rice were everywhere in a thriving state. The reports from other parts of the district are favorable, and, if nothing untoward occurs, the aous crop will be much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago.
	21 Mymensingh, 3rd "	4.42	The rainfall would appear to have been more heavy in the west and sudder station than in the east of the district. The reports of the aous or early rice are exceedingly favorable from every quarter. In the centre and east, the planting out of the late rice crop is somewhat delayed for want of more copious rainfall.
	22 Sylhet, 30th June 1874	4.45	Very showery all through the week. More water wanted for the amun lands, otherwise prospects good. District healthy.
CHITTAGONG	23 Chittagong, 2nd July 187	3.52	Heavy rain every day till Sunday, 28th June. Since Monday the weather has cleared, and is now breezy and fine. 13.63 inches of rain reported from Cox's Bazar up to 30th ultimo. The aous or early paddy is being transplanted, and the sowings for the amun or late rice have commenced. Prospects continue favorable. Cholera abating.
	Noakholly, 2nd "		Occasional showers; strong southerly wind. The aous or early rice is everywhere reported to be doing well. The amun or late rice has not all been sown yet.

Telegram of the 6th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts — (Contd.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	25 Tipperah, 2nd July 1874	2.89	Showery, with much heavy clouds about, but rain not so heavy as usual at this time of year. The prospects of the next rice crops are excellent. Price of rice is rising owing to large exportations.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 30th June 1874.	3.19	Heavy showers throughout the week. The sowing of paddy and cotton in the jooms has been finished. The plough cultivators are tilling their lands. Indian-corn has begun to ripen here and there in the jooms. The prospects of the crops are on the whole good.
	Hill Tipperah, 1st July 1874.	2.50	The weather has been as good as could be wished for the crops in the plains and low lands; alternate showers and warm sun. More rain required for the sowings on the hills. Crops round head-quarters looking very well.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 6th* July 1874	5.76	Too much rain has fallen. Some fine weather is wanted to allow the cultivators to get on to their fields. Floods to the south of the district said to have done some damage to the bhadoi or early crops. Health of the district, good.
	28 Gya, 4th „ „	5.57	Rain daily. There has been a heavy flood, but owing to its short duration has not done much injury. The weather is all that can be desired. Bhadoi or early crops growing rapidly.
	29 Shahabad, 4th „ „	3.51	Constant rains, at times very heavy, and appears to have fallen all over the district. Crops are favorably reported on. A little bright and sunny weather would do much good. At the commencement of the week the floods of the Soane in the east, and of the Kudrakao and Durgwotee rivers in the south of the district, have caused some damage to the young crops. Inquiries are being made in regard to this. Health of the district, good. Only a few cases of small-pox.
	30 Tirhoot	.....	Return not received.
	31 Saran, 4th „ „	1.88	Weather rainy and seasonable. East wind prevailing. The rain has been general. Agricultural operations progressing favorably. The bhadoi or early and other crops are all coming up well. Indigo prospects improved. A spell of dry weather is now much to be desired to admit of the fields being properly weeded: the weeding operations are in places somewhat obstructed owing to the continuous rain. The paddy seedlings in the nurseries are doing well. Prices of barley, wheat, gram, and cheena (millet). have slightly fallen.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	32 Chumparan, 3rd „ „	2.05	Seasonable. Prospects continue to be very favorable. The bhadoi or early crops are coming up well, and some will be ready in a fortnight. Health generally good.
	33 Monghyr, 4th „ „	8.54	Heavy and continuous rain; no day has passed without some rain; at most places muggy and hot. The bhadoi or early crops are very promising. There was some fear of swamping in consequence of the rapid rise of the Ganges, but the river has begun to fall again.
	34 Bhagulpore, 6th* „ „	3.67	Rain at Soopool 7.60, three inches fell in one day; Muddehpooa 7.70, five inches in one day; Banka 7.80. The unusually heavy rain has as yet in no way damaged the good prospects of any crops, but a few days' sunshine is very necessary, or the Indian-corn must suffer. General health, very good.
	35 Purneah, 4th „ „	3.98	Weather same as last week. The cheena (millet) crop now ripe is being damaged by rain and floods. The weeding of the bhadoi or early crop is impeded by the heavy rains, and the young plant is in some places choked by weeds. The transplanting of the late rice progressing favorably. Indigo prospects are bad owing to heavy rain. Jamera or early rice is being brought into the markets. Prices falling.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 4th July 1874.	1.55	Almost perfect everywhere. Heavy rain, followed by bright sunshine. Excellent everywhere. There was a fear that the heavy rain of the week before last might be too continuous; and in Deoghur the maize, which was well forward, was beginning to droop. The fine weather of the past week has restored everything. Maize and paddy are doing well. Transplanting has begun. The small crops are sown.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, 6th* July 1874	3.30	Sowing of principal rice crop nearly finished. Beali rice fields being reploughed. Prospects continue encouraging. Public health, good.
	38 Pooree, 2nd „ „	1.34	Weather hot, cloudy, and sultry. There has been slight rain during the week, and more rain is immediately expected. The seeds already sown have germinated, and the seedlings commenced to grow. Sowing operations are going on. The first floods have ceased, and the rivers have again risen. Prices are stationary. Public health is generally good.
	39 Balasore, 3rd „ „	0.08	Very little rain has fallen; during the last five days scarcely any has fallen anywhere. The young crops, however, have not suffered as yet. Severe cholera in the centre of the district.

* Telegrams of the 6th July, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, 3rd July 1874.	4.94	Continued and heavy rain until the 2nd instant. Two days of fine weather. Reports from all sides excellent, except in a few places, where the rain is said to have prevented weeding. This, however, is a fault on the right side, and a few days of fine weather will set that straight. The people are eager to take advances, but nearly the whole average area is already under cultivation and sown. Small-pox is prevalent in a sporadic form as usual.
41	Lohardugga, 4th July 1874.	1.13	Light rain, with intervals of sunshine. The prospects continue most favorable, both in Chota Nagpore Proper and Palamow. The crops are said to be doing splendidly everywhere. There has been lately far more rain in Palamow than in Chota Nagpore. Upwards of 10½ inches having been registered at Dalton-gunge during the week ending 30th June. Several irrigation works are reported to have been damaged, but the crops have not suffered at all. Prices have fallen. General health very good, though small-pox has not yet disappeared.
42	Singbhoom, 3rd July 1874.	1.07	Close and hot. Heavy clouds about, but rain holding off. More rain now required for the Gora paddy. In other respects state and prospects of the crops excellent. Nothing could be finer than the present appearance of the young rice. Prices easier. Public health, generally good.
43	Manbhoom, 4th July 1874.	0.72	Seasonable and cool. Reports from all parts of the district continue very good, except from Raipore and the pergunnahs in that neighbourhood where the fall of rain had been deficient, and agricultural operations were somewhat delayed in consequence; the latter part of the week was dry, and rain is again wanted.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th July 1874.L. C. ABBOTT,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 14th to 20th June 1874.	Rain from 21st to 27th June 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		Run
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	4.80	5.98	25.96	27th June.	
		Cutwa ...	2.47	5.14	23.59	ditto.	
		Culina ...	1.42	2.14	17.45	ditto.	
		Bood-bood ...	0.29	2.15	18.59	ditto.	
		Raneegunge ...	3.28	4.77	16.11	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	1.80	3.40	17.42	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	3.23	5.45	19.40	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	2.05	5.65	20.13	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	1.59	2.00	11.28	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	2.30	2.48	18.82	ditto.	
		Gurbeta ...	4.80	4.72	20.19	ditto.	
Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office...		3.45 3.77	0.53 0.28	19.90 20.42	ditto. ditto.		
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	0.55	1.51	14.14	ditto.		
	Seraupore ...	0.70	2.98	14.25	ditto.		
Howrah	Howrah ...	0.79	0.74	10.62	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	5.00	1.70	22.15	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	1.68	0.56	16.61	ditto.	
		Alipore . { Dispensary ...	1.81	0.39	13.86	ditto.	
		{ Jail ...	1.87	0.32	13.34	ditto.	
		Busseerhat ...	1.22	1.70	11.36	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	0.71	1.23	13.84	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	3.26	4.11	14.84	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	3.15	2.23	14.21	ditto.	
		Satkhira ...	1.34	2.89	12.42	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	0.48	4.72	15.31	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.60	2.20	14.01	ditto.	
	Nuddon	Kishnaghur ...	3.58	5.01	24.51	ditto.	
		Bongong ..	1.03	3.83	19.35	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	2.60	4.56	22.67	ditto.	
		Choondangah ...	2.50	4.03	25.05	ditto.	
		Kooshtea ...	1.26	4.47	24.48	ditto.	
	Jessore	Ranaghat ...	2.38	2.80	20.11	ditto.	
		Jessore ..	4.05	2.28	21.00	ditto.	
		Narail ...	1.71	5.61	23.32	ditto.	
		Khoolna ...	1.75	2.50	20.83	ditto.	
		Jhenidah ...	4.20	4.37	31.26	ditto.	
		Bagirhat ...	3.78	3.02	21.07	ditto.	
		Magoorah ...	1.60	3.10	22.53	ditto.	
Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	3.72	2.69	19.11	ditto.		
	Rainpore Haut ...	5.05	3.06	17.60	ditto.		
	City Moorshedabad ...	4.11	7.15	21.68	ditto.		
	Junzipore ...	2.57	5.81	18.55	ditto.		
	Azingunge ...	4.39	8.58	21.12	ditto.		
Dinagopore	Lalgolla ...	1.93	2.65	17.49	ditto.		
	Dinagopore ...	4.23	2.19	21.61	ditto.		
	Maldah ..	2.92	3.09	16.20	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	Bauleah ...	2.56	1.75	18.78	ditto.	
		Nattore ...	3.83	6.11	31.09	ditto.	
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	7.87	4.02	37.31	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunj ...	1.49	1.43	24.75	ditto.		
	Titalya ...	4.30	9.89	38.31	ditto.		
Bogra	Bogra ...	4.34	5.06	38.71	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna ...	2.26	4.80	28.37	ditto.		
	Serajgunj ...	Not rec.	3.20	24.65	ditto	Not rec. 14th	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling . { Telegraph Office ... { Hospital ...	ditto ditto	Not rec. ditto	9.60 22.07	31st May. 13th June.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ..	4.92	6.59	40.59	27th June.	
		Bodah ...	8.74	3.79	43.12	ditto.	
		Buxa . { Commissioner's Office... { Civil Surgeon's ..	12.01 11.84	12.92 16.74	60.54 77.84	ditto. ditto.	From 12th A 31st May to
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	7.32	5.05	53.73	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 14th June to 20th June 1874.	Rain from 21st June to 27th June 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Dacca	{ Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	2.80	1.77	27.54	27th June.		
		{ Moonshagunge ...	3.24	2.10	28.78	ditto.		
		{ Manickgunge ...	4.22	0.78	29.99	ditto.		
	Fureedpore	{ Fureedpore ...	1.72	1.82	25.74	ditto.		
		{ Goalundo ...	3.44	1.29	23.58	ditto.		
		{ Madaripore ...	1.19	2.33	24.76	ditto.		
	Backergunge	{ Burrisal ...	5.41	1.02	30.00	ditto.		
		{ Perozepore ...	6.14	4.55	23.09	ditto.		
		{ Patuakhally ...	2.64	4.71	16.37	ditto.		
		{ Dowlatkhan ...	10.11	5.20	30.89	ditto.		
	Mymensingh	{ Mymensingh ...	9.65	2.80	31.18	ditto.		
		{ Jamalpore ...	2.76	3.84	35.79	ditto.		
		{ Atin ...	0.07	5.16	24.56	ditto.		
		{ Kishoregunge ...	2.10	2.90	21.98	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	1.97	2.70	33.81	ditto.		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	6.87	6.25	75.28	ditto.	
			{ Cox's Bazar { Jail ...	3.30	6.50	34.09	ditto.	
			{ Cox's Bazar ...	3.31	7.16	37.74	ditto.	
		Noakholly	Noakholly ...	10.95	Not rec.	26.39	20th June.	
		Tipperah	Tipperah ...	7.92	4.02	35.09	27th June.	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	{ Comillah ...	2.65	2.48	32.67	ditto.	
{ Brahmunberiah ...			2.88	1.04	25.98	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Not rec.	2.24	29.69	ditto	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.		
BHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	{ Patna ...	Not rec.	2.24	29.69	ditto	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.	
		{ Behar ...	4.17	4.75	12.24	27th June.		
		{ Bah ...	2.01	4.95	12.17	ditto.		
		{ Dinapore { Jail ...	1.08	2.83	9.87	ditto.		
	Gya	{ Dinapore { Cantonment ...	5.90	4.10	16.20	ditto.		
		{ Gya ...	6.00	3.30	14.07	ditto.		
		{ Nowadah ...	1.11	7.15	14.07	ditto.		
		{ Arungabad ...	3.15	9.51	21.93	ditto.		
	Shahabad	{ Jehanabad ...	1.57	7.76	13.17	ditto.		
		{ Arrah ...	2.17	4.73	11.70	ditto.		
		{ Sasaram ...	1.68	5.15	16.92	ditto.		
		{ Buxar ...	0.54	10.80	15.38	ditto	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.	
	Tirhoot	{ Bhuboonah ...	0.87	6.70	11.81	ditto.		
		{ Mozufferpore ...	1.51	10.27	17.29	ditto.		
		{ Dubhanga ...	3.07	Not rec.	8.46	20th June.		
		{ Hajeeapore ...	Not rec.	ditto	2.25	16th May ..	Not rec. 19th to 26th April and 3rd to 9th May.	
	Sarun	{ Mudhoobunnee ...	3.94	ditto	6.38	20th June.		
		{ Seetamurhee ...	2.78	ditto	13.94	ditto.		
		{ Tajpore ...	4.26	ditto	10.12	ditto		
		{ Chuprah ...	4.72	0.85	11.82	27th June.		
	Chumparun	{ Sewan ...	1.55	4.74	10.61	ditto.		
		{ Motiharee ...	1.87	6.90	15.71	ditto.		
{ Bettiah ...		4.60	3.36	11.33	ditto.			
{ Begoo Serai ...		2.00	2.54	7.24	ditto	Not rec. 31st May to 13th June.		
Monghyr	{ Jamoore ...	2.22	3.18	17.18	ditto.			
	{ Bhagulpore ...	1.92	2.08	10.81	ditto.			
	{ Soopool ...	2.18	9.29	19.22	ditto.			
	{ Muddelipoora ...	5.07	2.02	18.75	ditto.			
Bhagulpore	{ Banka ...	3.15	1.78	18.74	ditto.			
	{ Sanborsa ...	2.10	1.90	8.18	ditto.			
	{ Purneah ...	3.54	6.34	17.54	ditto.			
	{ Kiseengunge ...	3.63	2.19	18.09	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	{ Arracah ...	4.59	2.30	17.59	ditto.			
	{ Deoghur ...	6.85	4.06	26.39	ditto.			
	{ Rajnehal ...	5.20	5.96	27.97	ditto.			
	{ Nya Doomka ...	1.88	7.93	16.82	ditto.			
Bhagulpore.	{ Godda ...	2.70	1.80	10.70	ditto.			
	{ Deoghur ...	3.10	3.77	12.59	ditto.			
	{ Rajnehal ...	2.50	4.50	12.80	ditto	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.		
	{ Nya Doomka ...							

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 14th to 20th June 1874.	Rain from 21st to 27th June 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	12.00	1.90	24.56	27th June.			
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	11.96	2.37	25.13	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	6.10	13th June.			
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	3.60	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { Jugatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	4.75	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	2.70	0.25	9.41	27th June.			
	Pooree	Pooree ...	9.48	Not rec.	12.40	20th June.			
		Khoordah ...	8.81	ditto	17.23	ditto.			
	Balasore	Balasore ...	4.19	0.23	11.14	27th June.			
		Bhuddruck ...	2.80	1.00	10.95	ditto.			
		Jellapore ...	4.35	1.37	15.72	ditto.			
		Sorah ...	3.89	1.76	16.19	ditto.			
		Chandbally ...	5.67	1.67	13.20	ditto.			
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalporo ...	8.07	Not rec.	15.24	20th June.			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	2.19	2.40	15.02	27th June.			
		Pachumba ... { Dispensary ...	2.91	2.70	17.82	ditto.			
	Loharduggah	Ranchee ...	2.42	Not rec.	13.68	20th June.			
		Palamow ...	1.90	ditto	10.97	ditto.			
	Singbhoom	Chybassa ...	2.31	1.17	15.90	27th June.			
	Manbhoom	Purnia ...	1.05	0.75	13.53	ditto.			
		Govindpore ...	5.17	3.40	19.65	ditto ...			
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Cachar	Cachar ...	6.22	Not rec.	55.05	20th June.				
	Hylakandy ...	3.51	ditto	51.54	ditto.				
	Koyah ...	3.76	ditto	50.17	ditto.				
Goalparah	Goalparah ...	4.19	ditto	38.51	ditto.				
	Dhooobree ...	6.20	ditto	60.23	ditto.				
Kamroop	Gowhatti ...	2.35	ditto	45.70	ditto.				
	Burpettah ...	3.82	ditto	41.37	ditto.				
Durrung	Tezpore ...	1.21	ditto	37.44	ditto.				
	Mungledye ...	1.41	ditto	35.40	ditto.				
Nowgong	Nowgong ...	2.68	ditto	27.02	ditto.				
Seebaugor	Seebaugor ...	8.30	ditto	69.17	ditto.				
	Golaghat ...	2.38	ditto	41.25	ditto.				
	Jorehaut ...	2.96	ditto	51.09	ditto.				
	Nazeerah ...	1.50	ditto	57.50	ditto.				
Luckimpore	Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.				
	North Luckimpore ...	ditto	ditto	51.33	13th June.				
	Suddya ...	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May...				
Naga Hills	Samoogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	16.40	13th June.				
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	11.10	16th May.				
	Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	21.50	ditto.				
	Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May.				
Garohills	Tura ...	4.58	1.96	34.49	27th June.				
	Benares ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.41	13th June.				
	Akyab ...	13.70	16.80	40.20	27th June.				

CALCUTTA,
The 4th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th June to 4th July 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June 28th	10	29.000	29.018	88.5	78.5	71	W	...	...	...	o
		16	29.520	29.517	86.5	79.6	72	S	...	...	...	o
	29th	10	29.650	29.668	84.0	80.2	83	S E	...	0.12	CK	o
		16	29.580	29.598	86.3	82.0	82	E S E	...	...	...	o
	30th	10	29.702	29.720	85.8	80.2	77	W S W	...	1.19	K, C	o
		16	29.598	29.616	84.0	80.5	85	S	...	...	S	o
	1st	10	29.725	29.743	88.2	82.0	78	S S E	...	...	K	o
		16	29.631	29.649	87.0	81.5	77	E by S	...	0.04	...	o
	2nd	10	29.724	29.742	88.8	81.2	77	S S E	3.4	0.08	K	o
		16	29.609	29.627	91.3	82.6	67	S S E	7.0	...	K	o
	3rd	10	29.703	29.721	83.3	80.5	87	S S E	4.9	...	K	o
		16	29.580	29.607	88.4	81.5	72	S S W	7.3	...	C, K	o
	4th	10	29.647	29.665	83.5	80.5	87	S W	4.3	0.04	...	o
		16	29.531	29.549	90.5	82.5	69	W	6.5	...	KK	o
	28th	10	29.624	29.630	88	83	80	S W	17.3	...	N	m, o, scuds.
		16	29.565	29.571	87	83	83	S S W	13.5	...	N	m, o
SAGOR ISLAND.	29th	10	29.678	29.684	87	82	79	W S W	8.0	...	N	o
		16	29.608	29.612	86	82	83	S	6.0	...	N	m, scuds
	30th	10	29.698	29.704	83	77	75	S	5.8	2.70	N	b
		16	29.623	29.629	86	81	79	S S E	8.8	...	N	u, b
	1st	10	29.731	29.737	87	80	72	S S E	3.0	...	N	b, v
		16	29.652	29.658	88	81	72	S S E	12.7	...	N	b, v
	2nd	10	29.726	29.732	87	81	76	S S E	4.8	...	N	b, v
		16	29.644	29.647	87	81	76	S S E	11.1	...	N	b, v
	3rd	10	29.715	29.721	87	82	79	S S W	12.7	...	N	b, v
		16	29.614	29.620	88	81	72	S S E	11.2	0.10	N	b, p
	4th	10	29.664	29.670	88	80	81	S W	9.4	0.10	N	b, v, p.
		16	29.561	29.567	88	81	72	S	12.1	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	28th	10	29.636	29.728	84	80	83	E S E	6.3	0.10	KS	o
		16	29.576	29.668	83	79	83	E S E	8.7	...	KS	p
	29th	10	29.668	29.760	83	78	78	E	3.7	...	C, K, K	b, v
		16	29.580	29.679	81	78	86	S	12.3	...	K, KS	p
	3rd	10	29.688	29.780	85	79	75	E S E	4.5	...	C, K, KS	b
		16	29.598	29.690	86	80	75	S W	11.2	...	K, C	b, v
	1st	10	29.720	29.812	86	80	75	E S E	4.8	...	K	b, v
		16	29.621	29.713	84	80	83	S S W	8.2	0.10	K, KS	b, v
	2nd	10	29.690	29.782	86	80	75	E S E	3.0	...	K	b, v
		16	29.628	29.720	85	80	79	S S E	9.7	...	K	b, v
	3rd	10	29.700	29.792	87	80	72	S S E	4.8	...	K	b, v
		16	29.610	29.702	86	79	72	S S W	13.6	...	KC	b, v
	4th	10	29.662	29.754	85	80	79	S W	6.6	...	K, KS	o
		16	29.364	29.456	85	80	79	S	15.2	...	K, KS	b, v
MADRAS.	27th	10	29.751	29.751	90	75	47	S W by W	15	...	...	c
		16	29.639	29.660	91	76	49	S W by S	12	...	...	c
	28th	10	29.779	29.800	89	88	95	W S W	12	0.08	...	b
		16	29.690	29.720	81	78	79	N	4	0.21	...	cloudy.
	29th	10	29.792	29.822	86	78	61	W S W	10	0.23	...	cloudy.
		16	29.690	29.720	91	76	40	W N W	9	...	...	o
	30th	10	29.761	29.791	85	75	60	W S W	12	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.690	29.720	90	74	41	W by S	4	...	...	cloudy.
	1st	10	29.796	29.826	83	75	67	W S W	12	...	...	o
		16	29.699	29.729	92	75	42	W by N	4	...	...	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.771	29.801	88	75	52	W by S	9	...	...	hazy.
		16	29.686	29.716	89	78	62	W	6	...	...	hazy.
	3rd	10	29.787	29.817	87	76	58	W	7	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.676	29.706	88	77	58	E by S	6	...	...	cloudy.
CUTTACK.	28th	10	29.545	29.627	88	79	65	S W	4.0	...	CK, N, C	d
		16	29.477	29.558	91	82	66	S	6.2	...	CK, N, C	b
	29th	10	29.596	29.678	88	81	72	S W	3.0	...	C	o
		16	29.512	29.593	90	80	61	W S W	2.3	...	N, C	o
	30th	10	29.606	29.688	85	78	71	N E	2.0	...	N, C	o
		16	29.522	29.604	88	80	69	S E	2.7	...	K, CN, C	o
	1st	10	29.646	29.728	87	79	63	E	1.8	...	C, CK, C	o
		16	29.545	29.627	86	80	75	S E	3.5	...	CK, N	d
	2nd	10	29.634	29.716	88	80	70	E N E	1.1	...	C, CK, K	o
		16	29.539	29.620	90	81	66	S	4.1	...	CK, K, N	o
	3rd	10	29.614	29.696	87	80	71	S S W	1.3	0.10	KS, C	o
		16	29.497	29.579	83	79	83	S S W	4.6	...	KN, C	o
	4th	10	29.574	29.656	87	80	72	S E	6.9	...	K, KS, C	o
		16	29.459	29.541	89	81	69	S S W	6.6	...	CK, CK, C	o
AYRAB.	28th	10	29.755	29.777	80	78	91	S E	5.0	0.60	...	d
		16	29.695	29.717	79	77	90	S	4.5	0.20	...	p
	29th	10	29.757	29.778	83	79	83	S E	3.7	...	...	b
		16	29.675	29.696	83	78	78	S	7.0	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.771	29.792	86	80	75	S S E	4.7	...	...	b
		16	29.679	29.760	86	80	75	S	7.5	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.780	29.807	84	81	87	S E	2.6	0.50	...	b
		16	29.679	29.700	85	79	75	S	0.5	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.782	29.804	80	79	85	S	4.2	0.60	K	o
		16	29.703	29.725	79	78	85	S	4.8	0.50	...	p
	3rd	10	29.709	29.791	82	79	87	S S E	3.3	0.20	...	b
		16	29.689	29.710	85	80	79	S	6.0	...	...	b, g
	4th	10	29.749	29.770	85	81	83	S	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.672	29.693	84	80	83	S	6.6	...	...	b

Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,

W. G. WILSON,

The 4th July 1874.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th June 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
June ...	22nd	Inches. 29.525	° 93.6	° 81.8	° 148.0	° 86.0	° 81.8	° 78.9	0.80	S by E & S	155.9	...	...	☾	Cirri, and cumuli. Sheet lightning on W at midnight.
	23rd	458	91.9	81.5	146.2	85.1	81.5	79.0	.83	S S S E & S S W	150.7	0.18	...	...	Clear, cirri, and cumuli, and overcast. Thunder and lightning at 8 P.M. Slight rain between 11 and 12 A.M., and 8 and 9 P.M.
	24th	420	87.5	79.4	133.0	82.3	80.5	79.2	.91	S by E & variable	104.6	0.21	...	...	Overcast, and strati. Slight rain between midnight and 1 A.M. from 2 to 7 P.M.
	25th	366	89.5	80.0	130.2	83.9	80.6	78.3	.81	S by W, S S W & S	120.9	0.09	...	...	Overcast, cumuli and strati. Slight rain at 4½ A.M.
	26th	337	90.7	81.4	149.2	83.9	81.1	79.1	.86	S by W, S & S W	128.4	...	...	...	Overcast and cumuli. Drizzled at 2½, 4, 8½, 9 and 11 P.M.
	27th	431	83.5	72.5	111.7	81.0	78.4	76.6	.87	S S W & S S W	2.0	165.6	0.08	...	Overcast and cirrostrati. Light rain at 7, 9, 11 A.M., 3½ and 4 P.M.
	28th	530	90.0	79.5	147.0	83.6	79.7	77.0	.81	S S W & S	0.3	177.7	0.03	...	Overcast cumuli. Slight rain 9½ A.M., 5, 6½ and 9 P.M.
	29th	623	90.3	78.0	144.7	82.1	79.2	77.2	.86	S S E & variable	...	121.3	1.28	...	Overcast and cirroenmuli. Thunder between midnight and 1 A.M., and 4 and 5 P.M. Lightning between midnight and 1 A.M., and at 9 P.M. Rain after intervals.
	30th	661	89.5	80.2	143.5	83.5	80.1	77.7	.83	S by E	127.0	...	...	☉	Cirrostrati and strati. Thunder between 2 and 4 P.M. Drizzled at 8 A.M., 2½ and 3½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days		...	15.6
The maximum temperature during the past nine days		...	93.6
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year		...	102.8
The mean humidity during the past nine days		...	0.85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year		...	0.73
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th		... { by lower rain gauge	1.87
		... { by anemometer gauge	1.69
Ditto	ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years		3.77
Ditto	ditto between the 1st January and the 30th June		15.90
Ditto	ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years		24.12

The 6th July 1874.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
in charge of the Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	29,405½	20,404 12 0	1,870 8 9		1,45,032 7	17,487 3 6	1,602 19 11	3,473 8 8	
Or per mile of railway	186	128 15 1	11 16 5		917 0	110 8 0	10 2 7	21 19 0	
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	744,579	5,27,693 12 6	48,371 17 4		34,64,300 6	11,81,765 8 8	109,914 17 9	158,286 15 1	
Total for 25 weeks	773,944½	5,48,098 9 3	50,242 6 1		36,09,332 13	11,99,252 12 2	111,517 17 8	161,760 3 9	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,001	20,023 13 8	1,835 10 5		92,156 10	24,998 2 7	2,291 9 11	4,127 0 4	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	204	127 15 3	11 14 7		589 0	159 11 8	14 12 10	26 7 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	845,503	6,01,682 3 2	55,152 7 5		36,75,825 29	724,756 7 1	60,435 12 6	121,587 19 11	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th June 1874 on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	38,598½	18,338 11 6	1,691 5 0		115,315 3	22,453 7 4	2,058 4 8	3,739 9 8	
Or per mile of railway	244	115 14 2	16 12 6		729 0	141 14 2	13 0 1	23 12 7	
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	744,579	5,27,693 12 6	48,371 17 4		34,64,300 6	11,81,765 8 8	109,914 17 9	158,286 15 1	
Total for 26 weeks	783,177½	5,46,032 8 0	50,053 2 4		35,79,615 9	12,04,210 0 0	111,973 2 5	162,026 4 9	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,875	19,432 15 9	1,781 7 2		291,163 36	35,543 11 9	3,258 3 6	5,039 10 8	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	261	124 2 9	11 7 8		1,860 0	227 1 10	20 16 4	32 4 0	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	886,378	6,21,115 2 11	56,833 14 7		39,66,989 25	760,300 2 10	60,693 16 0	126,627 10 7	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	118,677	1,40,280 14 3	12,859 1 7		10,97,509 10	5,51,403 3 0	50,820 9 6	63,679 11 1	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	109 9 6	10 0 11		.....	433 2 1	39 14 1	49 15 0	
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	2,764,493	30,29,864 0 8	360,237 10 9		3,66,55,117 0	1,57,50,653 7 11	14,43,810 7 3	1,904,047 18 0	
Total for 25 weeks	2,883,172	40,70,144 14 11	373,096 12 4		3,77,52,620 10	1,63,06,063 10 11	14,94,630 16 9	1,867,727 9 1	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	108,887	1,29,206 11 5	11,849 9 0		6,78,813 0	2,66,971 11 5	24,472 8 2	34,321 17 2	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	100 15 10	9 5 2		.....	208 9 2	19 2 4	28 7 6	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,980,838	41,12,836 14 6	377,010 1 0		1,99,73,237 10	99,79,369 10 1	8,87,274 13 8	1,264,284 13 8	

- * Rs. 72,529-1-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government in this week.
- * Maunds 38,344-10 and Rs. 23,060 added, being short, included in previous weeks on account of freight on food-grains due by Government.
- * Rs. 20,152 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	4,057	13,060 4 3	1,197 3 10		79,610 10	38,409 10 6	3,526 7 8	4,723 11 6	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	58 6 11	5 7 1		.....	172 2 0	15 15 1	21 2 8	
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	116,574	3,89,564 3 8	33,710 1 1		33,63,167 30	9,41,941 7 0	60,543 14 4	122,053 15 5	
Total for 25 weeks	120,631	4,02,624 7 11	36,907 4 11		34,42,808 0	9,80,401 1 6	89,870 2 0	126,777 6 11	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,920	9,545 3 3	874 10 7		78,535 0	19,250 8 7	1,764 12 8	2,639 12 3	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	42 11 4	3 13 3		.....	86 2 1	7 17 11	11 16 2	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	126,706	3,77,094 12 11	34,567 0 6		20,59,011 20	5,71,225 12 10	52,362 7 4	86,920 7 10	

- * Maunds 10,060-20 and Rs. 8,446-8 added being short included on account of food-grain traffic due by Government in previous weeks.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1874, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	24,398	2,604 0 0	260 8 0	11,303 0	363 0 0	36 6 0	296 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	871	93 0 0	9 6 0	404 0	13 0 0	1 1 0	10 12 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	203,637	29,905 0 0	2,990 10 0	4,52,685 0	15,238 0 0	1,528 16 0	4,619 6 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	228,035	32,509 0 0	3,250 18 0	4,63,988 0	15,651 0 0	1,565 2 0	4,816 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,754	1,585 9 3	158 11 3	14,908 0	506 2 9	50 12 4	209 3 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	455	56 10 0	5 13 3	532 0	18 1 3	1 16 2	7 9 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	195,661	30,268 4 9	3,026 16 7	6,06,482 0	21,529 7 0	2,152 18 10	5,179 15 5



[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 28 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTY-FIRST SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL,
FROM THE 26TH JUNE TO THE 9TH JULY 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, writes from Monghyr, on the 7th July, the following remarks regarding the district of Tirhoot to be included in the present narrative:—

“ During the fortnight I have visited Durbhunga, spending several days there, during which a conference was held with the principal relief officers of every part of the Tirhoot district. I also met some of the residents, European and native. The following account of the condition and prospects of this the most important district in the distressed country is collated from the evidence thus gathered together.”

“ As stated in my narrative of the 10th June, the month of June began very unfavorably for Tirhoot, and the general outlook was threatening. But before the first week of that month was ended showers began to fall copiously, and by the end of the second week a change in the aspect of affairs commenced, which change became complete as the rain continued with increasing force to the end of the month.”

"The first days of June in two-thirds of Tirhoot were distinguished by a heated dust-laden atmosphere; by scanty ploughing and sowing; by anxiety for seed; by navigable streams reduced to lowest ebb; by empty tanks and dried up wells, to the distress of men and the detriment of cattle; by grain markets becoming tighter and tighter, prices hardening, and private stores locked up; by an intense demand for Government grain, both for wholesale and retail, as if all were anxious to lay in supplies at once for some time beforehand; by private trade stagnant and traders holding out no promise of importation; by laboring and agricultural classes coming in greater numbers than ever to relief works; by the lists of gratuitous and charitable relief much swollen; by the public health good all troubles notwithstanding; by ryots and cultivators clamorous for advances of food-grain; by a large proportion, in some places one-half in other places three-fourths, of the population receiving assistance from Government in some shape, or from charitable subscriptions; physically in good condition from extraneous aid, but morally depressed and fearful for the future; by relief establishments everywhere strained to the utmost to meet the demands upon them; by transport operations consisting of the final struggle towards the attainment of a long deferred object; by doubts as to whether even the largest allotments of Government grain would carry the people through the months that must be passed before the winter harvest."

"The last ten days of June were, on the contrary, distinguished by rain, by masses of cloud promising further downpour, even to excess; by saturated soil; by extensive ploughing and sowing of every crop of the season, and general sufficiency of seed; by tanks and wells filling fast, to the refreshment of man and beast; by grain-markets still tight, but with an inclination to become easier, no stores indeed produced by traders, but landholders and private persons evidently bringing their hoards into use; by a demand for Government grain diminished and limited more according to the needs of the present moment; by traders collecting their boats and promising importation as soon as the rising streams should afford the necessary means; by labourers and husbandmen all gone from the relief works to the busy fields, leaving only some of the women and children on the works; by the lists of gratuitous and charitable relief still swollen, and the public health still good, these being the only points of likeness between the beginning and end of the month; by ryots and cultivators obtaining advances of food-grains—those who could from their landlords, and those who could not, from the relief officers; by a diminution of the proportion of the people receiving assistance from Government; by a general manifestation of feeling that peril from drought was for the present stayed; by relief establishments partially freed from out-door avocations, and with more leisure to complete returns and accounts; by transport operations nearly over and granaries filled; by confidence that unless some new trouble should supervene, the allotments of Government grain will prove probably sufficient to the end."

"This fortunate change was caused by fourteen inches of rain falling in the course of twenty-four days in Eastern Tirhoot, and 7 to 10 inches in Western Tirhoot."

"Fears have been naturally entertained lest the wide-spreading system of relief—quite inevitable if famine and mortality were to be warded off—depending partly indeed on charitable subscriptions, but chiefly on State funds—embracing first the poorest, then all the labouring and a number of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, and extending latterly to the middle classes—should, in a certain sense, demoralize and pauperize the people, teaching them to forego self-help and to lean on the Government, rendering them unwilling to return to ordinary employment when the change of season should arrive. These fears have been dissipated by the recent conduct of the people."

"It is affirmed by the best witnesses from all parts of Tirhoot that in the first days of July the area sown for the early crops to come on during August is much larger than usual; that various grounds, sometimes high pieces, sometimes low, not ordinarily sown with such crops, have this year been used for these sowings, the circumstance being specially observable in the most distressed tracts of North-East Tirhoot. For instance, an intermediate crop of rice called 'sathee' in the Mudhoobunnee tract, which is ordinarily insignificant, and regarding which we were warned in February last that it could not be depended upon for intermediate food-supply, is now reported to have been sown to such an abnormal extent as to afford a substantial food-supply, provided that

it escapes submergence from the floods which must come if the heavy rains last. The "murwa" (coarse grain reaped towards end of August) crop is scantily grown in Mudhoobunnee, in ordinary years, much less than elsewhere, which circumstance aggravated the case in that quarter, and rendered necessary a proportionably larger provision of Government grain. But it is reported that this murwa has been sown to an extent quite beyond the average, and promises excellently well. When I visited Hattee, East-Tirhoot, in the last days of May, extensive hollows in the surface of the country, ordinarily yielding rice, were abandoned as beyond hope by reason of drought. Instantly after the first fall of rain these lands were for a last chance taken up, and now it is reported that at least half of them are saved from being unproductive. Again, in many places early coarse crops (cheena, moong, &c.,) are being raised as yet with good promise close to the margin of streams, though the cultivators must well know that this produce would be all swamped if the waters were to rise one or two feet more. Instances might be multiplied. It is not, however, that the people have tried anything new in their husbandry; it is rather that this year they have carried many things to a degree which they would not care to attempt in ordinary years. And this is specially observable in respect to the early (August and September) crops from which they can get the first return; their anxiety manifestly being to acquire some grain of their own as soon as possible. An equally good beginning has been made with the sowing for the amun or winter rice crop, the mainstay and staff of life. Much, however, remains to be done for this crop; and to our European eyes the preparations of the cultivators in this respect seem backward; they may perhaps be allowed the credit of being the best judges in this matter, as they have shown such strenuous industry for the other crops. In those parts again where maize and millet are the staples, the preparations are as forward and as extensive as they could be."

"This progress towards large agricultural results could not, of course, have been obtained without the use of the services of every able-bodied person of both sexes and of every age. Accordingly, all those who were congregated on the relief works (as was the case with the great majority of the petty cultivators and field labourers) went off from the 15th to 20th of June with the same rapidity as that with which they pressed on to the works from the 15th to the 20th March last. The outturn of their work in the fields, as now seen, is too great to have been done wholly since they left the relief works. They must have gone on preparing their fields all the time that they were on relief piece-work. The toil undergone during the long days of this fierce summer in order to keep up field husbandry, and yet to earn subsistence at the piece-work, must have been so extreme as to be hardly believed. Nevertheless, the fact is confirmed by much evidence to the effect that the workpeople were often seen at piece-work late in the evening, and during the early hours of the night—the very men who must have been in their fields in the early morning. But they are now devoting all their hours to the fields; and the question is, how are they to find food till the next crop comes in. Some obtain wages in kind; others procure advances in kind from their zemindars and landlords, whose stores are probably considerable; some borrow grain from petty bankers, whose stores are probably small; some live on their savings made while they were on relief works; and the rest receive advances of grain from the relief officers. One way and another, they have all emerged from the worst period in unimpaired condition and in good heart to work for themselves. The surest way of terminating the consequences of the last drought is to preserve the labor-power of the country intact, and to direct it to raising at next harvest the utmost produce which the ground can bear. It is evident that these people, though duly grateful to the Government for its past aid and trustful of aid still being extended while the peril lasts (I am convinced of their gratitude, notwithstanding whatever may be asserted by some to the contrary)—do yet prefer to trust to the work of their own hands. There has from the first been an expectation among the laboring classes that relief would ere long be stopped and that works would be closed. They breathe more freely now that they see a chance of emancipating themselves from dependence on relief operations. The principal relief officer in Tirhoot assured me that this was manifest from their changed demeanour. The trading classes have a similar expectation; traders have sometimes said that they would certainly resume their business as soon as the markets and rivers should permit, because they were sure that

Government would not, or could not, keep up the relief work on its present scale. From their own repeated declarations to me I am sure that they are not at all afraid of Government interference. From no persons have I heard stronger expressions of gratitude, or more distinct assertions that the State had saved the fortunes of the traders by saving the lives of their numerous constituency, than from the principal native traders of Behar."

"The only adverse statement which I have ever heard regarding the cultivators is to the effect, that during the drought of last autumn they often omitted to do what they might have done for petty irrigation. Their conduct in other respects seems to show that such omission must have proceeded from ignorance and not from apathy."

"It is not meant that this good conduct has been pursued by every one. In this large population many instances have been and may yet be found of behaviour the reverse of that above described; indeed at one time there sprung up a class of *mates* or gangmen who, for their own ends, tried to mislead the people and to foster idleness. But if the points as above set forth are in the main correct, as I believe them to be, then what becomes of the argument about the demoralization or pauperization of the people? Is it not demonstrable that neither of these evils has happened or is happening in Tirhoot? In justice to the people of this great district it must be said that the crisis of 1874 has raised them in the estimation of Government, for their fortitude under suffering, their reluctance to come upon relief until driven by want, their diligence in retrieving the position they had temporarily lost, their quickness to seize the first opportunity of reverting to ordinary work. Nor should commendation be restricted to the cultivating and labouring classes. The zemindars have, as a body, done much by executing relief works from funds either their own or borrowed by them from Government, by making advances to their tenantry both for food and for seed; and by becoming security for advances made to their tenantry for those purposes by the Government. The trading class has not indeed shown enterprise, but this is hardly a reproach if their conduct be fairly looked at, inasmuch as they never could have imported without loss. But the traders have shewn alacrity in promoting the distribution of the Government grain among the people, and theirs is the agency for most of what has been or may yet be done in this respect."

"To this review of the condition of Tirhoot at the beginning of July may be added a *resumé* of the allotment, expenditure, and balance of the Government grain in this particular district (the balance being exclusive of wastage and loss)."

Total allotment, including reserve ● last ordered.	Expenditure to end of May, shewn in narrative of 10th June.	Expenditure during June, chiefly actual, but estimated for the last week.	Total to end of June.	Estimated expenditure during July and August.	Balance expected on 1st September.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
179,044	23,600	27,279	50,879	56,500	71,665

"With the balance on 1st September (whatever it may prove to be after losses and wastage) there will have to be carried on the relief operations to the end of December, that is, four months. If a comparison be made with the expenditure of Government grain during the earlier months of the year, (say February, March, and April,) that would be misleading, because relief was then given chiefly in money, whereas in the latter months it will be given chiefly in grain. Still, so far as can now be seen, the balance is considered sufficient for safety."

"The numbers of persons on the relief works in Tirhoot during some of the days of June amounted to 975,000, which figure represents the highest point. By the 1st July the numbers are believed to have fallen to 300,000. About the same time the numbers of recipients of charitable relief amounted to nearly 210,000. The largest number of all those receiving aid on any one date in Tirhoot, whether by relief wages, by gratuitous relief, by purchase, or by advances, is estimated to have been 1,774,000. This number much exceeds that originally estimated (one million), but it includes large numbers of Nepalese, who all through the hot season purchased at the British granaries near their frontier. The numbers of these latter receiving aid cannot be stated, but they must have been

considerable. After allowance for this, however, it must be admitted that the numbers in Tirhoot receiving assistance during the worst period did somewhat exceed even the high estimates which had been framed."

The Lieutenant-Governor, in continuation of his remarks regarding the Tirhoot district, sends the following general remarks to be included in the present narrative:—

"This narrative relates to the latter half of June, which period had been looked to previously with perhaps greater anxiety than any period since the distress began. I will endeavour to review briefly the main points in the situation, as it stood at the end of June and the beginning of July."

"The critical period of June then has begun and ended most favorably throughout the distressed districts. The rain began early, and has continued abundantly. The preparation of the fields for the early crops of August and September is found to be in a forward state. The sowings for those crops were done quickly and extensively. There was no want of seed for the most part. The area thus sown is believed to be larger than the average of ordinary years. The promise of the young crops to be reaped in August or September is excellent everywhere. The sowings for the later crop—rice to be reaped in December—are going on very well, though not completed. For these also there has been no considerable complaint of want of seed. The weather is very propitious; more sunshine is perhaps desired: if there be a fear at all, it is lest the rainfall should prove to be too much. The rainfall during June, in the distressed districts north of the Ganges, has averaged $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches."

"The demeanour of all classes connected with agriculture, under this happy change of circumstances, has been all, or nearly all that could be desired. The cultivators have attended to their fields with the utmost diligence. The landlords have promptly engaged all the laborers required for field-work, paying the wages in kind; and have made large advances of food-grain to their tenants, where they were able; and have, where they were not able to advance of themselves, co-operated with the relief officers by standing security for their ryots. The cultivators will have enough food to sustain themselves till the next harvest is gathered."

"The public health in the distressed districts has been, and is still remarkably good, excepting only Maunbhoom, and perhaps also Rungpore, and a few places in Central Bengal. The general death-rate is believed to be less than the average. Even the Burdwan fever has somewhat abated. The cattle, too, have been healthy, and no epidemics have broken out among them."

"As would be expected under these circumstances, the number on the relief works has fallen greatly. At the beginning of June the number was 1,770,732, and at the end 893,163. In the most distressed districts the proportion of decrease has been very much greater than that indicated, as in Tirhoot, Chumparun, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, where all able-bodied persons can get work in the fields. In some districts, however, there are many laboring families who cannot do this, and they have to stay on the works. In some places, too, the cultivators—occupants of lands—try to save expense by doing for themselves field-work for which they would in ordinary years employ paid labor. This circumstance would compel such laborers to remain on the works. Immediately on the first indication of the approach of the rains, instructions were telegraphed to every principal relief centre to facilitate and expedite the transfer of relief labourers to the fields or to private employment. In this respect, all, or nearly all, that could be wished has been accomplished. The expediency or otherwise of closing relief works altogether from the 15th July to 1st September has been considered. But after conference with the best authorities the proposal has been abandoned—partly because it might have the effect of unduly enlarging the lists of charitable relief, and partly because numbers may have to be re-admitted to the works after the harvesting of August shall cease to afford employment."

"On the other hand, the numbers on the lists for gratuitous and charitable relief have risen largely. At the end of June the number was 525,600 persons. The increase may have arisen partly from persons who had been on relief works applying for gratuitous relief after the closing or the reduction of the works. But the main cause is this, that as each week advances, distress spreads more and more over those of the lowest classes who cannot work. Though admission may sometimes have been granted without adequate enquiry, still, on the whole, the officers are strict to avoid admitting until the necessity is shown. Persons

who could not make out a case before, who had still some little means unexhausted, are able now to convince the authorities that admission is necessary. Or again, as the circle and sub-circle officers in the interior of the distressed districts go the round of the villages time after time, they find each time more and more persons who have a claim on that humane and merciful consideration which the subscribers to these charitable funds desire to see shown. That it is duly shown, according to the instructions reiterated by the Government to its officers, is to some extent proved by the increase of the numbers."

"In these numbers are included all those who from high caste, or delicate nurture, or social antecedents, or inaptitude for labour by reason of skilled occupation for which the demand is temporarily in abeyance, cannot come forward to ask for relief or to work, but are yet sorely straitened, though not reduced to the verge of danger. There are many varieties of degree among these persons, and it is not easy to classify them statistically, but endeavour will be made to separate approximately the number of them from the number of ordinary recipients of charitable relief."

"The relief being administered to a large extent by charitable funds, includes not only food but some extra articles of sustenance; also clothing in all the worst cases, and sometimes assistance is carrying on some skilled work or manufacture which is depressed from the prevailing scarcity."

"It is to be remembered that some proportion of the recipients of this relief consists of professional beggars, of the sick, and the miserable of all sorts, who have been in ordinary years supported by private charity without State intervention, but who cannot be thus sustained this year, because the donors who have heretofore fed them are now distressed themselves. All these will revert to that private charity which is so extensive among the natives, immediately that returning plenty shall cheapen prices."

"The granting of advances of food-grain to ryots has been more and more recognised as one of the best means of ensuring such industrious cultivation as would help to secure a large yield for those coming harvests which will, we hope, put at end to the distress. If the cultivators, occupants of fields, after having long ago exhausted their previous supply, and having for weeks sustained themselves only by wages on relief works, are to leave the works and devote themselves to the fields until September, how are they to live in the mean time? They really must get an advance of food-grain from some quarter; otherwise their position would for the moment be worse than that of the field laborers who can earn wages."

"If they obtain such advances from the landlord, as they frequently can, or from the grain dealers, as they ordinarily can in good years, and as they can sometimes even in this year—well. If, as is often the case, they cannot obtain the advances from either of these two quarters, there is nothing for it but to avert the mischief by granting an advance from the Government stores. Many applications were made; and the matter was much agitated by the cultivators. As the cultivating season became urgent, it would not have been prudent to await the receipt of individual applications from numbers of ignorant persons who might not know how to apply, inasmuch as mischief might set in before the business could be settled. Therefore the relief organization in the circles and sub-circles was called into play for promptly ascertaining village by village, in the most distressed districts, the circumstances of all cultivators who really needed advances and who could not obtain them otherwise than from Government. Much progress has been made with this work, which from its nature was pressing, and which is probably near completion by this date. Sometimes the cultivator can give security. Sometimes the zemindar will stand security; sometimes the cultivators of a whole village will become joint security one for the other. In every case the officer is to make the best arrangement he can to ensure repayment of the advance. By the returns brought up to 10th June, 3,84,000 maunds of grain, equal to 14,000 tons, had been thus advanced to cultivators. The number of the recipients is not precisely known, but on a calculated average of 2 maunds to a cultivator we obtain a number of 192,000 cultivators, heads of families. If the numbers of the families be calculated (as they ought to be in order to see the total of the persons concerned) the aggregate, at an average of 4 persons per family, would be 768,000 persons. In other words, three-quarters of a million of persons of the class of cultivators occupying land were assisted by advances of Government grain to the 10th

June. The enquiries have been since going on actively, and before the end the total numbers must very greatly exceed those above stated."

"Besides these advances of grain there were many advances of cash from Government directly to the ryots or indirectly to them through the zemindars. These have now been discontinued."

"The sale of Government grain is going on actively at all those places which have been mentioned in previous narratives. It has not been recently extended to any additional places. The amount of grain sold up to the end of the third week in June is returned at 61,000 tons (this does not mean the total of grain expended, which is much more, as will be presently seen). But in this amount is included the grain sold to relief laborers who, having got cash wages, purchase Government grain."

"The selling price of Government rice has been reduced from 12 to 13 seers for the rupee in Behar, including the Patna and Bhagulpore Commissionships, and the western part of the distressed districts; and to 14 seers for the rupee in the Rajshahye Commissionership or eastern part of these districts. This reduction was deemed necessary under the conditions of the rules regarding sale referred to in previous narratives."

"It is impossible to distinguish the labourers purchasing grain from other members of the public, or to state what proportion of the total purchases is represented by purchases made by them. It is believed, however, that at least half, perhaps more than half of the total, represents purchases by the public exclusive of relief laborers. Instructions have been reiterated to all officers to suspend the sales wherever and whenever private trade should bring in supplies, and to avoid interference or competition with such trade. It cannot indeed be affirmed that in no case has trade ever been directly or indirectly interfered with by the Government operations. But such interference has for the most part been successfully avoided. I have frequently received declarations from native traders to this effect. And that this is really the case in the main, is proved by the remarkable activity of private trade in the western part of the distressed area especially. During the period of scarcity nearly 148,000 tons of private grain have been carried by railway up to Behar (including the Commissionerships of Patna and Bhagulpore), and nearly 185,000 tons down; in all 333,000 tons brought by rail. It is more difficult to ascertain the statistics of the river trade in grain to the eastern part of the distressed districts, but it appears as yet to be inconsiderable. Perhaps its turn has yet to come."

"The private grain brought by rail to Behar is apparently not destined for the most distressed places in the north; it will probably be absorbed by the intermediate tracts in the basin of the Ganges. In all the most distressed districts there is no private rice whatever for sale in open market; it is universally declared by those in, and those out of the trade that there would be no rice at all purchaseable but for the Government supplies."

"Since the beginning of the rains the price of rice in Bengal has become cheaper by about 15 per cent. It is (as I learn) the opinion of the principal native grain merchants in the interior of Bengal (except those of Calcutta whom I have not met) that prices will not fall materially till September, when there will be some favorable difference; but that prices must remain dear as compared with ordinary years till the winter rice crop is secured, which cannot be till December. They have generally recommended us to continue selling Government grain freely until at least September. Their testimony to this effect is remarkable."

"The point which next in order suggests itself, is the total expenditure of Government grain. Returns brought up to the end of the third week of June shew a total expenditure of 115,000 tons, including everything, namely, that given in gratuitous relief, paid in kind to relief laborers, sold to the public inclusive of relief laborers, advanced to ryots, but not including anything for wastage or losses."

"In order to estimate the total number of persons receiving assistance of some sort during the first fortnight of June, we have the following data to form a basis:—

Total number of relief laborers as per paragraph 18 of the 20th narratives	1,770,732
Total number of persons on charitable relief as per paragraph 24 of ditto	401,959
Total grain expenditure, in maunds, of first half of June, as per district narratives ...	843,000

"Thus we have 2,172,691 persons receiving relief quite irrespective of those who are living on advances or purchases of Government grain. The amount of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight would give three-fourths of a seer a day to 3,401,900 persons for a fortnight. But among the people who consumed Government grain were all the persons on charitable relief, and a large portion of the laborers. The district narratives show that by the end of the first fortnight of June the practice of paying all laborers in grain, though largely introduced, had not been fully carried out. The Bhagulpore return is the one which best distinguishes between sales to the public and those to laborers; and that shows 98,228 maunds sold to the public, as against 25,628 maunds sold to laborers. All the district narratives show that the non-laboring public are the chief customers at our granaries."

"It would therefore be probably within the truth to take one-half of the persons supported by Government grain as being outside the relief labor and charitable relief lists. By this reckoning the total numbers receiving assistance in one shape or another would be—

Laborers and paupers as above	...	2,172,691
One-half the consumers of Government grain	...	1,700,950
Total	...	3,873,641

"This revised calculation corresponds closely with the calculation given in my narrative of the 11th June. It then seemed to be possibly too high, but is now seen not to be so. The best estimate that we can frame shows that the number at the worst period was 3,900,000 persons receiving assistance of some sort, which is somewhat above the estimate of 3,500,000 originally framed. The cause is this, that subsequently some tracts became distressed which were not included in the area of distress when the first estimate was made, and were not included in that inquiry."

"The foregoing statement leads directly to the consideration of the adequacy or otherwise of the quantities of Government grain stored in the distressed districts. The quantities allotted amount to close upon 400,000 tons; the quantities already shewn as expended up to the end of the third week in June amount to 115,000 tons; the balance remaining, therefore, would have amounted to 285,000 tons, less abatement for wastage and losses. These stores are under the Government of Bengal, besides which there is the reserve at the Presidency under the Government of India. It becomes important to arrive at a definite opinion as to whether the balance available in the interior of the distressed districts is sufficient for safety. The average monthly expenditure for the two past months from the third week of April to the third week of June, inclusive, has been 53,000 tons a month, or 13,000 tons a week. The best informed persons believe that a somewhat higher rate of expenditure will continue till the third week in August, that is, two months more from the period last named. If an average of 60,000 tons a month be maintained, there would be a further expenditure of 120,000 tons, making a total of 235,000 tons to the third week of August, inclusive; leaving a balance of 165,000 tons, less abatement for wastage and losses. From the end of August it is expected that the rate of expenditure will decrease, if the autumn crops shall prove good. Until the end of August it is probable that the sales will be large; the advances to ryots considerable; the expenditure on gratuitous and charitable relief high, and on relief works comparatively low, and becoming lower week by week. From the end of August the sales will, it is hoped, decrease greatly; the advances to ryots almost cease, while the expenditure on charitable relief will continue high and on relief works may rise again somewhat, though never to the height attained during the hot months. On the whole, it is expected that (if all goes well with the season and crops) the average expenditure during the two months, September and October, will be less than during the previous four months; and still further less during the next two months, November and December, after which the distress will, we trust, cease altogether. The entire duration of the distress must always be remembered; for, from the very first, the estimates of the Government have been based on the anticipation that this distress would last into December in most of the distressed districts, and especially in Tirhoot. It is not necessary to pursue these calculations further, because they partly depend on rainfall which may be vouchsafed or withheld, and on crops which may be gathered in more or less abundance. A general view of the case

certainly shows that (so far as can now be seen) the stores in the districts are sufficient for safety; but that they are not more than sufficient on the whole. It might indeed be doubted whether they would be enough in this sense, were it not that the reserve existed at the Presidency. It is already seen that some particular places have too much grain and other places too little, and every effort is made to transfer grain from the points of surplus to those of deficit. The foregoing remarks refer to the stores in the aggregate. Beyond reasonable doubt we have ample stores in the districts, as a whole, till September. If by that date any fresh danger should arise or threaten, there would be time to throw into the districts additional supplies which would be obtained from the reserve at the Presidency."

"The importance of protecting the Government stores from deterioration during the rains has been remembered. All the numerous storehouses in the interior have recently been inspected by officers specially appointed for the purpose, and are for the most part reported to be efficient. A second inspection as the season advances may be necessary."

"The preparation of the special accounts of expenditure, both of grain and of cash, is being carried on under trained supervision."

"The land transport service, which at one time assumed such pressing importance, has now passed away. In Tirhoot the conclusion of this service was extraordinarily troublesome. The heavy rains falling so early in June, embarrassed the lines of transit, distressed the beasts of draught and burden, causing many casualties among them, and damaged much of the grain. The brunt of this was borne by the reserve carriage (of various kinds) belonging to Government. The value of this carriage at that critical and crucial juncture proved that its presence was indispensable to the final success of the operations in Tirhoot. Many granaries now filled must have remained unfilled, many markets which will be supplied must have remained incompletely supplied, many mouths which will be fed must have remained unfed, but for the reserve carriage belonging to Government. The animals of all sorts are now being taken care of, so that they may recover from their fatigues and ailments—and be ready for more service if necessary, or for advantageous disposal, by sale or otherwise, hereafter."

"The preparation for water carriage as explained in previous narratives are made in case necessity should arise; but no operations in this line are as yet contemplated, except the despatch of a small quantity (about 10,000 tons) of reserve grain to north-eastern Tirhoot."

"The organization of relief circles and sub-circles, with their ramifications penetrating to every village, will still be fully maintained for some time to come in all the distressed districts. There have been casualties among our officers (from accidents on horseback, sunstroke, and the like) but as yet very little sickness. Among the officers and gentlemen engaged in the relief service there are included many Indigo Planters who manage circles or sub-circles with a diligence equal to that, and with a local knowledge greater than that, of any one else. All, Europeans and Natives, official and non-official, are alike animated by unflagging zeal under each change and variety of the ever shifting circumstances: the object aimed at by all to the very end of the distress being this, that of the hundreds of thousands of lives entrusted to their keeping, not one should be lost from preventible causes."

Weather and Rainfall.—The weather continues to be most satisfactory throughout the greater part of the country, and everywhere, except in the comparatively small tract immediately to the east of Calcutta, the rainfall is reported as ample for all requirements.

State of Crops.—The prospects of the crops continue most favorable, and almost everywhere a more than average yield is anticipated from the autumn crops. These latter have already begun to come into the market in some districts.

Prices.—Prices show a tendency to fall almost everywhere through the country. The only districts where a rise is reported are Burdwan, Calcutta, Pubna, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Monghyr. In the latter district, though the price of rice has risen, that of barley has fallen considerably. Prices have fallen in Hooghly, 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Dacca, Furredpore, Sylhet, Chittagong Hill

Tracts, Tipperah, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Chumparun, Purneah, Cuttack, and Hazareebagh. In other districts they are stationary. The fall has been most conspicuous in Rungpore and Shahabad. In the former district the price of rice fell from 9-6 to 11-4 seers for the rupee, and in Shahabad rice fell from 10-12 to 11-8, and barley from 18-4 to 20 seers for the rupee.

Private trade to Behar.—The usual note on food-grains will be found in Appendix A. The private trade returns of grain carried by railway show a decrease of 5,077 tons in the up and down traffic; but this is more than compensated by the increase in the river-traffic, which shows an increase of 5,289 tons. Now that the rivers are open, it is probable that the larger share of the traffic will go by that route.

North Tirhoot.—The Lieutenant-Governor has given so full an account of the state of this district that any further remarks in this part of the report are unnecessary.

South Tirhoot.—Prices in this district are reported as easier, owing more to the improved prospects of the crops than to the activity of trade. Sowings have all been completed, and the laborers have left relief works in large numbers for the fields. The prospects of the crops are said to be excellent, and the people to be in very good condition.

Chumparun.—The prospects here are quite as good as in the adjoining district of South Tirhoot, and it is satisfactory to learn that the experience of the past year has had the result of inducing the people to cultivate a much larger breadth of land than usual, much land hitherto fallow having been this year broken up for crops. In Ramnuggur some difficulty in procuring seed has been felt by the poorer ryots, but elsewhere the supplies have been abundant.

Sarun.—There is little change in this district: supplies continue abundant; and prospects are very good; but the general poverty of the cultivators render considerable advances of grain necessary. These are being distributed with as much expedition as is consistent with an adequate inquiry into the circumstances of the borrowers.

South Behar.—The rains here have been as abundant as elsewhere; but while they have been of the greatest benefit to the crops, the unusually heavy rainfall has caused damage to some tracts, as the hill streams, which are numerous in that part of the country, have in several cases overflowed their banks. The most extensive flood seems to have been that caused by the overflow of the Soane near Arrah, but nowhere does it appear that any serious losses have been incurred, and there is still probably time to resow the crops which may have suffered.

Bhagulpore Division.—The reports from this division continue good, and the condition of the people in Bahadoorgunge in Purneah, where distress was reported last fortnight, has much improved. Some slight damage has been done by floods in Monghyr. The zemindars in Soopool, in the Bhagulpore district, are said to have been especially active in assisting their ryots.

Rajshahye Division.—In the Rungpore district this season's rice is said to have already made its appearance in the market, but it does not seem probable that it can have much effect upon the food-supply of the country till the end of August. By that time the whole crop will have been gathered and stored for a sufficient time to render it wholesome. The Collector of Dinagepore, who has written fully on the subject, seems to think that but little of the crop will be available for sale to the public, as most of it will be retained by the growers for their own consumption; but as many of these men are now subsisting on purchased rice, the withdrawal of so much demand will naturally tend to render prices easier for those who have still to buy, and will certainly diminish, though by no means put a stop to, the demand for the Government grain. Mr. Lewis seems to think that as the area under early rice is so much more extensive than usual, it will probably suffice to maintain the growers till the end of January, when the amun crop will be ready for use.

Burdwan Division.—Rain has not been so general or abundant in this division as in the rest of the country, and though there is no great anxiety felt with regard to any of the crops, yet more rain is reported as wanted in Hooghly, Howrah, and the north-east of Midnapore. Throughout the greater part of Midnapore a bumper aous crop is expected. Advances to ryots are being freely given in this division.

Cooch Behar Division, Julpigoree.—No special narrative has been received from this district, but the latest information shows that there is little present distress and every prospect of coming abundance.

Chota Nagpore.—The reports show a great improvement in the condition of the people. At present no part of this division can be considered to be distressed except parts of Maunbhoom, and it is hoped that the autumn crops will bring early relief to this district.

Transport of Grain.—Grain is still going to the Burdwan division, as the recent orders, rendering it imperative on all officers to make advances and pay relief laborers in grain, make it necessary to store grain in all the districts of the division.

Relief Works.—The following statement shows the average number of relief laborers during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it:—

		Last Fortnight.	This Fortnight.
Patna Division	...	1,368,087	597,962
Gunduk Embankment	...	27,574	19,848
Soane Canal	...	31,945	26,352
Bhagulpore Division	...	88,448	76,724
Rajshahye Division	...	155,466	107,633
Northern Bengal Railway	...	22,622	13,274
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore	...	72,849	51,370
Cooch Behar	...	3,741	Not received.
Total		1,770,732	893,163

These returns show a very large decrease over those submitted during the last three months, and as the numbers on the works on the last day of the fortnight were in almost all cases less than the average daily number for the whole period, we may hope for a still further diminution in the numbers during the next fortnight.

The following table shows the numbers employed in each district, with details as far as they are available of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece-work	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot (North) ...	44,639	143,422	188,061	140,188	41,873
	Tirhoot (South) ...	...	131,731	131,731	No details.	
	Chumpani ...	42,644	...	42,644	Ditto.	
	Saran ...	208,549	9,548	218,097	Ditto.	
	Patna ...	10,858	...	10,858	Ditto.	
	Gya ...	...	2,124	2,124	1,001	1,123
	Shahabad ...	3,653	791	4,447	4,274	173
	Total ...	310,343	287,619	597,962	151,463	43,169
	Gunduk Embankment ...	19,848	...	19,848	34,936	...
	Soane Canal ...	26,352	...	26,352	26,352	...
BHAGULPORE	Total ...	46,200	...	46,200	46,200	...
	Total for Patna Division ...	356,543	287,619	644,162	212,751	43,169
	Moughyr ...	3,130	...	3,130	2,807	323
	Bhagulpore ...	15,086	9,761	22,847	22,779	68
	Purneah ...	10,595	16,597	27,192	27,192	...
RAJSHAHYE	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	23,555	...	23,555	Chiefly task-work.	...
	Total ...	50,366	26,358	76,724	52,778	391
	Maldah ...	2,796	1,640	4,436	No details.	25,761
	Dumapore ...	32	40,513	40,515	9,405	Details imperfect.
	Rangpore ...	...	28,328	28,328	11,204	3,576 Imperfect.
CHOTA NAGPORE	Bogra ...	16,520	...	16,520	No details.	...
	Moorshedabad ...	4,592	...	4,592	Ditto.	...
	Rajshahye ...	988	12,274	13,212	Ditto.	...
	Total ...	24,878	82,755	107,633	10,609	29,357
	Northern Bengal Railway	13,274	...	13,274	13,274	...
BURDWAN...	Maunbhoom ...	12,082	3,992	16,074	8,191	3,809 Details imperfect.
	Palamow ...	1,403	...	1,403	...	1,403
	Huzareebagh ...	...	Not received.	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,575	3,992	17,567	8,191	5,302
COOCH BEHAR	Hoochly ...	4,026	...	4,026	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	13,116	...	13,116	...	...
	Bankoora ...	4,865	...	4,865	...	...
	Burdwan ...	8,199	3,566	11,765	9,694	Details imperfect.
COOCH BEHAR	Total ...	30,237	3,566	33,803	9,694	...
	Julpigoree ...	...	Not received.	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	488,873	404,290	893,163	307,357	78,219

Gunduk Embankment and Canal.—Work is progressing on the roads and on the canal. About five miles of the latter have been completed. About three miles of the Sarun canal have been put in hand, and labor is said to be much wanted.

Soane Canal.—Work has been much impeded by the heavy rains. About 34 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been completed in the Kurrunnassa division during the fortnight.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The work has been much hindered by rain and floods, but notwithstanding 670,000 cubic feet of earth-work have been thrown up during the fortnight. The total work up to date amounts to 6,375,800 cubic feet, equal to 134 miles of 4 feet bank, besides 99 miles of feeder roads. Major Lindsay expects to be able to give employment during the rains to about the same number of work-people as are working now, as he has purposely left a part of the work on the higher ground untouched, so as to give employment to the people during the rainy season.

The following return shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief during this fortnight, as compared with that under review in the previous narrative:—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres	NUMBER ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	681	187,106	162,204
	Tirhoot, South		21,568	13,647
	Chumparun	60	13,552*	15,684
	Sarun	18	20,955	7,122
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	1,551	1,070
	Shahabad	15	2,200	846
	Total ...	776	252,998	201,043
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	16	1,984	1,090
	Bhagulpore	15	43,953	39,740
	Purneah	55	5,386	5,888
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	86	51,323	46,718
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	33	12,730	9,572
	Dinagepore	447	51,693	22,460
	Rungpore	33	27,720	23,124
	Bogra	30	10,092	13,705
	Moorsshedabad	24	9,815	5,916
	Rajshahye	19	7,452	7,009
	Pubna ... ..	.....	1,400	10,966
	Total ...	586	132,902	102,268
CHOTA NAGPORE	Maunbhoom ... ..	.....	11,226	10,490
BURDWAN	Hooghly ... ..	.....	3,923	4,043
	Beerbhoom ... ..	.....	18,014	10,913
	Bankoora ... ..	.....	28,635	14,446
	Burdwan ... ..	.....	26,599	15,382
	Total ...	.....	77,171	44,784
	Grand Total ...	1,448	525,920	404,903

* Returns incomplete.

The returns show an increase in all districts except Chumparun, Purneah, Pubna, and Hooghly. In the first-named district the returns are imperfect, and the decrease is probably rather nominal than real; in the remaining districts it is insignificant, except in Pubna, where the inquiries made by the Collector have largely reduced the numbers. Though it can scarcely be expected that these numbers will be largely reduced for some months to come, yet probably they will decrease rather than otherwise, as the present returns show a considerable number of persons who have received a grant of grain on being removed on the relief works, and these will not appear again on the returns. On the other hand, there will be increasing numbers of old and infirm persons, who have hitherto done nominal work on relief works, who will be driven to accept charitable relief from their inability to maintain themselves otherwise.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A. TO THE 21ST SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

1. THE total exports of food-grains from the Bengal Presidency during June were 14,342 tons; the details are given in Schedule A.

The imports to Calcutta during the same month were 32,883 tons, of which 16,903 were on Government, and 5,980 on private account. The bulk of the latter were from ports on the Orissa and Madras coasts.

The total figures from the beginning of November 1873 to the end of June 1874 are:—

			Tons.
Exports from the Bengal Presidency	...	...	240,072
Imports to the port of Calcutta	...	...	436,273

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations *below* Rajmehal and Jamoocoe and down from stations *above* Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 14th and 27th June, compared with the figures for the previous fortnight:—

		This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Decrease.
Up	...	5,518	6,764	1,246
Down	...	15,173	20,190	5,017

It will be observed from paragraph 4 that there has been a corresponding increase in the river traffic.

The totals to date (from the beginning of November) of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which are for Behar only, are given below. The "Up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain sent up from Howrah since the commencement of operations.

			Government grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	...	...	273,638	147,615	421,253
Down	...	...	39,250	184,807	224,057
Total	...	...	312,888	332,422	645,310

3. The importations of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals, from the 20th June to 3rd July, were 2,264 tons (against 3,394 during the previous fortnight), making 194,690 tons in all since 1st October 1873.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873. Tons.
Sahobgunge	21st June to 4th July	Up the Ganges	3,725	38,796
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Down "	1,668	13,955
Goalundo	14th to 27th June	Up "	2,405	27,076
Kooshtea	Ditto ditto	Down "	116	12,715

Compared with the fortnightly figures given in last narrative, the figures for the present fortnight show an increase of 3,956 tons in the "Up," and of 1,333 tons in the "Down" traffic.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

SCHEDULE A

Statement showing the Quantity of rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), paddy, wheat, gram, and other food-grains, exported from the Presidency of Bengal for the month of June in the present year, and last year respectively.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1873-74.									
WHETHER EXPORTED.	RICE.		Paddy.	Total of rice and Paddy.	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				Grand total of all food-grains in columns 6 and 9.	RICE.		Paddy.	Total of rice and Paddy.	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				Grand total of all food-grains in columns 6 and 9.	
	Table.	Other kinds.			Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Table.		Other kinds.									
1. To Ceylon	14	3,264	..	3,278	..	370	214	584	3,962	..	..	..	..	..	25	79	104	104
2. To Mauritius, Bourbon, and West India Islands.	110	4,683	..	4,743	..	684	273	1,456	6,199	566	5,637	..	6,223	1,086	497	448	2,021	8,274	
3. To other Foreign Countries	1,616	1,400	..	3,106	2,529	28	21	2,578	5,634	434	1,097	..	1,521	3,113	37	28	3,178	4,999	
4. Total to Foreign Countries	1,740	9,367	..	11,127	3,023	1,082	513	4,618	15,745	1,020	6,734	..	7,744	4,199	559	575	5,333	13,077	
5. To other Presidencies (beyond Bengal)	2,964	1,350	..	7,514	10	145	269	424	7,939	408	609	..	1,017	7	26	215	249	1,865	
Grand Total	7,704	10,937	..	19,641	3,033	1,227	792	5,043	23,633	1,438	7,333	..	8,701	4,266	585	790	5,581	14,348	

* Fifteen tons of wheat reloaded at Calcutta during the second-half of the month from previous shipments, have not been taken into account owing to there having been no exports during that period from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,

T. B. LANE,

The 8th July 1874.

Offg. Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX B. TO THE 21ST SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Tuesday, the 7th July 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun) ...	3,87,853	.....	3,87,853	
	" (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barh ...	16,04,383	.....	16,04,383	
	Bankipore ...	53,576	.....	53,576	
	Bihra ...	20,827	.....	20,827	
	Bukhtiarporo ...	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Buxar ...	8,026	.....	8,026	
	Dinapore ...	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Doomroa ...	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât ...	(a) 20,50,627	.....	20,50,627	(a) Of this 20,585 maunds wa seed-grain.
	Mokameh ...	1,03,880	.....	1,03,880	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds wa seed-grain.
	Monghyr ...	(b) 4,92,567	61,413	5,53,980	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds wa seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât ...	5,60,316	41,310	6,07,626	
	Sultangunge ...	(c) 58,858	.....	58,858	
	Zamania ...	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	54,76,009	1,02,723	55,78,732	
SOANE CIRCLE	Arrah ...	38,863	.....	38,863	
	Behcea ...	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihra ...	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar ...	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Serai ...	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Soane Circle ...	80,848	.....	80,848	
	Grand totals, Patna Division and Soane Circle ...	55,56,857	1,02,723	56,59,580	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore ...	(d) 1,41,596	.....	1,41,596	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent <i>via</i> Bhagulpore and Colgaon to Nenal.
	Burriarpore ...	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhea ...	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caragolah ...	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgaon ...	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghidhour ...	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamooce ...	26,810	.....	26,810	
	Kujrah ...	3,506	.....	3,506	
	Luckee Serai ...	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr ...	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpointee ...	61,210	.....	61,210	
	Sahelgunge ...	15,483	.....	15,483	
	Sultangunge ...	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Bahawa ...	20,981	.....	20,981	
	Teenpahar ...	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore ...	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Moorarooce ...	20,449	.....	20,449	
	Rampore Hât ...	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Jamtarra ...	13,206	.....	13,206	
	Baidynath ...	1,102	.....	1,102	
	Synthea ...	5,073	.....	5,073	
	Nullattee ...	2,705	.....	2,705	
	Jamtarra ...	.....	3,033	3,033	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division ...	17,13,350	3,033	17,16,383	
RAJSHAHYE	Goalundo ...	4,90,864	.....	4,90,864	
	Kaligunge ...	1,85,781	.....	1,85,781	
	Kooshtea ...	11,73,836	.....	11,73,836	
	Rajmelal ...	(e) 86,523	.....	86,523	(e) Includes 2,025 maunds sent to Dinagenore rail
	Sahelgunge ...	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara ...	75,646	.....	75,646	
	Azingunge ...	10,763	.....	10,763	
	Synthea ...	2,077	.....	2,077	
	Moorarooce ...	1,519	.....	1,519	
	Nawadi ...	549	.....	549	
	Nullattee ...	1,100	.....	1,100	
	Rampore Hât ...	1,602	.....	1,602	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division ...	21,32,575	.....	21,32,575	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burrakar ...	2,14,363	.....	2,14,363	
	Girhideo ...	29,619	3,101	32,750	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division ...	2,44,018	3,101	2,47,119	
BURDWAN	Rancegunge ...	7,446	5,297	12,743	
	Burdwan ...	7,233	10,406	17,639	
	Bhulpore ...	6,174	2,115	8,289	
	Hooghly ...	2,402	3,195	5,597	
	Kanoo Junction ...	2,177	3,038	5,215	
	Mugrahi ...	204	.....	204	
	Pandoonh ...	204	.....	204	
	Serampore ...	1,364	.....	1,364	
	Synthea ...	1,040	3,605	4,645	
	Goshkhara ...	2,090	.....	2,090	
	Mancoor ...	4,147	10,503	14,650	
	Ahmoodpore ...	.....	2,082	2,082	
	Cutwa ...	.....	20,664	20,664	
	Mullarpore ...	.....	2,600	2,600	
	Totals of Burdwan Division ...	34,487	63,485	97,972	
	Grand totals of all Divisions	96,81,287	1,72,342	98,53,629	
	Or tons ...	358,505	6,383	364,948	

No. A, dated Bankipore, the 28th June 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th instant.

The narratives from the Behar and Barh sub-divisions not having as yet been received, I can only speak regarding the tracts of country comprised in them from information received from other sources, and from letters received from the sub-divisional officers themselves from time to time.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The several grain markets of the district continue to be well supplied with all sorts of grains, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. The figures of private importations continued, up to the 20th instant, to be nearly as high as reported in the last narrative; it having been during the fortnight up to that date 3,49,091 against 3,88,512 maunds. But now, with the constant falls of rain we are having, and the consequent favorable prospects of the coming crops, we may expect the importation to fall off; in fact, I know that they are so falling off, but I trust without any detriment to the requirements of the country.

3. The new siding in the Patna city has not undergone much alteration since the time of my last writing. The kunker for the road has been certainly laid down, but it still remains unrolled. The platform itself is still an unshapely and uneven mass of new earth, and no steps have been taken towards the erection of sheds; at least I could not observe that any such had been taken at the time of my last visit, which was only yesterday. The drain to cross the road diagonally from the level crossing at the north-east corner of the siding and to run into the new cutting is in course of construction; but the work is greatly retarded by the constant and heavy showers of rain we are having at the Patna city station. I am glad to say that there has been a great clearance of the grain lying about; and when the new sheds have been constructed, the roofing for which I saw under preparation, I hope there will be room enough for affording shelter to any further consignments that may come in.

4. The following were the prices of grain prevailing in the principal markets of the district:—

Patna.

			s.	c.
Rice, best	...	...	12	0
Rice, common	...	...	13	0
Wheat	...	...	17	0
Maize	...	...	17	0
Barley	...	...	20	12
Gram	...	...	21	8

Dinapore.

			s.	c.		s.	c.
Rice, best	...	...	9	12	to	10	0
Rice, common	...	...	10	8	to	11	12
Wheat	...	...	15	0	to	16	12
Maize	...	...	17	0			
Gram	...	...	18	0			

In the interior of the Sudder sub-division rice is selling at 10 to 11 seers, wheat 14 to 16, barley 19 to 21, and gram 18 to 20. In Barh and Behar I do not think that there has been any material change in prices since the submission of my last narrative, but that if anything prices have fallen a little.

5. At the head-quarters we had several heavy and light showers during the fortnight, amounting to 8.70 inches. In Dinapore the fall amounted to 7.75. No return has been received from Barh and Behar sub-divisions, but the fall in those divisions, was, I believe, as heavy as elsewhere.

The sowing of the bhadoi crop has been nearly completed, and the young plants of Indian-corn and maroa are now from 6 inches to a foot high. The broadcast sowing of rice is also nearly completed, and the rice seedlings in the nurseries are looking most flourishing. The weather hitherto has been all that could be desired, as, what with the continual showers, with glimpses of sunshine in between, it has been capital growing weather for the young plants, which look strong and well; but now the cultivators are beginning to call for a little fine weather, to allow of their getting on to their fields to weed them.

6. I may here mention that I have considered it advisable to close as a tentative measure the local fund and relief works on the roads throughout the districts, calling at the same time on the sub-divisional officers, the police, and the zemindars to be doubly watchful, and to bring to my notice at once any village or tract of country in which distress should begin to show itself. My reason for stopping the works were twofold, firstly, because the zemindars and cultivators began to complain that the fields were being neglected, and that enough hands could not be obtained to do the necessary work with the favorable weather that we were having; and secondly, because the Executive Engineer reported that not only would the work on the roads be comparatively useless, but that it would be impossible to find work for the laborers with the side-cuts full of water; and that they would consequently have to sit idle or

nearly so, and become demoralised by getting wages for doing nothing. So great has been the demand for labor in some parts of the district that I have actually heard complaints against the recruiters for the colonies for inducing men to leave their villages and emigrate. Of course, the numbers so emigrating are comparatively very few when compared with the numbers employed on our roads; but I merely mention the fact here, to show that I have not stopped the works without due care and enquiry; and you may rest assured that I will commence them again should necessity arise, which I hope, however, will not be the case.

7. Most favorable reports have reached me as to the productiveness of the soil in those lands on which the new crops have been sown, the young plants being described as much stronger than in ordinary years. This is ascribed by the cultivators themselves to the long continued drought of last year, and to the consequent influence of the sun's rays. This may have had something to do with it, but I should think it was much more likely to be attributable to the fact of the soil having had of necessity a year's rest.

8. No case of misery or starvation was brought to my notice during the fortnight, with the exception of the six cases of professional beggars in Dinapore, as reported in paragraph 6 of my last narrative, who still represent the whole number of those receiving gratuitous relief in this district, and they receive it from private charity. The people now have plenty of grain everywhere, and have no lack of employment.

9. 149 emigrants were recruited and registered in my office during the fortnight for Natal and the Mauritius colonies. They were mostly from Gya and this district, and besides these, I have recruited and sent 31 to Calcutta for British Burmah, I having been asked by Dr. Payne during the fortnight, to recommence the operations which I had previously closed.

10. There were nine cases of grain-thefts reported by the Bengal Police during the fortnight, but mostly of a petty nature and unworthy of notice here. No case of grain-robbery occurred.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. The statement given below will show the number of laborers employed on our several relief works during the week ending the 20th instant, towards the close of which the works were stopped, with the exception of just retaining a sufficient number of men on them to render serviceable by dressing and levelling the work which had already been done.

<i>Sudder sub-division.</i>			Average daily No.
Road No. 23, from Ekunger Serai to Mussourhee	...	...	557
" " 9, from Mutopore to Mohabulypore	...	...	463
" " 11, from Nowbutpore to Mussourhee	...	...	126
" " 12, from Durveshpore to Bukrum	...	...	185
" " 22, from Dinapore to Nowbutpore	...	...	110
" " 24, from Rampore to Mohabulypore	...	...	76
Total			1,467

<i>Bark sub-division.</i>			
Road No. 15, Futwa to Burhea	...	...	884
" " 30, from Mokameh to Surneyra	...	...	115
Total			999

<i>Behar sub-division.</i>			
Road No. 29, from Futwa to Behar	...	...	1,154
" " 31, " Bucktearpore to Raneebagh	...	...	3,295
" " 36, " Behar to Asthawan	...	...	1,466
" " 37, " Raggur to Girrick	...	...	775
" " 38, " Futwa to Raneebagh	...	...	1,435
Total			8,115

<i>Dinapore.</i>			
Road No. 10, from Phoolwarce to Surowdha	...	...	170
" " 13, " Monair to Purco	...	...	52
" " 14, " Monair to Bihta	...	...	55
Total			277

or a grand total of 10,858 (composed of 3,512 men, 5,782 women, and 1,564 children), against 16,846 reported in the last narrative.

12. In closing the above works I issued the following circular to my sub-divisional officers on the 20th instant:—

"The Executive Engineer having brought to my notice that the doing any more earth-work was simply throwing money away so far as the roads themselves were concerned, and that from the appearance of the work-people who come to them there was nothing to show any signs

of distress, I have requested him to issue orders on his overseers to stop all earth-work, except so much as is necessary for rendering serviceable work already done, such as dressing and levelling, and to confine themselves now to the construction of light, inexpensive bridges, over the pynes and water-courses which intersect many of our embanked roads, thus rendering them comparatively useless for wheeled or indeed any sort of traffic.

"2nd.—Should necessity arise, the work now to be abandoned, or some others in their vicinity can be taken in hand again at any time; but I sincerely trust that no such necessity will arise, as with the favorable weather we are now having, the laboring classes should find ample employment in the fields, which is their legitimate work, and from which we should be drawing them to the detriment of the farmer were we to keep our road works open unnecessarily long.

"3rd.—As, however, single and scattered cases of distress may arise, I need not impress upon you how doubly necessary it now is that you should keep yourself well informed of the condition of the people in all parts of your sub-division, and bringing to my notice at once any villages or tracts of country where distress is beginning to show itself, and whence in your opinion assistance should be rendered."

13. The relief works taken in hand by private individuals have been stopped owing to the agricultural operations.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

14. The subjoined statement will show the amount of food-grains imported into this district during the fortnight ending the 20th instant.

			Rice.	Wheat, oat, and barley.	Janera.	Other grains.
By rail	...	...	1,13,322	1,41,949	22,069	1,37,021
By river	...	...	6,269	59	.....	2,198
Total	...	...	1,19,591	1,42,008	22,069	1,39,219

or a grand total of 4,22,887 maunds, whereof 78,796 maunds were Government grain and 3,49,091 belonging to private trade.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

15. I have now got only 2,139 maunds of rice left in the Sudder sub-division, the rest having been forwarded to Tirhoot. Of the 9,000 maunds of grain now left in the Behar sub-division, I have directed the sub-divisional officer to send 5,000 to Tirhoot and to keep 4,000 for any unforeseen emergencies, and as a check on the bunneahs who, if they saw that they had it all their own way as far as Government was concerned, and with very little competition among themselves, might raise their prices unnecessarily high.

16. Acting under the recent Government orders, I am also despatching across the river the grain received from Gya, and have up to date sent some 13,000 maunds, but I regret to say that the weather is most unfavorable for such work. Notwithstanding every precaution, some of the bags got wet from the heavy and penetrating showers which, followed by strong and hot sunshine, causes a damp and steamy atmosphere among the closely packed bags, the consequence of which is that in some instances the grain ferments and becomes unfit for food, and in others it germinates and grows through the bags. Two of the consignments lately received from Gya have been found to be in this state, and it was only yesterday that I received a report from Behar to the effect that, taking advantage of a fine sun-shining day, he had despatched a large number of carts laden with urid and moong for the Sudder station; that the carts had not gone many miles when it clouded over, and that since then they had had almost incessant rain for three days; that the carts had been halted during that time on the banks of a river, which it was impossible for them to cross till the flood or flush caused by the rain had subsided, and that therefore he had sent for them back again, and was greatly afraid that he should find all the grain more or less damaged, though he had taken every care to cover it well over with mats and gunny. As I said before, though every precaution in our power is taken to keep the bags as dry as possible, in most instances the soaking rain finds out some weak point somewhere, and one bag damaged does much to damage all the rest. Unless, therefore, there is the most urgent necessity for the grain being sent at once, I would strongly recommend its despatch being put off for the present.

17. Major deKantzow, whilst deprecating most strongly the transport of grain in this weather, and whilst complaining of the inconvenience caused to himself and those working under him from the stench arising from it, urges us on to send it to him as quickly as possible whilst he has the carts still together, and before they are taken away for indigo manufacture, to say nothing of saving large payments in the way of demurrage, so that it is hard to know what to do, and at the same time most unsatisfactory; for whether one sends it fast or slowly one feels that one is incurring a great expense to Government.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

18. None during the fortnight. All the agricultural improvement works for which advances were made have been concluded or brought to a standstill owing to the rain.

Gya	4.29
Jehanabad	6.63
Aurangabad	4.31
Nowada	8.06

4. The rainfall has been heavy and general, as will appear from the marginal statement, which shows the number of inches recorded at the sub-divisional head-quarters. The average for the whole district is nearly 5.8 inches.

6. The consequence of the unusually early setting in of the rains has been most beneficial to all agricultural operations. Paddy sowings are being pushed on with vigor, and will soon be completed. The bhadoi crop may be expected to ripen at least a fortnight earlier than in ordinary years. Murwa and mukai are flourishing, and have been sown over a much larger area than is usually the case.

7. This seasonable weather has produced a decided amelioration in the condition of the laboring classes. All able-bodied laborers may now find employment in the fields, and in Jehanabad several of the pauper inmates of the relief-house have been removed by their friends. The Nowada sub-divisional officer indeed reports an increase in the number of applications for relief under heading "B," and the same is more or less observable throughout the district; but this is probably due to the fact that information as to the terms and nature of the relief afforded is now more widely diffused throughout the district.

8. The reports received from the supervisors confirm the cheerful view I have taken of the situation. No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to light, and I am convinced that a few weeks more of favorable weather will remove all apprehension as to the future.

B.—RELIEF WORK.

9. The rainfall, while it has diminished the necessity for relief works, has interfered with their progress. I append a statement showing the numbers employed on each work.

Fortnight ending 20th June 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGE.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Daoodnuggur road	65	15	7	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surbahda road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	238	331	15	584
Puraya road	1,063	563	206	1,892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bela and Khizer Serai road ...	649	411	101	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherghotty and Myapore road ...	152	222	121	495	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto and Imamgunge road ...	283	315	260	858	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pukree Barwan road*	581	376	355	1,312	200	202	64	466
Gobindpore road*	12	4	.....	16	17	8	.....	25
Behar and Rujowlee road* ...	549	1,305	618	2,472	364	1,538	905	2,807
Warialgunge road*	672	477	201	1,350	189	206	57	452
Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge road...	1,364	1,826	126	3,316	977	2,990	.....	3,973
Obra road	176	140	117	433	250	105	65	420
Myabigha and Ruffigunge road ...	804	592	230	1,626	177	492	48	707
Tank at Aurungabad* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	213	13	270
Maharajgunge road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758	2,154	1,312	5,224
Kootoomba road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	224	128	705
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	14,018	.....	.....	.....	15,723

10. There has thus been a decrease of more than 20,000 in the number employed. This decrease is chiefly observable in works on the daily wage system, and is partly due to the cessation of those marked with an asterisk in the above statement. The following comparative statement will show the fluctuations noted:—

NUMBERS EMPLOYED.	FORTNIGHT ENDING		Decrease during past fortnight.
	13th June.	27th June.	
Piece-work	17,430	14,018	3,412
Daily wage	32,049	15,723	16,326
(c) Total	49,479	29,741	19,738
Daily average	3,574	2,124	1,410

11. Cash payments for "piece-work" have been the rule during the past fortnight, but on all works in progress laborers have had the option of exchanging the whole or a part of their wage for Government grain. That this privilege has been largely exercised, will appear from the annexed statement showing the amount recouped by the sale of Government grain.

12. It was considered that by this system all grain required for consumption by laborers and their families would be taken from the Government stock, and that any surplus earnings would be in cash; thus enabling them to purchase a few condiments and luxuries, or to put by any surplus for their agricultural requirements.

Fortnight ending 20th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Number of laborers.	Amount paid in wages.		Amount recouped by sale of Government grain.		REMARKS.
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Surbahda road	544	43	6 8	25	1 6	
Puraya road, Katari' end	638	62	7 8	77	11 11	
Ditto, Puraya "	1,254	127	6 0	30	8 0	
Bela and Khizer Serai road	1,161	50	15 5	.....	.....
Sherghotty and Myapore road	465	130	11 3	21	7 3	
Ditto and Inaungunge road	558					
Pukroo Barwan road*	1,778	187	15 1	171	14 7	
Gobindpore road*	41	2	2 0			
Behar and Rujowlee road	5,300	273	10 1			
Warishgunge road	1,802	207	6 11			
Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge	7,280	246	4 10	301	10 5	
Ohra road	853	40	6 0			
Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	2,333	55	5 11			
Aurungabad tank	270	19	10 6			
Maharajgunge road	5,234	402	3 3	60	7 0	
Kootoomba "	705					

13. A telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor absolutely prohibiting further cash payment has this day been received, and has been communicated to officers in charge of relief works.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAIN.

14. There has been a marked decrease in the amount of grain imported, as will appear from the annexed statement:—

BAZARS.	Wheat.	Bailey.	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya ...	219	24	5	590	...	.....	166	1,004
Nowada ...	.....	.....	.....	25	...	.....	.....	25
Jehanabad ...	275	45	125	170	175	45	225	1,060
Aurungabad ...	158	.....	13	340	...	.....	150	661
Daoodnuggur ...	250	65	40	325	...	...	80	760
Total ...	902	134	183	1,450	175	45	621	3,510

15. The aggregate imports during the previous fortnight were 6,759 maunds. The present return therefore shows a decrease of 3,249 maunds, which is attributable to the fact that the cattle are all employed in agriculture and cannot be spared for transport.

16. The deficiency in the means of transport is a serious evil, and has undoubtedly artificially raised prices in the Sudder bazar. It has also interfered with my arrangements for transporting the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna. The transport difficulty has been in a measure overcome by the expedient of arranging with traders at Gya and Jehanabad that they should receive a fixed amount of Government grain at Gya and Jehanabad on condition that an equivalent amount should be made over to the Collector of Patna by their agents at the latter place. The evil, however, cannot be fully coped with unless a supply of carts be sent from Patna or elsewhere.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

17. I annex a list of the places selected for the storage of grain. Great care has been taken to keep the golahs in a state of thorough repair, and the stocks have consequently suffered but little from the recent heavy rains.

GOLAH.	Quantity originally stored.	QUANTITY ISSUED.				Balance.
		By sale.	By advance to ryots.	By transfer to Patna.	Total.	
<i>Gya</i>	29,851	6,816	16	5,402	12,234	17,617
<i>Bela</i>	3,012	11 (Up to 13th June.)	.....	253	264	2,748
<i>Sherghotty</i>	4,279	70	.....	.....	70	4,209
<i>Uttree</i>	3,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,930
<i>Bhelooa Chutti</i>	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	991
<i>Tuccaree</i>	2,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,004
<i>Futtehpore</i>	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	991
<i>Imamgunge</i>	1,435	8	.....	.....	8	1,427
<i>Jehanabad</i>	14,907	952	.....	.....	952	13,955
<i>Urwul</i>	6,958	.....	.....	3,559	3,559	3,399
<i>Gundhar</i>	3,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,059
<i>Kinjur</i>	1,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945
<i>Hoolasgunge</i>	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
<i>Khazi Serai</i>	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	993
<i>Nowada</i>	21,460	634	.....	.....	634	20,826
<i>Kadirgunge</i>	2,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814
<i>Pukree Barwan</i>	5,182	20	.....	.....	20	5,162
<i>Rujowlee</i>	3,992	15	.....	.....	15	3,977
<i>Warishgunge</i>	2,002	28	.....	.....	28	1,974
<i>Aurangabad</i>	20,777	576	.....	.....	576	20,201
<i>Ruffigunge</i>	3,968	111	.....	.....	111	3,857
<i>Kootoomba</i>	2,997	47	.....	.....	47	2,950
<i>War</i>	4,556	92	.....	.....	92	4,464
<i>Daoodnuggur</i>	4,973	72	.....	.....	72	4,901
Total	1,49,076	9,452	16	9,214	18,682	1,30,394

18. The sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad has managed to despatch 3,559 maunds, 33 seers of rice from Urwul to Patna by boat. He animadverts on the impossibility of obtaining carts for land carriage, as most of the carts in his jurisdiction are already employed in famine transport.

19. I append a statement showing the consumption of Government grain during the past fortnight.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in ady shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind.	Total.			
Gya ...	16th to 27th June	51,000	40,838*	6,193	294	418	16	.....	6,921	.....	3,000
Nowada ...	11th to 25th " ...	33,000	35,450	500	120	77	.....	.....	697	.....	300
Jehanabad ...	11th to 25th " ...	30,000	26,303†	613	220	87	.....	32	952	.....	100
Aurangabad ...	11th to 25th " ...	40,500	37,272	420	370	108	.....	.....	898	128	1,000
	Total ...	154,500	189,863	7,726	1,004	690	16	32	9,468	128	4,400

* Exclusive of 5,655 maunds transferred to Patna.

† Exclusive of 3,559

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

20. The season has, as might have been expected, put a stop to applications for advances under the Land Improvement Act, and none such were received during the fortnight under review. The total number of applications received up to date has been 204, all of which have now been disposed of, 102 having been granted and an equal number rejected.

21. 119 applications from ryots for grain advances have been received in the Sudder sub-division, and 16 of these have been complied with, 53 rejected, and the rest are pending. No precise information on this head has been received from the sub-divisional officers, but I may remark that the Deputy Collector of Jehanabad reports that the return of petitions from the zemindars' endorsement has resulted in the disappearance of 90 per cent. of the applicants.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22. The machinery for the administration of charitable relief has been fully detailed in previous report, and the past fortnight has been marked by no material alteration. The special officers deputed on famine duty are all actively engaged in a village-by-village visitation, which cannot fail to elicit all real cases of distress.

23. To the exertion of the supervisors and deputy supervisors in seeking out cases of distress I attribute the increase in the number of recipients of charitable relief, as shown in the annexed table:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	5,530	514	61	6,105	436
Bela	1,887	.....	.....	1,887	269
Nowada	1,750	1,502	19	3,271	233
Jehanabad	1,697	6	.....	1,703	121
Aurungabad	5,374	1,545	14	6,933	492
Total	16,238	3,567	94	19,899	1,551

24. The above statement does not include the number relieved at Sherghotty, whence no return has been received; nor the numbers relieved at Bela from the 20th to 27th inclusive. Making allowance for these, the total number relieved will not have fallen short of 22,400, or the daily average of 1,724, as compared with 15,026 and 1,070 during the previous fortnight. The increase is surely observable in cases coming under heading C, and this is so far a matter for congratulation. The recipients of relief under heading C continues, as might be expected, few.

25. A noticeable feature in charitable relief during the past fortnight has been the issue, in accordance with instructions from the central committee, of blankets to the older and more infirm inmates of our poor-houses, and I am engaged in devising means for affording more extended relief to classes above the position of paupers, but who nevertheless feel the pressure induced by high prices.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative dated 15th June ... ..	.....		1,13,780	5 3
Add expenditure during the past fortnight, viz.—				
(a) Final payments made—				
Establishment and contingencies	353	6 10		
Permanent advance to Mr. Clerk, c.s., of Sherghotty	50	0 0		
Transport of Government grain	446	0 9		
Storage of ditto	23	8 0		
			872	15 7
(b) Advances repayable—				
To traders for the purchase of grain	730	0 0		
To ryots for purchase of seed-grain	70	0 0		
			800	0 0
Total expenditure of fortnight			1,672	15 7
Grand Total to 27th June 1874			1,15,453	4 10

The Collector, owing to indisposition, has been unable to draw up the report.

No. 442, dated Arrah, the 1st July 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fifteenth narrative for the fortnight ending the 27th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supplies in the bazars.—The markets in all parts of the district are reported to be sufficiently stocked for all local requirements.

Kinds and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.—In appendix A, full particulars are given in regard to the kinds and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district.

In the Arrah sub-division, as compared with the last return, at Arrah, and Sabar, there has been a slight rise in prices; at Jugdispore and Bindowlia a fall.

In the Buxar sub-division prices have generally fallen.

In the Sasseram sub-division prices have risen slightly in Sasseram, more decidedly at Chennari, while at Akberpore they have remained nearly stationary.

In the Bhubbooa sub-division prices have slightly risen at Bhubbooa, Chynepore and Hatta, and have remained the same at Durganti.

Rainfall—At Arrah during the fortnight 7·53 inches of rain have fallen; rain is reported to have fallen in the head-quarters sub-division generally; in fact has been abundant, so much so that a little bright weather now would be an agreeable and a beneficial change.

From Buxar Mr. Armstrong reports: "The rain during the fortnight has been heavy, and we have had 9 inches registered at Buxar up to date (26th June)."

Mr. Eyre reports: "Since the night of the 24th the rain has been continuous, and the hill streams Kudra, Kao, and Durganti are in high flood. Ploughing and sowing is for the present impossible. The Durganti, on the bank of which I now am, is very high. The country is one sheet of water. I am informed that the same is the case in the Sasseram sub-division. Traffic, except along the Grand Trunk Road, is quite impossible. The Durganti and Zumaneah road is absolutely submerged."

State of the Crops.—In the Arrah sub-division ploughing and sowing have been carried on wherever possible. In many places the early sowings have germinated, namely rice, maroua, sawan, janera.

On Sunday, and again to a less extent yesterday (Monday), the Soane flooded the lands near Baheera, and Akgaon (two to four miles south of Koolwar) neither flood was excessive; it is generally supposed that the young crops that have been subject to the immediate influence of the rapid stream of the overflow will be totally destroyed. Enquiries have been ordered in regard to the damage so caused, and this will be separately and more fully noticed hereafter.

From Buxar Mr. Armstrong reports, that although the rain has been heavy, there has been a good deal of sunny weather between the falls, so that ploughing has gone on; and the rain having been sufficient for the rice sowings, everything is going on up to date as could be wished, and the people appear generally hopeful of a good season.

In the Sasseram and Bhubbooa sub-divisions, it is impossible to say now what the result will be of the flood previously noticed; the destruction, however, is feared of whatever bhadoi has been sown in low lands, namely, sawant, tangoon, and of nursery and broadcast rice. Enquiries, however, are being instituted over both sub-divisions, and will be duly reported hereafter. The people say that so high a flood of the Durganti has not been known for the last 10 years.

Condition of the people.—The condition of the people remains unchanged. No cases of actual misery and starvation have been brought to light, and every step is taken to meet all cases of distress promptly. Small-pox has very considerably decreased, in fact may be considered to be dying out.

There has been no remarkable increase in the number of grain-thefts. In the Arrah sub-division two cases have occurred, in one eight maunds are reported to have been stolen and in the other, one maund.

In the Buxar sub-division one theft of grain occurred from an unprotected pit near Doomraon, the grain stolen amounting to 10 seers, and in another 20 maunds of barley are said to have been stolen.

In the Sasseram sub-division six grain burglaries are reported to have occurred during the fortnight, and one grain-theft of 3 maunds of barley. One burglary was of 10 maunds, and the other of 2 maunds 37 seers.

From the Bhubbooa sub-division two petty grain thefts are reported, one of which was of some rice from the Chynepore depôt by some dhunias employed in cleaning cotton. The offenders were punished.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

In Appendix B are given full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress, and the number of laborers employed on each. The quantity of Government grain sold to the laborers employed on these works is given in a separate statement.

No fresh relief works have been started during the fortnight.

The sub-divisional officer at Buxar reports: "The relief road across the sub-division as nearly reached Itaree, i.e., it is almost completed in the Chousah pergunnah, and the question arises whether it is necessary for us to start fresh relief work for this pergunnah beyond what is afforded by the canals. In my opinion, on the assumption that no applicant for labor will be turned out from the canals, which I am assured is the case, it is unnecessary to open further relief works in Chousah; the canals and the field cultivation now offering sufficient work to all requiring it, and able to do this kind of work."

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private imports and exports by rail to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions are given in Appendix C.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight are as follows:—

						Mds.
By rail	..	..	..	..	..	978
Interior	..	..	..	..	..	1,775
Exterior	..	..	..	..	..	1,425
						<hr/> 4,178

The imports into the Bhubhooa sub-division during the fortnight amounted to:—

						M. S.
By rail	..	..	..	..	..	30
Interior	..	..	..	..	..	458 35
Exterior	..	..	..	..	..	1,001 30
						<hr/> 1,490 25

The decrease, as compared with the preceding fortnight, is due mainly to the difficulty of transport during the rains.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

In regard to the grain intended for storage in the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports: "The entire consignment of 25,000 maunds has been received. But owing to the floods and the continued rain, I have not attempted to move much of it from the receiving stations where it is safely stored. I have ample in hand on relief works for present requirements. The grain at Zumaneah must be moved back to Mogul Serai and despatched thence. The road between Zumaneah and Durganti is simply impassable for carts, and the transit of the Kurrumuassa a serious obstacle. The contractor's rates have been raised, and measures taken to protect the grain as much as possible from damage on the road. To this end I shall spare no expense."

The mixed grain stored in different golahs in the district has been considerably attacked by weevils, more particularly the gram. Every endeavour has been and is being made to dispose of this grain to the relief laborers before the rice stored, and which is in good preservation, is brought into general consumption. It will take time, however, to get rid of all of this mixed grain, and during this time the insects will not remain idle. Moreover, it is not over-liked by the laborers. I would therefore suggest that it be sold locally, i.e., wherever stored, to mahajuns, &c., in such quantity as they may choose to buy for retail sale. I do not think a fixed price can be put on it; it must be disposed of to the best advantage.

The public will benefit by this arrangement, as this grain when sold will become readily available in different parts of the district; and this is a matter for consideration and of importance at a season like the present, when, owing to heavy rains and floods, it becomes a matter of extreme difficulty and even impossibility to import grain from any distance.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No advances of any kind have been made during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the relief operations are as follow:—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	..	..	295	264	677	1,236	82
Gurbanees	..	..	91	42	17	147	10
Total	..	..	386	306	694	1,383	92

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	248	69	...	317	21

Spinning Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	127	14		141	10

Road-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	133	133	117	383	26

In-door Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	12	41	6	59	4
Arrah Town	150	900	150	1,200	80
Grand total under Heading C.	843	1,270	287	2,100	141

HEADING D.

Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	638	1,227	104	1,969	131
Gurbanee	27	42	14	83	6
Total	665	1,269	118	2,052	137

Gratuitous Distribution of Money.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah		390	90	525	35
Grand total under Heading D.	710	1,659	208	2,577	172
Grand total	1,639	2,235	1,189	6,060	405

The following is a statement showing the number of men, women, and children relieved under heading C. fortnight by fortnight from 30th April to 15th June 1874, in the Nonore relief centre:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
For the fortnight ending 15th May ..	105	28	34	167	11
For the fortnight ending 30th May ..	56	...	...	56	4
Ditto for 15th June 1874 ..	51	1	...	52	4
Total	212	29	34	275	19

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers, and the oanoongo have visited in the—

Arrah circle	...	...	...	...	19 villages.
Beheea „	...	...	...	...	0 „
Peroo „	...	...	...	...	37 „
Nonore „	...	...	...	...	16 „

In the Buxar sub-division the numbers that have been relieved are as follow:—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah	109	173	29	311	22½
Seraya	32	48	8	88	8

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah	78	...	...	78	5½

Spinning Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah	...	3	...	3	
Saraya	...	1	...	1	

HEADING					
	Men.	Women	Children	Total	Daily av
Chousah	10	4
Saraya	10	6
Buxar	9	2
Berham		

Mr. Armstrong further reports : "The three poor-houses at Chousah, Saraya, and Buxar for the Chousah, Doomraon, and Buxar thanas respectively, have now all been opened, and those at Chousah and Saraya have been working during the fortnight. Returns of the relief given in each thana are annexed. The Chousah relief inspector reports having visited 123 villages; the Doomraon relief inspector 85 villages, and the Buxar relief inspector 100 villages. They all assure me that things are going on well; that the rain has been just what is required, and that the people are cheerful about their prospects. I have also again addressed each member of the sub-committees separately, pointing out what their duties are, and with these, and the relief inspectors, and the police and the chowkidars all on the look-out, I think it improbable that distress will anywhere escape notice."

In the Sasseram and Bhubboc sub-divisions the charitable relief operations are as follow :—

HEADING B.					
Cooked Food at Poor-houses					
	Men.	Women	Children	Total	Average
Sasseram	310	37	13	360	51
Bhubboc	322	45		367	81
Jehanabad					

Total number relieved under heading B, 2,002.

HEADING C.					
Rope-making					
	Men.	Women	Total	Average	
Sasseram	413	...	41	30	
Bhubboc	...	...	52	38	
Chynepore			2		

Sasseram		Total
Sasseram		376
Bhubboc		243
Chynepore		176
Chand		18
Jehanabad		26
Mohunia		50

Weaving Relief.		Total
Sasseram		16
Bhubboc		45
Chynepore		

Total number of persons relieved under heading C during the fortnight is 2,145

HEADING D.				
Uncooked Food.				
	Men.	Women	Children	Total
Sasseram	22	174		199
Bubnowl	5	6		11
Bhubboc	5	2		7
Chynepore	2	3		5
Chand	54	94	19	167
Jehanabad	1	10		14
Mohunia	3	7		10

The Sasseram supervisor has visited 178 villages and 115 persons. The Nakha supervisor had visited 64 villages and 39 persons, and the Dungaon supervisor 92 villages and 40 persons. In the Bhubbhoa sub-division, the Bhubbhoa supervisor visited 117 villages and 65 persons. The Durganti supervisor visited 86 villages and 15 persons, and the Ramghur supervisor 65 villages and 16 persons.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Is given in a separate statement.

N.B.—My narrative has been delayed a day, owing to the non-receipt of the Bhubbhoa narrative, which was delayed very probably by the rising of the Durganti.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given				33,670	15	0
Expenditure during the fortnight under report, in the Arrah sub-division—						
Cost of conveying scales and weights from the Arrah station to the Rajah's compound	0	6	0			
Cost of sending scales and weights to Powna golah	0	10	0			
Purchase of hemp twine for the Powna golah	0	5	0			
„ of 3 bullahs for scales of the Powna golah	0	12	0			
Cost of sending scales to Bihta golah	1	4	0			
Purchase of hemp for the above scales	0	5	0			
Cost of a tattee at the Oodwantnaggur golah	1	8	9			
„ of loading cart at Sundais by coolies	0	5	3			
„ of sending scales from Arrah to Sundais	0	12	0			
Cartage of 51 maunds from Sundais to Powna	4	0	0			
Loading of 22 bags on carts	0	2	0			
Wages of a cooly for cutting pagar	0	2	0			
Purchase of 4 mats for covering grain in transit to Bihta	0	3	9			
Weighing grain by coolies	0	1	6			
Stacking 40 bags of grain in Bihta golah	0	2	3			
Price of one lock for the Bihta golah	0	5	0			
Repairs of Ageean golah and dryage of bags	3	14	0			
Paid to Audit Sahai for removing white-ants from bags	6	0	0			
Cost of sending weights and scales to Ageean	0	10	0			
Hemp twine	0	5	0			
Repairs of Bihta golah	0	4	0			
„ of Oodwantnaggur	0	3	0			
Postage of one letter	0	1	0			
House-rent of Sahar golah, paid to Amjud Ali from March to May at Rs. 1-8, after deducting Rs. 1-8, as cost of repairs	3	0	0			
House-rent of Sahar golah paid to Ali Buksh from January to May after deducting cost of repairs Rs. 2, and Rs. 2 previously paid	3	8	0			
Conveying grain from Oodwantnaggur to Arrah 271 maunds on 17 carts at 9 annas per cart	9	9	0			
Conveying grain from Ageean to Arrah	0	10	0			
Conveying grain from Gurhance, 51 maunds on 3 carts at Rs. 1-8 per cart	3	6	0			
Transport charges of grain from Sandais to Bihta	35	12	0			
Weighing of grain at Arrah golah	1	1	6			
Transport charges of grain to Kaunnaggur	0	14	0			
Purchase of four scales at 8 as. each	2	0	0			
Pair of two weights of 30 seers each	6	0	0			
Iron rings for scales 11½ seers	4	9	6			
Price of 4 sets of weights from 2½ seers to 2½ chittacks at Re. 1-1 each	4	4	0			
Price of 1 lock for Mulloor	0	5	0			
Re-weighing of 50 bags at Arrah golah	0	5	0			

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
In the Buxar sub-division.— <i>Nil.</i>						
In the Sasseram and Bhubbooa sub-divisions—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to Shunker Sahas, Kotegusht, for Sangan Lall, contractor, for transport of grain	200	0	0			
Paid to Ram Sarun Lal, Kotegusht, for Roghoonath Roy, contractor, for transport of grain	200	0	0			
Paid to Bani Madhub Dass, clerk at Zumaneah, for Bissesor Ram for transport of grain	200	0	0			
Paid to Rahmut Ali, clerk of Kurgurh, for miscellaneous expenses	25	0	0			
Paid to pound-keeper Nokha for the repairs of golah	25	0	0			
Paid to head constable Kochus for the repairs of bridge	10	0	0			
Paid to Mohurri, Golah Doorgaotee, for the repairs of Door-gaotee depôt	20	0	0			
Paid to clerk Kudjura for the repairs of Doorgaotee depôt	20	0	0			
Paid to pound mohurri Akberpoor do. do.	25	0	0			
Paid to Rugho Roy, ryot of Sellari, for purchase of bullocks	40	0	0			
Purchase of service labels	20	0	0			
Paid to Imanooden for purchase of paper	2	0	0			
Paid to clerk Mohurria for making a (mâchan) flooring	25	0	0			
Purchase of service labels	10	0	0			
Carriage of carts from Sasseram to Akberpoor for the conveyance of Government grain	12	0	0			
Paid to nazir for purchase of foolscap paper	1	0	0			
Paid to Ram Sarun Lal, Kotegusht Buxar, for storage of grain	100	0	0			
Purchase of service stamps	5	0	0			
Paid to clerk, Kurgahur, for the repairs of Kurgahur depôt.	25	0	0			
Paid to clerk Kochus for the repairs of Kurgahur depôt	20	0	0			
Carriage of grain from Sasseram to Akberpoor	1	0	0			
Paid to Bukshi, Jehanabad, for the carriage of Government grain for the use of work-people	50	0	0			
Paid to Rahmut Ali for carrying perwannahs to different depôts	1	2	8			
Paid to Hossain Ali for carrying perwannahs to different depôts	1	0	0			
Paid to nazir for the purchase of foolscap paper	0	6	0			
	<hr/>			1,038	8	8
Total expenditure during the fortnight				1,136	6	
Grand total to end of the fortnight .. .. .				..	34,807	5 2

APPENDIX A.

Prices-current at the principal Marts up to the fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

DIVISION.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAH	1. Arrah	14 8	10 12	18 8	16 8	17 8	17 0	17 0
	2. Bindowlia	14 8	10 12	16 12	16 12	15 12	16 0	...
	3. Sahar	14 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...
	4. Jugdispore	15 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...
BUXAR	1. Buxar	15 0	12 0	19 0	17 8	15 0	19 0	16 0
	2. Doornraon	15 8	11 8	20 0	17 12	...	20 0	...
	3. Rughoonathpore	15 0	11 8	20 0	17 0	...	21 0	16 0
	4. Chousah	15 8	12 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	16 0
SASSERAM	1. Sasseram	14 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	...	17 0	...
	2. Chennary	14 4	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...
	3. Akberpoor	15 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...
BHUBBOOA	1. Bhubbooa	14 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...
	2. Durgawutti	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	16 0
	3. Chynepore	14 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...
	4. Hatta (Hatta)	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...

APPENDIX B.

List of Relief-works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.								
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	...	...	...	...	3,377	1,138	220	4,735
" Peero and Arrah road	...	...	...	...	1,178	126	.....	1,602
" Jugdispore and Arrah road	...	...	...	...	253	77	103	433
" Gudhani and Bihra road	...	...	...	...	1,534	374	114	2,022
" Clearing of Gangey tank	...	...	...	...	1,612	1,006	305	3,013
Total					8,252	2,811	742	11,805
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.								
Raising Poorunda and Sarrya road	...	...	...	...	4,014	2,069	1,150	7,233
Repairs, Buxar road	...	...	...	...	129	53	...	182
" Doomraon and Roopnagar road	...	...	...	...	1,010	536	...	1,546
Total					5,153	2,658	1,150	8,961
BHUBHOOA SUB-DIVISION.								
Raising Bhugwanpore and Chynepore road	...	...	...	...	2,152	2,783	132	5,067
" Khirce and Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	1,169	3,824	651	8,944
" Doorgawutti and Chynepore road	...	...	...	...	1,891	1,502	291	3,687
" Burraon and Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	2,476	3,695	838	7,009
" Bhubhooa and ditto	...	...	...	...	2,510	3,209	181	5,903
" Hatta to Durowli road	...	...	...	...	2,276	1,981	100	4,360
Total					15,777	16,997	2,196	34,970
SASSERAM SUB-DIVISION.								
Raising Khyra to Dehree road	...	...	...	...	1,207	517	.....	1,724
" Bickrum and Mohunia road	...	...	...	...	63	42	37	142
" Ditto and Sasseram	...	...	...	...	1,811	2,618	211	4,670
Total					3,081	3,207	248	6,536
Grand total					32,263	25,673	4,336	62,272
UNDER D. P. W. { Arrah sub-division					5,106	1,311	323	6,770*
{ Buxar					4,014	2,069	1,150	7,233
{ Bhubhooa					13,501	15,013	2,006	30,610
{ Sasseram					3,081	3,207	248	6,536
Total					25,702	21,630	3,817	51,149
UNDER DISTRICT ROAD. { Arrah sub-division					3,140	1,470	419	5,039†
{ Buxar					1,139	549	.....	1,728
{ Bhubhooa division					2,276	1,981	100	4,360
{ Sasseram					.....	.....	.....	.....
Total					6,561	4,043	519	11,123
Grand total					32,263	25,673	4,336	62,272
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS EMPLOYED UNDER D. P. W. { On task-work					25,415	21,508	3,755	50,738
{ On daily wages					287	62	62	411
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DISTRICTS OFFICERS. { On task-work					5,027	3,669	405	9,101
{ On daily wages					1,534	374	114	2,022
c.—DITTO UNDER COURT OF WARDS					Nil.			
Total					32,263	25,673	4,336	62,272
Total on piece-work					30,412	25,337	4,160	59,839
Total on daily wages					1,821	436	176	2,433
GRAND TOTAL					32,263	25,673	4,336	62,272

* Laborers paid in grain at an average rate of 52 per cent.

† Ditto ditto ditto of 51 "

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of Food-grain by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

OUTWARDS.

STATION.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAL AND GRAM.			VARIOUS GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
Arrah	2,045	2,045	...	...	...	...	1,085	1,085	...	4,714	4,714	...	7,844	7,844
Behoea	236	...	236	...	52	52	...	...	...	236	52	288
Rugoonathpore
Doomraon	82	82	...	...	...	...	82	82
Buxar	205	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	840	...	259	259	...	1,304	1,304
Total	205	205	...	2,045	2,045	236	...	236	...	2,050	2,050	...	4,973	4,973	236	9,282	9,518

INWARDS.

STATION.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAL AND GRAM.			VARIOUS GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
Arrah ...	1,777	...	1,777	...	6,114	6,114	...	1,933	1,933	...	2,050	2,050	...	20,204	20,204	1,777	30,331	32,108
Behoea ...	26,522	139	26,661	...	5,183	5,183	...	1,393	1,393	184	928	1,112	...	217	217	26,706	8,160	34,866
Rugoonathpore ...	751	147	898	...	...	...	...	370	370	...	21	21	41	...	41	792	541	1,333
Doomraon ...	624	...	624	...	2,728	2,728	...	2,540	2,540	...	1,671	1,671	...	1,311	1,311	624	8,250	8,874
Buxar ...	...	359	359	...	506	506	...	163	163	...	...	...	...	24,413	24,413	...	25,441	25,441
Total ...	29,674	615	30,319	...	14,861	14,861	...	6,399	6,399	184	4,673	4,857	...	46,145	46,145	29,899	72,723	1,02,622

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 27th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
Arrah ...	27th June 1874	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Arrah ...	27th June 1874	22,300 0 0	22,300 0 0	370 0 0	156 10 0	Nil.	40 16 0	506 26 0	Nil.	1,500
Buxar ...	Ditto	20,935 18 4	20,935 18 4	247 4 0	13 37 4	Nil.	Nil.	261 1 4	Nil.	1,000
Bhubhoos and Basserain.	Ditto	40,000 0 0	30,577 12 4	607 10 13	133 12 5	Nil.	Nil.	740 23 2	1,500	1,500
Total		83,235 18 4	73,812 30 4	1,224 14 13	303 19 9	Nil.	40 16 0	1,568 10 6	1,500	4,000

ARRAH,
The 27th June 1874.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1847F, dated Mozufferpore, the 30th June 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajipore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions, for the fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In the Hajipore sub-division prices of food-grains have fallen during the last fortnight.

3. In the Tajpore sub-division prices have generally gone down, and especially in the southern markets of the sub-division. Rice and makai seem the only grains that are really scarce in the bazars; murwa has fallen in price more than any other kind of grain.

4. In the Sudder sub-division prices have generally fallen. In parts of the sub-division, the price of grain in the bazars had fallen below the rates at which Government grain was being sold. This fact must not be taken to indicate that there have been large private importations everywhere where this was observed, but that the prospects of the coming crops are becoming much brighter, and that small stockholders no longer think it expedient to keep back what they have. At the same time it must be remembered that bazar prices have not yet exhibited a decided tendency to a steady diminution. Falls have been spasmodic and have not hitherto continued in any locality long after Government sales have been opened in order to reduce prices below famine rates. The present fall, however, I believe, will not be so short-lived. The prices of Government rice in the town and the country have now been equalized.

5. The subjoined statement will show the price-current of different kinds of grain in some of the principal markets on the 27th instant :—

NAMES OF MARKETS.				Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, 1st quality.	Rice, 2nd quality.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Murwa.
Hajipore	...	...	...	13	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	16	19	...
Lalganj	...	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	17	18	...
Mowhua	...	...	...	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	14	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Tajpore	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	12	16	8	11	17	16	...

6. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows :—

Hajipore	8.16	} from 18th to 27th inclusive.
Tajpore	...	...	5.57
Mozufferpore	...	...	4.69

The fall at Tajpore itself was less than in most other parts of the sub-division. Sun is wanted there now more than rain.

7. In Hajipore, the rainfall has much improved the prospects of the bhadoi crops, and the same satisfactory result is reported from Tajpore. In Mozufferpore prospects are no less favorable. The Rajkhund Circle Relief Superintendent reports as follows :—

“Throughout the circle, the sowing of rice and the planting of murwa is almost entirely completed, and most of the laborers formerly employed on the relief works are now engaged in planting out the young shoots of dhan on the higher ground. The Superintendent has not been able to discover a single instance of ground being left barren on account of the absence of seed-grain, and the ryots to whom advances have been granted have invariably preferred to receive rice in preference to the seed-grain with which they might have been provided at the same rate. The Sub-Deputy Superintendents have been ordered to report on every barren field in their several sub-circles with a view to investigation as to the cause of its not having been sown. Up to the present the only barren land discoverable is stated to have been left vacant for transplanting, since it appears that many ryots, under the impression that their land is unfit for sowing, are in the habit of waiting until they get the opportunity of buying the young shoots of dhan from other cultivators.”

The Belsundh Circle Relief Superintendent writes as follows :—

“Makai, rice, murwa, and satti are everywhere looking well, and growing fast; the rains have been most beneficial, coming as they have in good soaking showers, yet not heavy enough to drown the young plant.”

The Khatra Circle Relief Superintendent reports that the sowings are nearly over, and that the condition of the crops which have begun to appear is good. In short, the accounts that have been received from all parts of the sub-division respecting the crop prospects are satisfactory.

8. The health of the population in Hajipore is good. The people, says Mr. Tute, have begun to take heart. Mr. Wace remarks on the freedom of the people in his sub-division from epidemic of any kind. “In the Bahlempore Circle,” he writes, “where I have spent a good part of the fortnight, I saw a few emaciated babies, but the condition of the mothers of even these could hardly have struck me as abnormal for the class in an ordinary year. I have been over the majority of the relief works during the fortnight, and found the laborers in very fair case.”

The condition of the people in Mozufferpore is good.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

9. The average daily number of persons employed on relief works is as follows:—

Hajeeopore	...	...	...	...	4,453
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	10,680
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	116,598
Total	...	...	...	...	131,731

In Hajipore, on many of the relief works the number of laborers has decreased considerably. The rain has withdrawn numbers to agricultural work, and the majority of those that remained were weakly people, who probably would not have found employment in the fields. At Chitwara, however, the number of persons employed on relief works had not been perceptibly reduced, and this was the case also at Chaptah. In Tajpore the number of relief laborers has not decreased much. "Men, however," says Mr. Wace, "number fewer, and if you strike out from the returns the Ganges Embankment, which was started not with a view to relief, but for protection of the railway, you will find that about 2,000 laborers, or a fourth of the whole number on actual relief, have gone off to field-work."

In Mozufferpore the numbers in nearly all circles have decreased considerably, and several tank-works have been closed. Large numbers of persons must, however, be shortly expected to return for Government work. It will shortly be necessary to close all the tanks, but the improvement of village roads, and the maintenance of proper communication between villages and relief centres, will give sufficient employment. In some parts of the sub-division it has been reported difficult to induce persons to leave the Government works for other employment. The Circle Relief Superintendent of Belsundh thus writes:—"In spite of paying more than three times the ordinary rates, Mr. Manners cannot get as many hands as he requires to weed his indigo." All Circle Officers have been properly instructed to take care that agricultural operations do not suffer from the employment we offer; and considering the small number of laborers employed in the Belsundh Circle, and that, as a rule, the smallest reductions have taken place in circles administered by planters, I think the Belsundh Superintendent cannot fairly attribute the scarcity of labor in his circle to the influence of the relief works. In the Rajkhund Circle, "relief works were gradually closed from the 14th to the 18th, and are now being reopened where it becomes necessary. The number at present employed does not, however, much exceed 2,000, of all ages and sexes, of which only 343 are able-bodied men." Mr. Swaine, of Athar Factory, in order to find out if relief works were still necessary in his circle, reduced the rate of his wages from one anna to two-thirds of an anna. All his men then struck in a body; after three days they returned, and he paid them at the reduced rate, but as the numbers began to increase and the rate paid was insufficient, he resumed payments at the previous rate. Payments of grain have been universally made in all the relief circles of the Sudder sub-division with one exception. Mr. Smith, an indigo planter of Bhikanpore, had kindly undertaken the management of some relief works. It was impossible to send him grain from this, as all available carriage was wanted elsewhere, and he made no arrangements himself to supply his laborers with grain. It was necessary then to supply him with funds. No further cash payments will, however, be made to laborers even on his works.

In Hajipore grain payments seem to have been generally introduced, though Mr. Tute makes no direct assertion to that effect in his narrative. He has been asked to report on the matter. "In Tajpore," writes the Sub-Divisional Officer, "grain payments are everywhere in progress except in the Narhan Circle, and on the Narhan and Dulsingserai and Jitwarpore-Dulsingserai roads." The Sub-Divisional Officer has been asked to explain why grain payments are not made on those roads. On the subject of grain payments he thus writes—"If anything hampers the work (Ganges Embankments), it will be the system of grain payments. I was over the embankment a few days ago. The people grumbled at being paid in rice when they could get cheaper grain for money in the bazars, and those living at a distance (some have come from some miles across the river) implored to be paid in money at least every other day. They said they could not send the rice they earned to their families. If these men desert, as I think not improbable, and the river continues to rise as fast as it has lately, the work will not only not be finished, but much that has been done will be undone." In this one instance, which has been verbally represented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, it would, I think, be desirable to make cash payments to such laborers as come across the river to work.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

10. Under this head Mr. Wace suggests that the Transport Department be asked to take up all bridges not now required for use, as they block the river traffic. Now that the rivers are rising, waterway importations by this sub-division are increasing. Private importations by carts have not increased much.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

11. The annexed table shows what grain had been stored:—

						Mounds.
Hajipore	...	...	...	...	...	5,129
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	21,660
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	3,70,610

HAJIPORE SUB-DIVISION.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Ludboorah Road	770	.....	.....	770	.....	.....
From Soomargunge to Jalalpoore, D.	982	.....	.....	982	.....	.....
	1,752	.....	.....	1,752	.....	.....	468

SHAPORE CIRCLE.

MR. J. SMITH—*Superintendent.*

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Ramlanliya Road	100	43	17	100	43	17	
Arthouli "	74	39	6	74	39	6	
Ramdoule "	173	80	23	173	80	23	
Mowhna "	70	4	1	70	4	1	
Rapoora "	43	41	12	43	41	12	
Hararoo "	65	16	1	65	16	1	
Shampore "	36	9	2	36	9	2	
Poorkhowlee bridge	10	1	1	10	1	1	
Grain golah	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
	587	235	63	587	235	63	564

CHATWARAH CIRCLE.

MR. BLAKE—*Superintendent.*

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Lalgunge Road	409	.....	.....	409	.....	.....
Shapore "	467	.....	.....	467	.....	.....
Rarihari "	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
	916	.....	.....	916	.....	.....	195

RARIHARI CIRCLE.

MR. CAMPBELL—*Superintendent.*

Name of relief work.	Number of daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Chatwarah Road	87	14	21	87	14	21	
Rohoonh "	212	.....	.....	212	.....	.....
Sadpoorah "	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
	399	14	21	399	14	21	202

BHATOWLIA CIRCLE.

MR. MACGREGOR—*Superintendent.*

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Bhatowlia Road	75	18	25	75	18	25	297

SARSAYI CIRCLE.

MR. PARK—*Superintendent.*

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Dharmpore Jungul, alias Sarsayi No. I	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Ditto ditto No. II	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Ditto ditto No. III	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Ditto ditto No. IV	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Total	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	96

HAJIPORE CIRCLE.

Sub-Divisional Officer.

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Filling ditches at Hajipore	63	105	68	63	105	68	576
Grand Total	3,904	372	177	3,904	372	177	2,308

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX A—OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of Work.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES.			AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER ON TASK-WORK.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Tajpore ...	3 Tanks ...	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	247	.....	.....
Poosah ...	1 Bachghat road ...	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous work ...	25	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	.....
	7 Tanks ...	76	313	169	.....	.....	.....	497	313	169
	1 Basantputee road ...	19	80	17	12	.....	.....	31	80	17
	2 Balwa road ...	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
Harsingpore ...	3 Bironsee road ...	83	117	53	.....	.....	.....	83	117	53
	Hurpur-Poosah road ...	11	25	3	565	4	.....	576	29	3
Dulsing Serai ...	1 Tank ...	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	67	.....	.....
	Village road ...	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
Dulsing Serai ...	2 Tanks ...	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
	Dulsing Serai and Pambharhanda road ...	113	231	18	149	.....	.....	262	231	18
	Dulsing Serai and Narhan road ...	66	49	20	41	.....	.....	107	49	20
Dhalee ...	Ganges Embankment ...	920	23	58	2,320	65	76	3,240	93	134
	1 Tank ...	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
Jitwarpore ...	1 Mozufferpore and Poosah road ...	76	120	73	.....	.....	.....	76	120	73
	Jitwarpore and Dulsing Serai road ...	34	4	5	43	1	3	77	5	8
Shahpore Undi ...	Mahna and Dulsing Serai road ...	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Bahlempore ...	1 Bawarah and Shapore road ...	37	11	.....	836	283	194	873	293	194
	2 Sinarwara and Lama road ...	40	6	.....	713	108	209	753	112	209
	1 Tank ...	43	26	12	30	10	9	78	36	21
	2 Roads ...	186	227	271	281	.....	.....	467	227	271
Narhan ...	Ghat road ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
Total ...		1,824	1,252	728	5,917	468	491	7,741	1,720	1,219

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Grain Allotted, Stored, and Consumed, for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sales to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Kanboulce golah	27th June 1874	2,75,989 0 0	1,30,850 0 0	8,918 24 0	335 25 0	...	...	9,254 19 0	1,50,000 0 0	...	
Opium godown golah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadder circle	25th ditto	...	...	1,727 15 0	477 34 0	415 21 0	14,355 19 0	16,976 11 0	...	...
Chajun circle	25th ditto	...	...	...	256 39 0	...	1,779 13 0	2,036 12 0	...	...
Kuttrah	25th ditto	50,757 0 0	19,826 28 0	7,131 15 0	1,116 7 0	3,311 33 0	1,897 25 0	13,477 0 0	30,930 14 0	...	
Toorlee	25th ditto	20,431 0 0	24,457 15 0	1,739 25 0	88 19 0	101 21 0	3,753 7 0	5,083 32 0	...	...
Islund	2nd ditto	40,754 0 0	40,754 0 0	2,983 25 0	1,141 2 0	2,575 16 0	1,262 9 0	7,874 12 0	...	...
Rajkhund	25th ditto	40,000 0 0	21,768 0 0	6,215 3 0	384 9 0	621 33 0	2,905 12 0	10,026 17 0	18,232 0 0	...	
Kantee	23th ditto	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,676 32 0	61 14 0	488 29 0	5,539 21 0	7,746 16 0	...	75,000 0 0	
Highye out-work	25th ditto	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,114 23 0	74 1 0	153 5 0	921 18 0	2,293 7 0	...	...
Motipore	...	15,000 0 0	23,158 28 0	3,810 12 0	65 4 0	1,812 6 0	1,886 30 0	7,574 12 0	...	...
Nabeegunge	25th ditto	24,731 0 0	30,000 0 0	2,937 21 0	542 24 0	...	3,203 3 0	6,703 8 0	...	...
Pooriah	25th ditto	15,000 0 0	14,782 34 0	2,362 24 0	677 19 0	97 6 0	3,275 23 0	6,412 32 0	217 6 0	...	
Seraya	25th ditto	15,000 0 0	24,214 0 0	2,791 33 0	79 11 0	1,138 23 0	3,759 37 0	8,189 21 0	...	...
Jaintpore	24th ditto	10,000 0 0	11,512 17 0	717 11 0	67 22 0	553 8 0	2,638 3 0	3,976 4 0	...	...
Waghbattee	25th ditto	25,000 0 0	8,584 37 0	2,517 8 4	594 7 0	1,200 0 0	118 6 4	4,729 21 8	16,415 3 0	...	
Jitar	25th ditto	10,000 0 0	5,094 8 0	2,961 15 0	51 15 0	1,850 9 0	2,781 39 0	6,856 38 0	4,305 32 0	...	
Total	Total	5,67,982 0 0	3,70,611 5 0	49,780 6 4	6,733 24 0	14,208 10 0	49,377 25 4	1,20,079 25 8	2,30,100 15 0	75,000 0 0	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Golahs of the Hajipore Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending the 25th June 1874.

Names of Circles.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity grain stored, exclusive of transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.		
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajipore	25th June, 1874.	66,000	*1,832 21 12	251 30 8	.....	251 30 8
Mowhah		10,000	2,855 9 0	61 39 0	1,444 4 0	1,206 3 0
Lalgunge		2,000	209 0 0	72 12 0	.....	72 12 0
Shapore		150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarsayi ... ..		.....	232 17 8	7 20 12	257 38 10	265 19 6
Bhatowlia ... ..		.....	.....	29 22 0	.....	29 22 0
Karhari ... ..		.....	.....	37 5 8	.....	37 5 8
Total ... ..		.....	5,120 8 4	460 9 12	1,402 2 10	1,862 12 6

* Fifty thousand maunds of grain have been received during the fortnight into this sub-division; but as no returns have been received from the different golahs, the amount cannot be shown here.

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B—OF GRAIN.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO DATE.					Total.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Tajpore	1st May 1874.	10,000	*2,387 8 0	246 12 1	165 8 4	.....	1,319 22 14	1,730 33 3	
Poonah		8,500	†8,500 0 0	73 17 0	265 10 7	970 0 0	1,540 20 10§	2,349 8 1	
Chandchaur		12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arangar		8,000	‡373 10 0	63 30 0	3 0 0	.....	{ 9 20 0 from Arangar. 13 13 0 from Jit- warpore.	89 23 0	
Bahlempore		24,000	from Taj- pore.	.....	.....	.....		.....
Shahpore Undi		10,000	from Chit- wara.	.....	.....	.....		.....
Tolehka ... ..		.....	200 0 0 from Dul- sing Seral factory.	.....	.....	.....		.....
Ganges Embankment sub-golahs ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	375 14 7‡	375 14 7‡	

* Difference between this and last fortnightly return is on account of grain sent to Bahlempore.

† There is actually stored at Pooah 17,575 maunds 24 seers; the difference between this and figures shown in column 4 is considered available for that part of the Sudder sub-division near Pooah.

	Mds. Srs. Ch.
‡ From Nagurbustee Station	73 10 0
From Nagurbustee Golah... ..	500

Total 573 10'

§ This includes all grain sent to site of work, whether spent or not.

C.

Tajpore Sub-Division.—Statement of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

	Number of persons working.				Number of persons to whom money has been paid.	Average daily number of persons receiving food.	
	Cotton.	Potua.	Bamboo.	Cloth.		Cooked.	Uncooked.
Tajpore ..	569	.....	.....	29	.....	28	150
Poossah ..	111	52	.....	12	.....	15	95
Dhoolee ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269
Jitwarapore ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206
Arangar ..	13	1	.....	.....	50	.....	18
Pokhera ..	116	20	.....	8	.....	.....	104
Jandaha ..	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narhan ..	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Shapore Nundi ..	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahlempore ..	511	124	1	45	100	43	375
Dulsingserai ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	805
Chitwara ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
Total ..	1,356	210	1	94	179	76	2,126

E.

Statement showing Advances made from the Sudder, Hajipore, and Tajpore Sub-Divisions during the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

Date of payments.	Names of persons taking advances.				Amount.
1874. June 16th (Sudder)					Rs.
...	Baboo Rajkumar Mookerjee, zemindar, for support of ryots				5,000*
20	Radha Sing,	ditto	ditto	...	200
23	Shoomon Jha,	ditto	ditto	...	100
TAJPORE ... { 23	Shonmon Lall Jha,	ditto	ditto	...	250
26	Mottabur Hossein,	ditto	ditto	...	500
25	Deepnarayan Singh, trustworthy resident, for purchase of grain	...	...	...	250
HAIPORE 20	Suful Sahoo	ditto	ditto	...	500
Total					6,800

G.

Statement showing the Financial Results of the Sudder, Hajipore, and Tajpore Sub-Divisions for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

Details.		Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Transport of Government grain	3,32,580	5	3
2.	Relief works	18,000	0	0
3.	Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	3,655	0	2
4.	Charitable relief	5,629	2	7
5.	Storage	1,995	2	6
6.	Miscellaneous	1,561	14	8
7.	Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	750	0	0
8.	Advances to zemindars for support of ryots	6,050	0	0
Total Rs.		3,70,221	9	2

MOZUFFERPORE,
The 1st July 1874.

T. E. COXHEAD,
District Relief Officer, for Collector.

* This amount was sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 114F, dated 11th May, 1874, before grain advances were ordered to be substituted for money advances.

No. 769, dated Durbhunga, the 29th June 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 27th of June 1874. A pleasant fortnight of rains and cool eastern breezes. The whole aspect of the country has changed. The dry and parched fields, which in May were devoid of all signs of vegetable life, are now covered with rising crops of rice, murwa, sugarcane, and in the north with Indian-corn.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Although the prospects of a good harvest are abundant, the whole cultivation of the country, when closely examined, is at present in a very backward state. It is customary for all fields at the first early fall to be turned with the spade. This has not been done, and in many villages the complaint is that field labor is not obtainable.

3. I have just returned from a tour in pergunnah Allapur, and I find the condition of the crops very different in different localities. About Bheya the Extra Assistant Commissioner informs me that many of the laborers are idling their time. At Bhat the villagers are entirely neglecting the preparation of their rice fields, on the ground that they had plenty of occupation in working for the sarkar, and would attend to their fields by-and-by. The occupation alluded to was in constructing stabling for a detachment of ponies. The country to the west of Narayah has been markedly neglected. I found laborers at work here under the Court of Wards, who admitted that they had not touched their fields. The reasons assigned by agriculturists for the present state of things, varying of course in different localities, are—

1st—that the laborer, released from the roads and tanks, has now gone to weed the indigo;

2nd—that the rice seedlings are very backward and unfit to be planted;

3rd—that the fields require more rain to moisten the ground before they can plant the rice;

4th—that the empty fields are held by those who have no seed; and

5th—that many of the cultivators were still absent with their carts on transport.

4. I do not desire to convey the meaning that the population at large wilfully intend to neglect agriculture altogether. It may be that matters will mend hereafter, but still the fact is that the land is not being tilled this year in the manner to which it is accustomed, and I conclude that, however excellent the harvest prospects may be, the want of culture must affect the produce.

5. The behaviour of the people seems, too, to have varied in different localities. In Durbhunga the Magistrate writes:—"The people, after the heavy rain, everywhere abandoned the relief works, and flocked of their own accord to the field; thus refuting the fears that were entertained of possible hindrance to agricultural operations by preference for relief works." Mr. Macdonell writes:—"The result of my late inspection of the country is that, up to the 20th, about 10 annas of the bhadoi crop had been sown, and the remainder was being sown. The seeds had everywhere germinated well, and gave promise in many places of a good harvest. Of the area devoted to boro dhan, i.e., sown broadcast, about half has been sown; of the roopit, or planted dhan, only 6 annas have been sown.

6. In Poopree parts of the country are still to be seen unploughed. The chief reason of this is not the weakness or poverty of the cultivators, but is owing to the backwardness of the dhan seedlings, and is due to the lateness of the early rains. Were these lands ploughed in the rain, they might not retain sufficient moisture for the reception of the seedlings, but by postponing the ploughing until the seedlings are ready, the moisture remains undisturbed.

7. From Mudhoobunnee the report is that the weather during the fortnight has been eminently favorable for agricultural purposes. In Mudhoobunnee more than two-thirds of the bhadoi and one-half of the paddy lands have been sown. In Oomgaon most of the fields have been sown, and the young crops are reported to be in good condition. In Bukwar fields have been well ploughed, and the early crops bid fair to yield a more than average harvest.

8. From Motipore sowings are reported as going on freely, and the relief officer from Jhanjarpore reports a large extent of land sown. The raj sub-manager reports that in Motipore the cultivation is very backward, and that but little is being done to the fields.

9. In Jhanjarpore I was struck by the large extent of unprepared lands. The subdivisional officer's remarks on this point are:—"The report* is based on insufficient grounds; I have visited the whole circle, and it is all in process of cultivation, except a grass tract. The fact of the matter is that the Brahmins are the complainants, as they cannot as heretofore get their ploughing done for nothing."

10. In the Kuchra circle the crops are reported as being very forward. Before I leave the subject of the state of cultivation, I would refer to a fact which strikes me very forcibly, viz., the preference shown for the cultivation of the coarser grains, such as murwa, in preference to Indian-corn. A large area of the country is admirably adapted for the latter crop, but is sparsely sown. I am told by the proprietor of a very large indigo concern that he has frequently offered part of his home-cultivation free of rent to his tenants to grow Indian-corn side by side with his own, but that they do not care to take the trouble. If questioned on this point, the ryot alleges as an excuse that the monkeys and jackals would

eat up the crop, and this deters him. About Kumtoul there are a few monkeys and many jackals, and there may be some truth that they are destructive. About Muddheypore the monkeys do abound in great numbers, and would no doubt do great damage to the crops, but over other large tracts there are no monkeys to be found; and the truth I believe lies in this, that in the villages inhabited by the higher castes, they do not devote that attention to crops which the lower castes do, and that as the murwa crop requires but little labor, they through laziness prefer to grow it. I find the Indian-corn grown in villages where the laborers are essentially of low caste. I enter into these particulars, for it seems to me that a very early bhadoi crop is wilfully neglected by large numbers of agriculturists. The earliest crop will be reaped in the Narayah circle, where murwa is already in some places in ear and promises well. Next will follow the sathce crop in September.

11. I would venture also to state that the murwa crop is a much more extensive crop than is generally known. Let it be remembered that since the last murwa crop, the whole population, till the Government stores were opened, were existing on this; and yet that after all this enormous consumption, there was still sufficient for seed, and I have no doubt but that many persons still live on it. The murwa crop may therefore be reckoned as one of the staple crops of the country. On this point a good deal at present turns, for if by the end of July a good murwa harvest is reaped, the Government need have no further apprehensions of scarcity, followed, as this crop will be, by the Assin rice.

12. *Rainfall.*—All over the Durbhunga sub-division rain has fallen plentifully; at the Sudder station 5 inches have been registered. In Bahera and Singhea the fall has averaged 10 inches. Mr. Macdonnell writes: "The fears of an indefinite prolongation of the present famine have been dispelled. The effect of the rainfall on the country has been marvellous. The ground, which at the time of last report was devoid of verdure and baked by a four months' heat, now presents a rich verdant aspect." The centre, southern, and western parts of the Poopree sub-division have been visited with a very fair amount of rain; at Poopree itself the gauge shews over 14 inches to have fallen since the beginning of the month; something less than this—3 to 4 inches less—has fallen to the south-east and west of Poopree; towards the north, at Parihar, there have been about 8 inches; and in the Cherute circle a good shower—from 3 to 4 inches—fell on the 18th and 19th, which did an immense deal of good. Indeed, before this shower fell, I was very apprehensive regarding this circle, as the dhan seedlings were looking very stunted and thirsty, but the inhabitants are now as busy there as in all the other parts of the sub-division in transplanting their dhan and finishing their bhadoi sowings. Further falls of rain are still required, though the last few days of fine weather have been useful for crops which required weeding.

13. *Price-current for the fortnight under report.*

NAME OF PLACE.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
Durbhunga	13	17½	9½	15	16	1½
Bahera	13½	.....	12 to 13½	.....	.....	13
Rosera	13½ to 14	.....	12 to 13½	17½	.....	18½
Singhea	11½	.....	12 to 13½	12½	.....	12½
Mudhoobunnee	10	.....	9 to 10	12	11	12½
Khojowlee	10	16	12 to 14	12	13	16
Lowkaha	11	13	11 to 13	13	13	13
Harikhee	13	.....	10 to 11	.....	.....	13
Ladana	10	.....	12 to 13½	11	.....	.....
Banceputee	11	16	12 to 14	15	.....	16
Seotamurhee	12½	15	10½ to 11½	15	13	16½
Shewhur	14	.....	12 to 13	15	16	16
Jalleh	14	16	12 to 13	13	.....	16
Sunbersa	14	17	12 to 13	10	.....	16

14. *Seed.*—On this important subject I make the following extracts from the sub-divisional reports.

Narayah.—"A few thousand maunds of dhan-seed were obtained in exchange for rice, but I soon found that there was no real necessity for these exchanges. What with the private stores and advances by the Court of Wards, a great part of this sub-division was well supplied. Muddheypore was worst supplied, but the deficiency has been made good from imported seed."

Mudhoobunnee.—"It has been ascertained that the amount of seed-grain is vastly greater than was believed to exist, and there is at present no apprehension that any very considerable portion of the land will remain unsown through want of seed. This is a fortunate circumstance, as little of the seed that was allotted has been received, and the season for sowing is too far advanced for the imported seed now to be of much good. The cultivators do not readily purchase seed from our golahs, as those who have money prefer to procure the seed they are accustomed to."

The seed disposed of has been chiefly distributed in the shape of gifts to cultivators.

In Durbhunga no lack of dhan-seed has been experienced, while of bhadoi ample has been forthcoming.

In many places the sowings have been very thin, and the outturn will necessarily be very small.

RELIEF WORKS.

15. During the fortnight payment in grain has been universally carried out, except on a contract road in Narayah, about a mile of which only remained to be completed. The Public Works Department at Bahera adopted a system which, till explained, led me to believe that grain payments were not enforced, viz., drawing cash from the treasury, and buying grain through bunniahs in place of indenting on the golahdars. I have written to desire that this arrangement may be altered. A sufficient number of tokens have now been received, and if Public Works officers find any difficulty in paying grain, these can now be used.

16. The following statement shews the expenditure under this head :—

Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	6,556
Hathee	...	...	...	...	12,147
Sectamurhee	...	...	...	...	13,257
Poopree	...	...	...	...	7,761
Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	...	6,420
Narayah	...	...	...	...	7,131
Total					53,272

17. The statement in the appendix shows the average daily number of laborers.

In Bukwah there are now only 400 laborers on relief works, and in Umgaon not more than 1,300. In Motipore there has been a decrease of 700 on the tanks, but there are still 3,000 on works. In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, including the above numbers, there has been a decrease of about 18,000.

In Durbhunga, on the works managed by the circle officers there was an average of 39,921, and in Public Works 9,230, figures which, compared with the last fortnight, show a great decrease.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Daily average of laborers on relief-works.	Public Works.		Circle Officers.		Court of Wards.	
		Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.
Mudhoobunnee	79,081	17,786	9,075	25,226	26,994	.....	.....
Durbhunga, including Hathee	49,201	9,280	.....	39,921	.....	.....	.....
Sectamurhee	15,757	5,778	935	7,405	1,639	.....	.....
Poopree	9,370	1,785	.....	7,585	.....	.....	.....
Narayah	34,652	.....	.....	19,236	2,854	12,186	376
Total	188,061	34,629	10,010	99,373	31,487	12,186	376

There has been a still further decrease in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division. On task-work there are now, under Public Work officers, 11,892, and 7,719 on daily wages; under circle officers, 5,372 on task-work and 8,984 on daily wages.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Sectamurhee.

Name of store-house.	Amount of grain store d.	Name of store-house.	Amount of grain stored.
1. Seetamurhee	1,14,129	15. Nurkatiah	7,976
2. Dumra	2,592	16. Amoa	41,479
3. Shiohur	46,173	17. Nurya	19,434
4. Sursund	44,847	18. Bela Moeh Pakowory	21,056
5. Sunbursa	20,526	19. Kamtoul	20,668
6. Jalloh	65,348	20. Bhugwanpore	40,264
7. Cherout	63,960	21. Moorsund	20,046
8. Dynechuprah	29,971	22. Belaeo	10,316
9. Dighee	4,792	23. Poopree	34,266
10. Majorgunge	2,000	24. Raipore	32,144
11. Bhoothee	36,361	25. Sibnagur	31,624
12. Ethurwah	34,976	26. Parilur	19,994
13. Narayah	33,898		
14. Bungaon	35,171	Total	8,34,011

19.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Mudhoobunnee.

Sub-District.	Total grain allotted.	Number and names of store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.
	Mds.		Mds. S. C.
MUDHOOBUNNEE ...	1,20,000	Mudhoobunnee	92,168 39 9
	75,000	Pundoul	65,433 30 0
	40,000	Kewan	39,605 20 0
	1,10,000	Beniputtee	1,08,460 0 0
	60,000	Palse	45,161 0 0
	10,000	Arer	12,862 0 0
	48,000	Hurlakee	30,536 0 0
	43,000	Deodha	30,252 0 0
	44,000	Rhet	30,350 0 0
	50,000	Korahya	28,952 30 0
	1,10,000	Khajowlee	92,039 30 0
	60,000	Ladma	46,667 20 0
	40,000	Nararh	29,261 0 0
		Sidhup Kalan... ..	11,020 0 0
	1,30,000	Jhanjharpore	1,00,525 0 0
	60,000	Sarso	56,615 0 0
	75,000	Rudhpur	61,742 17 1
	85,000	Basdeopur	46,873 0 0
Total	11,60,000		9,28,523 25 10

Allotment for Durbhunga Sub-division.

NAMES OF GOLANS.	Allotment.	Received.	DATES.
Durbhunga	1,10,000	96,967	21st June 1874.
Mahomedpore	84,000	67,160	
Bharwarah	44,000	63,738	
Barhtollah	44,000	36,657	
Siniri	54,000	14,280	20th June 1874.
Chak Mehsi	24,000	22,234	Ditto.
Anar	44,000	48,883	Ditto.
Rasulpore	24,000	20,838	Ditto.
Warisnuggur	50,000	54,850	Ditto.
Nagarbasti	50,000	44,824	
Banhar	40,000	38,888	
Rosarah	45,000	17,103	Quarter-Master-General's Department removed over 21,000 maunds.
Leyrah	54,000	66,147	
Baheyrah	1,50,000	1,16,378	20th June 1874.
Dasowtah	64,000	60,656	
Hathowrie	44,000	38,020	
Bughowni	54,000	59,020	6th June 1874.
Sahu	34,000	34,948	
Rahar	34,000	41,000	
Hathi	1,40,000	1,03,000	Latest information not received.
Beoram	34,000	40,106	20th June 1874.
Hirui	64,000	64,596	17th ditto.
Singhia	84,000	86,663	20th ditto.
Hussainpore	34,000	32,934	17th ditto.
Total ...	14,08,000	12,40,060	

Statement showing the total Consumption of Grain and probable Requirements to the 1st of November.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NAME OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of Government grain stored.	Number of golas opened.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN.					Total.	Balance in store.	Average monthly expenditure since March.	Further calculated expenditure up to end of October.	Estimated balance on 1st November.	Deduct on account of wastage.	Balance actually available.
				By sale to laborers.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By sale to public.	By advance to ryots.	In gratuitous distribution.							
Sectamurhee ..	24th June ..	Mds. 4,04,272	.....	Mds. 13,549	Mds. 17,774	Mds. 33,679	Mds. 27,905	Mds. 8,269	Mds. 1,03,276	Mds. 3,00,998	Mds. 34,433	Mds. 1,37,712	Mds. 2,40,998	Mds. 40,427	Mds. 2,00,571
Popree ..	24th ..	Mds. 4,16,079	58	Mds. 7,398	Mds. 12,013	Mds. 64,151	Mds. 19,111	Mds. 6,257	Mds. 1,08,863	Mds. 3,07,113	Mds. 21,792	Mds. 87,093	Mds. 1,10,983	Mds. 41,697	Mds. 69,278
Mudhoobunnee ..	30th ..	Mds. 9,28,523	.....	Included in column 7.	Mds. 8,574	Mds. 2,85,021	Mds. 3,471	Mds. 20,277	Mds. 3,17,643	Mds. 6,10,980	Mds. 79,410	Mds. 3,17,643	Mds. 2,93,337	Mds. 92,952	Mds. 2,00,385
Narayah ..	23rd ..	Mds. 6,44,536	.....	ditto	Mds. 7,267	Mds. 1,34,023	Mds. 7,939	Mds. 25,244	Mds. 1,74,473	Mds. 4,70,048	Mds. 43,619	Mds. 1,74,473	Mds. 2,35,570	Mds. 64,453	Mds. 2,31,118
Durbhunga ..	20th ..	Mds. 5,00,871	.....	ditto	Mds. 13,847	Mds. 1,08,806	Mds. 36,796	Mds. 39,334	Mds. 1,99,083	Mds. 3,01,785	Mds. 49,771	Mds. 1,99,086	Mds. 1,43,699	Mds. 50,057	Mds. 92,513
Hathee ..	17th ..	Mds. 7,27,167	.....	ditto	Mds. 26,195	Mds. 68,814	Mds. 30,249	Mds. 77,601	Mds. 2,02,539	Mds. 3,80,432	Mds. 50,214	Mds. 2,67,812	Mds. 2,53,396	Mds. 72,716	Mds. 1,85,680
Total ..	Total ..	Mds. 36,21,438	.....	Mds. 20,945	Mds. 85,075	Mds. 6,96,739	Mds. 1,25,371	Mds. 1,77,312	Mds. 11,06,302	Mds. 25,15,136	Mds. 2,79,234	Mds. 11,83,899	Mds. 13,41,883	Mds. 3,62,141	Mds. 9,79,644

GRAIN SALES.

22. The following statement, given for the purposes of comparison, shows the sales up to the present and to the past fortnight:—

		Present.	Past.	Increase of mds.
Durbhunga	...	28,261	24,227	
Mahomedpore	...	47,166	38,944	
Hyaghat	...	19,229	22,755	
Warisnuggur	...	10,970	7,804	
Bundhar	...	3,283	2,247	
Dosowta	...	22,864	18,796	
Gungdah	...	11,106	9,214	
Singhea	...	12,057	8,865	
Rohur	...	10,136	11,518	
Hirnee	...	2,156	2,113	
Husunpore	...	7,460	5,062	
Lehra	...	3,035	2,500	
Total	...	1,77,723	1,54,045	23,678

If to this be added 13,847 paid in kind to labourers, advances to ryots, sales to the public, we have a total public demand of 70,076 maunds, excluding expenditure on charitable relief.

23. For the other sub-divisions the demand was as follows:—

Mudhoobunnee	...	...	7,790
Narayah	...	...	33,406
Poopree	...	...	32,157
Seetamurhee	...	...	42,580
Total	...	1,15,933	

On the subject of stocks, Mr. Mosley reports the grain will more than hold out, except perhaps in Perozghur, where there will be a deficiency if the present rate of relief is kept up. I expect to be able to supply any deficiencies by transfer from Narayah. Sales in this sub-division have decreased. The Magistrate of Mudhoobunnee reports the consumption of grain during this month has fallen considerably below the estimated amount. The quantity consumed in Umgaon was very small.

In Motipore and Jhanjharpore sales have steadily increased. Mr. Magrath is of opinion that the earlier sales were to those who, being possessed of means, laid in sufficient to last for a considerable time, anticipating that the Government stores would be exhausted, and that subsequently the sales become duller. The rain, too, has been a preventive cause of people conveying more than a small quantity at a time.

PRIVATE IMPORTATIONS.

24. Although private importations of pulse grain have commenced, no outside rice is coming into the market. Boats are reported as coming up the Koraie in twos and threes, and strings of pack-bullocks, too, may be seen importing private grain, wholly pulses.

The prospects of an early harvest have induced persons to be more open in their information regarding private grain stores. It has transpired that many persons have held large stocks which they have refused to sell, and that only would have been forthcoming had prices risen so high as 7 seers. This rate seems the *summum bonum* of the holders' expectation. The grain, I am told, is mostly buried, and is the accumulation of years. I am also informed that even in the most brisk periods of exportation the surplus stores are very large, and are hidden in regular pits under ground. Here they remain for years, till droughts happen, and are then sold sparingly at prices 7 to (for fine rice) 5 seers per rupee. In the hard times of 1865 the prices actually fell to 5 seers, and the same no doubt would have happened this year had not the Government poured grain into the country. The Government rates have thus kept the private grain at 9 seers. A seven-seer rate is virtually, as far as the poorer classes are concerned, equivalent to a total absence of grain, for they cannot afford to buy it, and therefore these hidden stores were, as far as the poorer classes were concerned, of no appreciable benefit; but for the Government grain and the Government pecuniary aid they must have perished. The pecuniary aid they received gave them at least the power to buy, and they purchased at first the cheapest of all grains, the murwa; subsequently they took more to cargo rice, but among the mysteries of this grain question we have the clearest evidence in one point, viz., that rice grain trade there was none. One firm, that of Baboo Bunwaree Lall, remitted two lakhs to Sherghotty to purchase grain, but the difficulty of procuring carriage has prevented it from being imported. The facts, then, are these, that rice raised from these private grain stores would never have reached either the poverty-stricken population or the poorer agriculturists. It might, and probably would have reached in June the agricultural classes, tenants of those who held the grain, but in the meantime death would have carried off a very large mass of the population.

25. I subjoin the names of persons at present known to hold stock.

Name of locality.	Name of stock-holders.	Estimated amount.
		Mds.
Durbhunga	Town stock-holders	25,000
Lowana	Cultivators	25,000
Dilawarpore	Chowdhry	60,000
Jalwara	Cultivators	25,000
Chuparee	Moharane Sreemuttee	50,000*
Lehra	Ramdut Chowdhry	50,000
Patour	Baboo	50,000
Singhea	Dabeepersad	1,00,000
Pindarose	Mitter Lal	10,000
Mirzapore	Mohunt Luchmun Doss	1,60,000
Bhurgam	Thikadar under Court of Wards	20,000
Dhogam	Talabur Singh and others	50,000

* Chiefly seed.

26. These grain stores are, then, in the hands not of professional grain-dealers, but, if I may use the term, of the landed country gentry. The possession of these stores forms as much a title to respectability as a good balance at the bankers. The owners have apparently no desire to part with these stocks for the sake of gain only. It is not in their nature to sell cheap for philanthropy's sake, but they will sell a part for excessive gains, and a part they feel they must retain to feed the better class of their tenants during the months when, although agriculture must be attended to, they require grain advances to sustain them. It is therefore a mistake to argue that high prices alone will bring out the grain. It will do nothing of the kind, for the tendency is to wait, and wait till the highest price is reached, which in Indian agricultural life means till starvation and death have cleared the villages of many thousands.

I understand, then, that it is this knowledge amongst natives of the tenacious withholding of grain that prompts them to advocate such measures as the fixing of a 'nirick.' They argue, and with reason: "if these landed gentry once understand that they cannot sell beyond a certain price, they have no inducement to withhold the grain from us now."

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored.	Total consumption of Government grain up to date.					
			By sale to laborers.	By sale to public.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sheohur	23rd June 1874 ...	55,791	2,508	5,405	2,726	2,997	4,803	18,439
Amoa	24th " ...	48,174	297	3,325	1,712	8,040	662	14,036
Bathuaha	24th " ...	3,068	244	359	115	1,753	769	3,240
Dumra	25th " ...	4,263	522	208	132	1,308	168	2,338
Garha	25th " ...	4,500	310	1,560	271	406	1,027	4,174
Rajoputty	28th " ...	2,801	152	248	105	708	118	1,326
Murpa	25th " ...	35,898	1,510	1,375	937	7,105	2,712	13,639
Belahl	25th " ...	10,310	580	3,037	405	704	645	5,451
Bhugwanpore	23rd " ...	40,204	407	3,557	238	858	1,637	6,757
Seetamurhee	26th May 1874 ...	1,14,129	2,043	5,612	253	2,610	5,285	12,842
Panchore	18th " ...	.....	767	534	50	5	711	2,073
Dynechupra	25th June 1874 ...	29,971	1,895	1,603	560	322	...	4,469
Saidpore	23rd " ...	20,046	1,787	4,880	441	127	...	7,235
Bhoothi	23rd " ...	36,361	467	4,057	254	858	1,087	7,277
Total		4,04,273	13,549	35,879	8,269	27,605	17,774	1,03,276

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Poopree Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of Government grain received.	Number of golahs opened.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.						Estimated grain expenditure for ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to laborers.	By payment in grain to laborers.	By sale to public.	By advance to ryots.	In gratuitous distribution.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Poopree	24th June 1874	31,920	5	2	1,071	6,080	877	230	8,200	3,000
Soorsund		75,204	6	2,247	3,552	5,882	2,944	730	15,355	5,000
Jaley		93,348	12	2,647	3,238	23,302	6,552	2,006	38,345	10,000
Bongong		35,171	6	...	278	3,449	1,132	248	5,507	1,500
Parthar		41,050	8	...	825	6,321	666	525	8,937	2,500
Norunga		19,434	5	...	292	2,631	603	205	3,736	850
Sionagore		30,145	7	...	1,354	9,502	2,395	514	13,825	4,000
Cherowle		89,787	9	2,510	1,408	59,24	3,937	1,229	14,998	6,000
Total		416,079		7,306	12,018	64,151	19,111	6,287	1,08,963	32,850

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.						Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Durbhunga	21st June 1874	1,10,000	95,357	25,261	9,152	4,737	2,431	44,581	7,000	
Mahomedpore	20th "	1,72,000	1,47,114	47,166	8,086	6,850	3,532	65,634	15,000	
Hyaghat	" "	1,48,000	1,04,929	19,229†	12,230	14,225	3,983	49,667	10,000	
Warisnuggur	" "	1,00,000	96,600	10,970	4,808	8,040	2,940	26,767	7,000	
Bundhar	" "	85,000	56,871	3,283	5,258	2,944	553	12,437	7,000	
Total		6,13,000	5,00,971	1,08,909	39,534	36,796	13,847	1,90,086	46,000	

† The entry in last return was 6,000 pound over the actual quantity sold. This quantity sold from Durbhunga to Hyaghat bunniah was entered in the Durbhunga accounts. It is now expunged from the Hyaghat accounts.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Hathee Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.						Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Danowta	17th June 1874	2,14,000	1,73,343	22,864	14,608	9,354	2,860	49,686	10,000		
Gungdah	20th "	1,32,000	...	11,106	10,806	2,444	3,853	28,209	10,000		
Singha	20th "	84,000	85,701	12,057	15,597	4,378	6,033	38,065	8,000		
Aohar	17th "	2,04,000	1,83,737	10,136	11,204	2,066	2,417	26,423	9,000		
Hirnee	17th "	64,000	64,596	2,156	8,780	6,467	4,050	21,463	7,000		
Huammpore	17th "	34,000	32,834	7,400	10,232	894	1,783	20,304	6,000		
Leura	16th "	54,000	...	3,035	6,365	4,056	5,194	18,650	5,000		
Total		7,90,000	5,40,311	68,814	77,601	30,249	24,105	2,00,859	55,000		

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Loss and wastage.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
Mudhoobunnee...	21st June 1874.	2,35,000	1,97,206 8 9	84,684 0 5	2,002 12 10	115 20 12	1,627 34 9	.....	88,429 28 4	20,000*
Chittpore ...	16th June 1874.	1,60,000	1,08,615 17 1	27,340 4 8½	2,888 2 10½	271 8 6½	620 23 8	.....	31,119 38 1½	12,000
Sanjarpore ...	18th June 1874.	1,90,000	1,57,140 0 0	47,231 13 15½	2,177 0 2½	907 10 8½	1,238 27 9½	839 37 8½	52,444 9 12½	16,000
Bakwa ...	18th June 1874.	2,00,000	2,07,941 0 0	60,229 13 0½	9,135 2 15½	13 20 13	389 21 6½	9,274 2 2½	79,041 20 5½	16,000
Mugaon ...	19th June 1874.	1,35,000	91,138 0 0	31,881 34 1	1,731 3 8	1,781 21 11	437 21 4	.....	35,832 0 8	12,000
Sohra ...	18th June 1874.	1,80,000	1,00,483 0 0	33,005 4 8	2,344 8 2	382 32 5	4,560 5 9	.....	40,802 10 8	15,000
Total ...	.....	11,60,000	9,23,523 25 10	2,35,021 30 6½	20,277 30 0½	3,471 34 8	8,874 12 14	10,113 39 10½	3,27,759 27 7½	91,000

* This is exclusive of seed-grain.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Narayah Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.							Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Narayah ...	23rd June 74	1,00,000	95,228	20,709	805	.....	136	21,740	.....	5,000	815
Mohadoodmut ...		90,000	95,060	29,274	1,701	2,291	112	33,368	.....	7,000	Rice paid to laborers has evidently been included in column of sales.
East Patrahee ...		50,000	51,115	10,095	3,831	.....	.....	13,976	.....	5,000	513
West Patrahee ...		1,60,000	1,53,038	25,806	9,317	1,035	.....	36,268	6,312	8,000	1,337
Perozeghur ...		90,000	89,017	13,236	10,205	1,604	686	25,781	983	9,000	
Modhepore ...		1,50,000	1,60,418	34,708	8,333	2,969	6,333	52,345	.....	13,000	
Total ...		6,40,000	6,44,526	1,34,028	34,244	7,939	7,267	1,83,473	7,205	47,000	

The following statement shows the advances made up to the period of this narrative.

Name of circles.	Total advance	
	in money.	in grain.
	Rs.	Mds.
Durbhunga ...	2,058	4,737
Mahomedpore ...	1,402	6,850
Hyaghat ...	8,254	17,552
Warisnuggur ...	737	8,040
Bhandhar ...	50	2,944
Total for Durbhunga ...	1,2501	40,123
Dasowta ...	10,792	14,009
Gungdah ...	13,739	2,444
Rohar ...	4,502	2,666
Singhia ...	7,897	4,378
Hirnee ...	5,590	6,467
Hussunpore ...	749	814
Lehra ...	3,465	4,056
Total for Hathee ...	46,734	34,834

Name of circle.		Total advance in money.		Total advance in grain.
		Rs.		Mds.
Mudhoobunnee	...	7,219	...	3,471
Narayah	...	...	...	7,939
Poopree	...	...	...	19,111
Seetamurhee	...	...	...	27,805
Grand Total	...	66,454	...	1,33,283

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

• 27. In Durbhunga the returns shew a great increase over the numbers given in the last narrative. In the Singhea circle the figures have risen from 14,802 to 21,203, including 11,432 children. This is due to grain given to laborers leaving the works as sustenance during the time they may be employed on field-labor being debited to charitable relief. In the Hussanpore circle, the relief officer has used but little judgment in bringing persons on his lists, and in a great measure these details have to be revised. Relief has been given to many persons to whom it should not have been extended.

The characteristics of villagers in this respect vary in different localities. In some places persons of all castes are averse to receiving relief, and indeed seem ashamed of it. In other places even well-to-do persons have no scruples in duping the group inspectors. In the Gungdar and Rohar circles, the increase arises from the number of Brahmins having taken relief.

28. *Relief to Tirhootea Brahmins.*—During the fortnight, relief officers and inspectors have devoted their attention to this class. In Hyaghât, where very careful enquiries have been made, this class are found to exist in considerable numbers only in 8 villages, and in inconsiderable numbers in 12 more. These families have received grain at the rate of half a maund a head. In the Mahomedpore circle similar action has been carefully taken. Here the majority of indigent Brahmins refuse to receive relief gratis. Rice will be sold to them at nominal rates. In the Warisnuggur circle, 696 Brahmins, 94 Rajputs, 1,213 weavers, 124 artizans, such as carpenters, oilmen, potters, are in the receipt of assistance.

In the Pergeghur circle of the Narayah relief division there are upwards of 19,000 shown as receiving relief. I have deputed two other officers, an European and native, to revise these lists, as I am not satisfied that the relief officer has exercised sufficient judgment in dispensing charity.

In Mudhoobunnee there have been no fluctuations in numbers. Printed tickets have been issued in place of slips of ordinary paper. In some cases the substitution of these tickets, the Magistrate reports, have produced an extraordinary effect; numbers of persons in the Kuchra circle requested that their names might be erased from the list.

An explanation of this will be shortly furnished; various surmises have been raised.

In Umgaon the relief officer writes:—"In one sub-circle, half of those receiving charitable relief ceased to apply for it after having received the new tickets."

29. The following statement shows the number of persons on charitable relief:—

Name of Circle.				NUMBER ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
				Village relief. Poor-houses.	
Durbhunga	...	...	...	8,619	155
Mohamedpore	...	...	...	7,715	54
Hyaghât	...	...	...	8,283	...
Warisnuggur	...	...	...	6,396	33
Bandhar	...	...	...	6,178	...
Total for Durbhunga sub-division	...	...	...	37,191	242
Dasowta	...	...	...	14,147	83
Gungdar	...	...	...	12,537	50
Rohur	...	...	...	11,064	96
Singhia	...	...	...	21,203	229
Hirnee	...	...	...	10,275	...
Hussanpore	...	...	...	14,021	116
Lehara	...	...	...	4,211	...
Total for Hathce sub-division	...	...	...	87,458	574
Poopree	...	...	...	8,497	316
Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	20,998	1,396
Seetamurhee	...	...	...	Not received.	
Narayah	...	...	...	30,434	Including poor-house relief.
Total	...	...	...	59,929	1,712
Grand Total	...	...	...	1,84,578	2,528

30. *Miscellaneous.*—The Magistrate of Durbhunga in his report refers to the liberality of Baboos Guneswar and Gopeswar Singh of the Durbhunga family, the former of whom has advanced upwards of Rs. 13,500 in cash and 4,403 maunds of grain to his tenantry, and has given Rs. 4,000 to the local fund. The latter has carried out several relief works, and has subscribed Rs. 4,000 to the local famine fund. To his ryots he has also made advances, and has rendered every assistance in his power to the relief officer of Rohar, placing Rs. 4,000 at his disposal to relieve such cases of distress amongst his tenants as might come to Mr. Harris's notice. I have much pleasure in bringing these two instances to the notice of Government. Both zemindars have acted in a praiseworthy, liberal spirit.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS, SEETAMURHEE SUB-DIVISION.

Items.	Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative.			Total expenditure during the fortnight under report.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies ...	13,116	1	10	2,152	13	6	15,268	15	4
Package and incidentals ...	241	10	0	626	3	3	867	13	3
Storage, including buildings ...	15,048	14	6	.....			15,048	14	6
Charitable relief ...	53,395	13	1	155	9	9	53,551	6	10
Public works ...	3,32,115	9	2	.....			3,32,115	9	2
Miscellaneous ...	1,15,371	9	9	.....			1,15,371	9	9
Advances for transport of grain ...	86,653	7	4	18,366	2	0	1,05,019	9	4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	4,190	0	0	.....			4,190	0	0
Advances to traders do. do. ...	12,475	0	0	.....			12,475	0	0
„ to zemindars to help their ryots ...	33,725	0	0	.....			33,725	0	0
Advances for land improvements ...	18,260	0	0	.....			18,260	0	0
„ to ryots ...	1,100	0	0	.....			1,100	0	0
„ for purchase of bullocks ...	36,060	0	0	.....			36,060	0	0
Purchase of grain by Government ...	.....			1,599	1	6	1,599	1	6
Total	7,21,753	1	8	22,899	14	0	7,44,652	15	8

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS, MUDHOOBUNNEE SUB-DIVISION.

For the Fortnight ended 24th June 1874.

Heads of account chargeable.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Expenditure in the fort- night under report.			Total expenditure up to date.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies ...	22,666	12	7	8,842	5	8	31,509	2	3
Package and incidentals ...	2,705	7	6	.....			2,705	7	6
Storage, including building ...	10,152	3	1	.....			10,152	3	1
Grants-in-aid for charitable relief ...	3,845	9	0	.....			3,845	9	0
Miscellaneous ...	21,953	2	11	6,823	5	7	28,776	8	6
Purchase of grain by Government ...	500	0	0	.....			500	0	0
Transport of Government grain ...	20,335	0	0	400	0	0	20,735	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	.....			.....			.....
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	11,241	14	0	6,196	9	9	17,438	7	9
Permanent advance ...	8,92,184	1	11½	18,215	15	0½	9,10,400	1	0
Loans under the Land Improvement Act ...	8,63,508	5	0	1,14,201	9	1	9,77,709	14	1
Public Works or District Road Fund ...	.....			.....			.....
Total	18,49,092	•8	½	1,54,679	13	1½	20,03,772	5	2

G.—THE FINANCIAL RESULT, DURBHUNGA SUB-DIVISION.

Heads of account chargeable.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Expenditure in the fortnight under report.			Total expenditure up to date.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies ...	56,979	1	4	14,010	4	10	70,989	6	2
Compensation to Railway Companies	....			....			....
Package and incidentals ...	....			....			....
Storage ...	20,218	11	9	300	0	0	20,518	11	9
Charitable relief ...	3,37,830	15	0½	314	0	0	3,38,144	15	0½
Public works ...	8,34,818	6	2	28,787	14	10	8,63,606	5	0
Miscellaneous ...	78,809	4	0	31,012	0	0	1,09,821	4	0
Purchase of grain by Government ...	3,225	5	6	....			3,225	5	6
Transport of Government grain ...	10,49,972	5	4	1,03,879	8	8	11,53,851	14	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed, &c.	62,300	0	0	....			62,300	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	2,350	0	0	.....			2,350	0	0
Loans to municipalities and townships ...	.....			.....			.....
Loans under the Land Improvement Act ...	31,761	4	10	....			31,761	4	10
Total ..	24,78,265	5	11½	1,78,303	12	4	26,56,569	2	3½

C. T. METCALFE,
Additional Commissioner.

No. 3423—F, dated Sarun, the 3rd July 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of Supply in the Bazar.

It was thought that with the rising of the rivers importations would largely increase, but this anticipation has not been fulfilled, there being a still greater falling off in the grain imports during the present fortnight, mainly in the Sewan sub-division, where the imports had decreased by more than one-half. The markets, however, continue to be sufficiently supplied, the demand being considerably reduced by the large advances being made to the cultivators.

2. In the Sudder sub-division during the fortnight the imports were: at Revelgunge, 33,200 maunds—nearly all barley, wheat, and gram; at Dooreegunge, 5,048 maunds; at Maharajgunge, 922 maunds, and from Chumparun, 590 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 1,694 and 1,346 maunds respectively.

3. Mr. Tonnerre, in charge of the Manjhee sub-division, writes:—

“The imports from Revelgunge and Maharajgunge are going on very slowly; most of the pack-bullocks passing through Ekma take grain from Revelgunge to Maharajgunge, but do not stop in this sub-division.”

4. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, writes concerning the prices in his sub-division, as follows:—

“It is worthy of note that the lowest quotations are from the bazar in the Digwara thana, and that the grains are dearest in the northern part of the Pursa thana.”

And he adds as to supplies—

“There seems to be a fair supply of grain in the market, and I have constantly met strings of bullocks laden with grains: on the whole, the markets seem to be easier. I understand that ‘chunna’ is selling at 21 seers in Patna, and I met a number of cartmen returning home from the transport service in Tirhoot laden with this pulse. Such a cheap rate in Patna cannot but affect the rates in this sub-division. I also hear grain is cheap in Lalgunge bazar, in Tirhoot, just on the other side of the Gunduk, but I have not yet received details of the rates.”

5. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

“Private importation of grain has fallen off considerably during the past fortnight, but the bazars in the division continue to be fully supplied. The private importations at Darowlee, Sewan, Siswan, and Guthani, during the period under report, amounted only to 23,774 maunds.”

6. Regarding the Huttwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

“Prices continue to be much lower than they were a month or six weeks ago. The drain upon existing stocks has been materially reduced by the large distribution of advances, and there can be little doubt that, supplemented by our supplies, they will prove to be more than sufficient to carry the population on to the autumn harvest, particularly if the present prospect of an early harvest is realised.”

Kind and Price of Grain selling at the different Marts.

7. The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement.

8. With the exception of Gurkha, Bussantpore, Bunniahpore, and Pursa in the Sudder sub-division, and Burhurria, Semmaria, Darowlee, Roghoonathpore, and Burowlee in the Sewan sub-division, where prices are either stationary or show an upward tendency, prices have fallen still further during the fortnight, owing to the continued favorable prospects for the next harvest, and the diminution of the demand on the markets by the distribution of grain advances to the cultivators.

Stock of Food in the hands of the People.

9. Under this head Major Jackson, in charge of the Chupra sub-division, writes thus:—

“This question remains as before, difficult to learn anything about, and only to be judged of approximately. I should say in the north-west of the sub-division some scarcity exists, and not so much in the east and north-east. I judge by the result of advances now making. All want rice; those really in want do not refuse other kinds of grain which those in easier circumstances will not take, but clamour for rice only. I infer the scarcity or abundance of food-stocks accordingly.”

10. For Manjhoo, Mr. Tonnerre reports:—

“It is next to impossible to obtain any very definite information as to the stocks held by the people.

“Mahajuns’ ‘arhats’ or golahs are certainly not more than half full. The ryots’ stocks are very slender. As a rule, not more than seven or eight persons in each village possess grain enough for their own requirements. In very large villages the proportion of well-to-do ryots is greater, and even these will not be able to supply grain to the coolies who work for them.

“In lesser villages the stocks are well nigh exhausted. In the few cases where private grain-stores exist, the quantity would last for about one month only.”

11. And regarding the Pursa sub-division, Mr. Barry writes as follows:—

“This is everywhere reported to be low or nearly exhausted, except in some instances in which I have heard it rumoured that men of substance have hoarded large stocks (from 100 to 500 maunds) against the famine with a view to realizing. It is probable that such hoards exist; but with a falling market, and the abundant rainfall and prospect of a good harvest, the owners will have to throw their stocks on the market, and this will tend to lower prices still further. I have made particular inquiries on this head in Dighwara thana, and there seems reason to believe that the people there have but small stocks on hand; but they are pretty well off, the opium crop and rubbee generally having put them in funds.

“There seems to be no scarcity of seed-grain.

“Mangoes are a fine crop, and form no inconsiderable source of food for a short time in a year like the present.”

12. Mr. Hudson, in his narrative for the Musrukh sub-division, reports:—

“There is, I believe, no scarcity of supplies in the local bazars; none has ever been reported to me; and whatever there may have been, must have been pretty well supplemented by the late advances of grain. As these advances progress, all parties will have

stocks on hand, and will no longer be so dependent on the momentary supply at any particular mart."

The steadiness of prices in his sub-division, notwithstanding the large quantities of grain issued from the Government golahs, would however indicate considerable depletion of stocks, as has all along been anticipated.

13. Neither Mr. Wright nor Mr. Rattray makes any report on this point with respect to the state of the Sewan sub-division: stocks are probably low at the places in that sub-division noted in paragraph 8.

Rainfall.

14. There seems to have been abundant rain nearly every day all over the districts: here the rainfall during the fortnight has been 6·66, making, with the rainfall since, a total of 9·74 inches during the month of June. A spell of dry weather is now much to be desired.

15. From his head-quarters at Ekma, Mr. Tonnerre writes as follows regarding the Manjhee sub-division:—

"It rained a little on the 19th, 20th, 22nd, and 24th, and the rain was general. But on the 25th very heavy rain began: it rained without intermission throughout the afternoon, and nearly till morning. On the 26th the rain began afresh with increased force. I was out the whole of the forenoon, and visited the Chainpore and Ramgurh circles. Everywhere I saw sheets of water, and the country about Ramgurh was almost all under water. From the appearance of clouds, I think that we shall have very heavy rain to-day."

16. Regarding the Pursa sub-division, Mr. Barry makes the following report:—

"I have been out in camp a good part of the fortnight, and wherever I have been rain has fallen heavily every day, with two exceptions only. The rain has been abundant, but not out of the common course.

"The constant rain is interfering with the weeding of the bhadoi crops."

17. The Executive Engineer, Captain May, has just returned from a tour *vis* Chitowlee, Barhogah, Barowlee, and Rameollah, and thence in here, and mentions that he found weeding operations everywhere going on along his route; but I have noticed that the weeding is somewhat backward here, and no doubt the continual rainy weather somewhat interferes with the weeding operations now so necessary for the crops.

18. Mr. Hudson writes thus of the Musrukh sub-division:—

"The fall of rain has been very heavy, and almost without intermission, during the past fortnight, and affords promise of an abundant harvest and speedy termination of the scarcity. As already observed, agricultural operations are now proceeding everywhere in a brisk and lively manner, and it remains only to be feared lest the rains should be so heavy as to interrupt them."

19. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"The rainfall during the fortnight, as measured at Sewan, was 8·77 inches. There has been ample rain for agricultural purposes throughout the division."

20. And concerning the Hutwa sub-division, the following figures are supplied by Mr. Hodgkinson:—

Up to 13th June	...	...	...	...	7·79
Since 13th June	...	...	...	...	4·29
Total					12·08
19th June	...	...	...	...	·28
20th "	...	...	...	...	1·11
21st "	...	...	...	...	1·95
23rd "	...	...	...	...	·03
24th "	...	...	...	...	·19
25th "	...	...	...	...	·22
26th "	...	...	...	...	·29
27th "	...	...	...	...	·22
Total					4·29

State of the Crops.

21. The bhadoi crops are everywhere unusually forward, and a considerable area of empty indigo lands has been devoted this year to the makai crop. Generally, indeed, it may

be said that an exceptional breadth of land has this season been occupied by the bhadoi crops.

22. Mr. Tonnerre reports of the Manjhee sub-division :—

"The crops are very promising, and their forward state is quite exceptional. The following crops—*makai*, *massuria*, *janera*, *kodo*, *sawan*, *arhur* or *rahar*, *cotton-plant*, *marua*, *kownee*, and *sathce*, have been or are being sown.

"*Dhan* is being sown broad-cast, and the transplanting of *marua* is rapidly progressing.

"Weeding operations have also begun, and are giving employment to numbers of women and children.

"Nearly all the cheena has been cut, and in a few days there will be none standing. Even the unripe cheena will be cut and kept for seed, and other crops will be sown in its stead.

"The mango season has not been very successful, and the mangoes are few. The indigo crop at Ramgurh, Mobarukpore, and Bunwar factories, is much below the average."

23. Regarding the Pursa sub-division, the following is Mr. Barry's report :—

23. "Everything is looking fresh and green, and no damage of any kind has been sustained by the young crops. *Makai* is sown largely in every village, and, in *pergunnah* Kusmer, occupies a very large percentage of the ground; it promises to be an excellent crop, and is already nine inches to one foot high in many fields. Weeding is going on; still very much remains to be done. The people do not seem to be pushing forward their work, though no doubt the rain has kept them back. *Kodo*, *sawan*, *marua*, *tengooni*, *massuria*, are much in the same condition, all requiring much labor to weed out the grass.

"Bhadoi rice promises well, but wants weeding much. Plots of rice for transplantation on to the low lands exist everywhere, but the fields for *aghani* rice (*dhan*) are, with a few exceptions, not yet being ploughed up and prepared. These fields are now covered with grass, but they will all be broken up within the next 15 or 20 days, and the *aghani* rice planted out when the fields are deep in water.

"In Kusmer *pergunnah* (which is not a rice-country) almost every field is sown down with *makai*, or some rain crop or other. Whereas from *Kapasphorah* to *Makair* the fields are chiefly rice-fields, lying green in grass, so the contrast is very striking. Of course around the villages and on the higher and drier bits of ground, *makai*, *kodo*, *arhur*, and such like have been sown to a considerable extent in the latter tract.

"Indigo promises to be a splendid crop and is growing luxuriantly; the latter sowings are doing well. The weeding gives employment to a large number of persons, and, with fine weather, will give employment to still more."

24. Beyond what is stated at paragraph 18, Mr. Hudson does not notice the state of crops in his sub-division.

25. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan reports as follows :—

"The heavy rains we have had have enabled the ryots to push on and complete the ploughing and preparation of their lands everywhere, and the bhadoi crops are now nearly all in the ground, and have germinated and sprung up well.

"During the first week of the fortnight, I made a tour round by the places named in the margin, and found the crops looking exceedingly well. Those sown early look healthy and strong, and as far as can at present be judged, give every promise of an early and good harvest. If things go on as they are at present doing, the *marua* crop should be reaped before the end of July, and Indian-corn in August. The *dhan* seedlings in nursery beds seem also to be getting on very well."

Pertabpore.
Sreepore.
Hutwa.
Gopalgunge.
Maniarah.
Manjhee and Kahala.

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, writes as follows of the crops in thanas Sewan and Darowlee :—

"*Kodo*, *rahar*, &c., are already sown everywhere in these ilakas, and have grown up to three inches. Transplantation of *marua* is being carried on. Three-fourths of the *makai* in the ilaka of Sewan, and about half in the ilaka of Darowlee, is already sown, and the remainder is being sown. In some fields it has grown up to three inches; in others it is now germinating. Much of paddy-seed is sown. * * * * * The young plants of paddy also have grown up to four inches, and everything as yet promises well.

"Mr. Rattray in his report states: During the past fortnight, owing to the heavy and continuous fall of rain we have had, cultivation has been extensively carried on. * * * The millet crop is now being harvested, and the outturn has been a very fair one."

26. And regarding the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus :—

"The autumn crops have been all sown and planted out, and are at present all that can be desired. Perhaps a day or two of sunny weather would improve the Indian-corn (*makai*)."

Condition of the People.

27. During the fortnight I visited the Chatowlee and Burhogah circles in the Bussunt-pore thana. While elsewhere the physical condition of the people throughout the district appears to the casual observer generally good, I consider that their condition in the Bussunt-pore thana can be seen at a glance to be much below what it would be in ordinary years. The people on the relief works are silent and dull, and the clothing of many is ragged and insufficient, and the look generally under-fed; while here and there among the children pitiable objects of leanness are to be seen. As there, as elsewhere, relief works have been continuously carried on for many months, the exceptionally destitute appearance of the people of those parts can only be accounted for by the fact that the wages received on the relief works are insufficient for full sustenance, and this is Mr. Murray's opinion. The apparent anomaly of the wages sufficing to keep the people elsewhere in fair condition may be due to the fact that where, as in the Bussunt-pore thana, numbers of the higher castes are employed, whole families will not come on the works; while in other parts where the proportion of lower castes is greater and caste prejudices do not prevail, all of the family finding employment, the aggregate wages are found to be sufficient.

28. Regarding the Manjee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports as follows under this head:—

"The condition of the people is fairly good, but it is wonderful how the people of one village exhibit unmistakable signs of suffering, whereas their neighbours seem strong and stout.

"I have seen many ryots, in one village in particular, though in good health, much under-fed.

"They are, however, all reassured, and feel no anxiety now that grain advances are being pushed on.

"All cultivators are at work in their fields, encouraged by the prospect of unusually fine crops.

"Cultivation is general everywhere, except of course in paddy lands, which are now beginning to be rendered fit for agricultural operations by the late heavy rains.

"The land about Ramgurh is in great measure paddy land, so is not being cultivated as yet.

"I must here contradict a statement made by Baboo Taraprasad, relief superintendent, about Baboo Gugadhar Pershad of Chainpore. Chainpore is in my sub-division, and the reporting Baboo belongs to another. In Chainpore, Baboo Gugadhar Pershad is giving employment to some 250 men in the building or repairing of his residence, and not to 1,000 as stated by the relief superintendent. This I have ascertained from karpardazes and others who know the real state of things. Again, all those workmen are skilled workmen, and the affair is not, as will be seen, one of charitable relief. *Palman qui meruit ferat*: so I am bound to state the real facts of the case.

"I shall allude to the conduct of the Chainpore Baboo further on."

29. The following is Mr. Barry's report of the Pursa sub-division:—

"Considering the famine rates at which food has been selling, the condition of the people generally must be considered matter for congratulation. The wonder is, that it is not far worse. In Kusmer pergunnah, which is supposed to be well off, I was struck with the appearance of the crowds of cultivators who surrounded my tent to apply for advances of grain. I scrutinised each applicant as he was called up, and I found the great majority of them lean, thin, and in bad condition, and decidedly below par. They are far from being so well nourished as in ordinary years, and doubtless this has been brought about by insufficiency of food. I have noticed, on more careful observation, the same thing in Pursa thana, and many of the applicants have apparently been in great want. Many of the higher class of ryots are in a much worse condition than those coolies who have been six months on relief works, the latter being generally plump and strong.

"With regard to the laborers on relief works, I have nothing new to say. The few who are in very bad condition are often those who have been a short time on the works, and who have been driven there as a last resort. I calculate about 5 per cent. are in this predicament."

30. Mr. Hudson, the Musrukh Sub-divisional Officer, has received bad reports of certain villages within his charge, which I refrain from quoting, as they have not as yet been confirmed. Mr. Hudson has been instructed to investigate them personally, and I shall proceed myself to his head-quarters at Gopalpore on the 4th.

31. The Sub-divisional Officer of Sewan makes the following report:—

"The condition of the people continues good. The agricultural classes are now busily engaged in their fields, and are already employing large numbers of the laboring classes."

Of the people in thanas Sewan, and Darowlie, the Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, writes as follows:—

"The condition of the people in both the elakas is good. Early and sufficient rains have contributed much to early agriculture, and have given agriculturists much hope of future

goodness. Government aid in different forms has made men even not to feel the common wants of this season."

The following is from Mr. Rattray's report under this head :—

"The condition of the people continues favorable, and reports from the relief circles show that no serious distress prevails. In a tour made by me during the fortnight through the northern part of the sub-division, I did not notice any distress or destitution except amongst the class of professional beggars, who however are being well provided for at the different relief circles. The poorer classes are still finding ample work on the public roads and tanks, and the demand for labor in the fields is gradually increasing as the time approaches for transplanting paddy and other crops."

32. Mr. Hodgkinson has apparently still nothing to add to his former reports under this head, as he does not notice the subject.

Known cases of Misery and Starration.

33. No deaths by starvation, of which confirmatory evidence has been obtained, have been reported.

Grain-thefts or Robberies.

34. There have been fourteen cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

35. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress, and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 218,097, and the numbers on the last day was 156,326, showing a decrease of about 30 per cent. at the end of the fortnight.

Compared with the mean daily numbers of the previous fortnight, the number on the last day of the fortnight under review had decreased in the several sub-divisions below named in the proportions given—

Sub-divisions.				Mean daily number of the previous fortnight.	Number on the last day of this fortnight.	Decrease per cent.
1.	Chupra	...	...	70,492	31,335	55
2.	Manjhee	...	...	34,849	12,849	63
3.	Pursa	...	...	11,105	7,751	30
4.	Sewan	...	...	31,888	16,390	48
5.	Hutwa	...	...	14,196	7,222	49
Total				162,531	75,547	53

while the number in the Musrukh sub-division had increased by 19 per cent. The increase in the latter sub-division, concurrently with a large decrease in all other sub-divisions, is due to more work being provided, and affords, in my opinion, evidence of increased distress. Throughout the last fortnight, about one-third of the entire population of the Bussuntpore thana has been on the relief works. Notwithstanding this, the cultivation there, as elsewhere, is exceptionally forward. Now, however, that the weeding must be commencing, Mr. St. Joseph, the superintendent of works there, has been sent instructions to turn off the works all able-bodied persons, both adults and children of either sex, who may be required for this purpose. Though this precaution has been taken, I do not myself think that it will be needed, as the present rates of wages on the relief works are certainly lower than what could be earned in the fields. The rates of grain payment now everywhere in force are the following :—

				Cleaned rice.	Uncleaned rice.	Other kinds of grain.
				Cks.	Cks.	Cks.
Men	...	...	...	10	13	16
Women	...	...	...	7½	9	12
Boys and girls	...	...	...	5	6	8
Small children	...	...	...	2½	3	4

Being the equivalent of the money wages of 1 anna, 9 pies, 6 pies, and 3 pies, at the rate of 10, 13, and 16 seers for the rupee respectively. These rates, though undoubtedly only barely sufficient to sustain life, have been fixed with the view of enforcing resort to task or piece-work on the ordinary labor rates, and it remains to be seen whether the desired end will now be attained. At present the coolies in Bussuntpore are reported to prefer the one anna wages even to piece-work. It was not possible to effect this change until now, when ample means of agricultural employment for the people have at length rendered it safe to introduce it. All tank-works have been closed; and now that the last fortnight's returns have conclusively shown that our relief works do not keep the people from their fields, on further consideration I have decided to continue to maintain such road works as can still be carried on throughout the rains. There is undoubtedly some risk in closing the works altogether, even for a limited time, and it is as well not to incur it.

Sale of Grain to Laborers on the Works.

36. About 20,000 maunds of grain were sold during the fortnight to laborers; and since the issue, on the 18th, of orders from this office, prescribing for the future direct payments in grain for six out of seven days, about 8,000 maunds have been paid away. Since receipt of the Government orders directing grain payments on the seventh day also, directions have now been issued that none but grain payments are for the future to be made. With reference to Government letter No. 526—T.F. of the 26th June 1874, it is explained that the cash payments during this and the previous fortnight have been due to the adoption of the first alternative prescribed by Government order to 2853—S. R. of the 4th May last, under which cash payments, combined with sale of grain on the works, were allowed. Direct grain payments however having been found to be more convenient, as well as preferable on many other grounds, the change has now been effected, and the grain is brought from the golahs by bunneahs, who are paid in money at the rate of two pice per maund per mile as cost of carriage, besides an allowance of one anna for every maund served out on the works by them.

Collection and Despatch of Laborers to Soane Canal Works.

37. The scheme for despatching a body of laborers to the Soane Canal Works has for the present fallen through. Captain May thus explains this result:—

"With reference to your request, desiring to be informed why more coolies than those sent have not gone to Arrah, I have only to repeat what I have already several times told you verbally, that I, as well as the assistant engineers in charge of sub-divisions, and superintendents of works and overseers in charge of works, have used our utmost endeavours to persuade the men to go, explaining to them fully the favorable conditions under which they would go, and the advantages they would gain by doing so.

"They have been suspicious all along that they would be sent elsewhere beyond Arrah, and I personally assured them that such would not be the case with a single man, and offered them my life as their security, in the event of a single individual being sent beyond Arrah. They put forward the difficulty of sending remittances to their homes, and I informed them that this would be arranged for them all in a complete and safe manner, and that all remittances they send would reach their people quite safely, and from whom they would receive intimation of the arrival of their remittances.

"The few who have gone, 71 in number, have been there before, and are mostly men who have no lands to cultivate. A large number of men on the tramway road engaged to go, and asked to be paid up to date, which was done, and then they refused to go, saying that their time for cultivation had arrived, and that they preferred remaining here and doing the best they could for themselves.

"I was at first under the impression that their being able to obtain rice at 16 seers per rupee, and having to take their families with them, were causes which prevented their going, but the stoppage of sale of grain to them, and the cancelling of the order about their families, proved that the above were not the causes; and I can only attribute the cause of their not going, either to suspicion of being sent elsewhere or to their unwillingness to leave their houses."

38. Information was subsequently received from Captain Heywood at Arrah, that he could only provide for about 3,000 instead of 20,000 laborers. It remains to be seen whether this limited number can be obtained later on.

State Emigration to British Burmah.

39. None have presented themselves for emigration during the fortnight, and while the agricultural season lasts, it is not probable that any one will agree to go.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Distribution and expenditure of Government grain.

40. The usual statement accompanies.

Gradual expenditure from Government grain stores, and possibility of more grain being actually required.

41. The accompanying statement revised according to the latest data, shows the probable grain requirements of the district in the future, and still exhibits a deficit of two,

lakhs of maunds. It is reported that the golahs at Amnour, Musrukh, Bussuntpore, Maharajgunge, and Syedpoorah will soon be exhausted. The grain payments to relief laborers throughout the Musrukh, Chuprah, Bussuntpore, and Manjhee thanas will then be dependent on the transport of supplies from the Pursu golah in the case of the two former thanas, and from the Sewan golah for the two latter. I confess that I do not look forward to the early exhaustion of the grain supplies in the Musrukh sub-division without anxiety; and with reference to the difficulties of transport, when the roads become more cut up, and the carts are all engaged in carting indigo, and also to the necessity of making the grain advances to the cultivator at once if any good is to be done, it seems urgently advisable that this district should be succoured at once, if the grain allotment is to be increased, or if not, the grain payments to relief laborers should be suspended where necessary. Mr. Murray of Burhoga informs me, that he now finds that his original advances to ryots will not suffice, and that more will have to be given to support them. He is already drawing on the Barrowlee golah for 7,000 maunds to make up the deficiency in his original requirements, and there will not be more than 7,000 or 8,000 maunds remaining there, which cannot be abstracted without still further reducing the supplies for the Sewan sub-division.

42. Mr. Tonnerre reports as follows under this head, regarding the Manjhee sub-division:—

"More grain will be required for this sub-division. The entire allotment consisted of 25,000 maunds, and I am of opinion that 10,000 extra maunds ought to be sent for this sub-division *as soon as possible*. More will hereafter be required, perhaps as much as 9,000 maunds. As is generally known, there has been a considerable deficiency in the reputed weight of each bag, *i.e.*, 2 maunds. I have calculated that in the 25,000 maunds allotted to this sub-division, there will be a deficiency of four to five seers per bag. The above average was drawn from weighment of 3,942 bags, some at Ekmah and some at Manjhee. This gives us, then, a deficit of 1,406 maunds 10 seers. This added on to the 19,000 maunds extra required, gives a total of 20,406 maunds 10 seers. This calculation does not, of course, include any grain that may be required for relief works."

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

43. The statement accompanying, shows the advances of grain made up to date, except for Bussuntpore, the correct figures for which, owing to mismanagement of the previous golahdar who has been dismissed, have still not yet been received; and money advances are shown under head "Financial Results."

44. Major Jackson, in charge of the Chuprah thana relief sub-division, reports as follows under this head:—

"Village lists prepared by group superintendents keep daily coming in, but notwithstanding that the arrangement must now be pretty fully understood throughout the country, I find myself delayed with individual applications, all of which take a great deal of time in attending to and answering, many of them belonging to districts out of my sub-division. All applications for grain are at once acceded to, except when coming from parts where it is well known only rubbee crops are grown, such as the Dearah on the river bank &c., where there were excellent crops this last season. I find this does not prevent the application being made, feelings of delicacy not appearing to exist much amongst the general population. In fact the evidences of universal greediness make the position of an advancing officer very difficult. Time cannot be afforded for minute enquiries, and food must be thrown into the country. Very few lists are at the disposal of that officer to prevent his being deceived, and no doubt in many instances he is so; but I have reason to believe in the necessity for assistance to the people, many come in gladly taking whatever description of grain is offered them, whilst the well-to-do at once reject advances of any kind except rice. They of course receive nothing, but time is taken up in listening to their petitions, and I regret that the more deserving have to stand over till their wants have been enquired into. For one village list settled and disposed of, three, four, or five petitions of sorts have to be heard, and orders passed on them. As regards cash advances for seed-grain and bullocks, I confess myself to be in a difficulty. To a man, the villagers are eager to get the money, and merely, as a rule, I believe, to pay off their debts, and not for the purposes ostensibly set forth. The petitions are generally for an amount of cash equal to the grain requirements, and the only check I have is the report of the Group Superintendent, who again can hardly have time to make enquiries into the separate wants of each village. I have only made advances of Rs. 419 under this head, and have returned all others for further enquiry. The Group Superintendents are all new men, and have not as yet got into full working swing. As a rule, they do not realise the necessity for extra care in enquiry into such matters, but I hope next fortnight to obtain better information from them to enable me to act. In Arwa, Mr. MacRae has largely met the wants of his circle in grain, but has only given Rs. 25 for purchase of bullocks. From Gurkha, I regret to say, that again no returns have been received for this fortnight; large grain advances are, I know, being made, but I am ignorant to what extent now I am in possession of the village lists of the circle, or of their distribution to Group Superintendents."

45. I am confident that Major Jackson will not make advances where they are not needed, but as, if any good is to be done, no time is to be lost, I trust that he will press on advances in his sub-division as speedily as possible, consistently with care in their distribution.

46. The following is Mr. Tonnerre's report of the Manjhee sub-division :—

"I have now got all my circles into full working order, but they exhibit very different results.

"*Chainpore* circle, under my immediate superintendence, has been provided for with the exception of *three* villages only—Nygawn, Atturhee and Jharhee. In all three, the maliks have succeeded in preventing the making up of the lists satisfactorily.

"I have stretched the point for the maliks as much as possible—so far even as to delay the advance of grain for the village of Tuswar for a whole week, owing to representation made by Baboo Gunga Persad Sahee, of Bugowrah. The latter promised to come and prove his assertion, but though about *three* weeks have elapsed, he has not come. I have, therefore, ordered the advance to be made at once. In one village where they are nearly *all* maliks, no advances are needed (Deopoorah). In *all* the other villages advances are *being* made, or *have* been made. All bonds have been filed in my office.

"*Pursah* circle, under Baboo Roopnarain Singh, has yet about thirty-seven villages left unprovided for, and in thirty-six others advances are in progress.

"*Buncar* circle, under Moulvi Imainuddeen, factory manager, shows twenty-seven out of forty-two villages provided for.

"Ramgurh circle, under Oolait Hussen, manager of the factory, shows twenty-four villages provided for out of fifty-one.

"The returns of Jaintpore circle have not been received.

"Making advances is a most difficult task. The advances were assuming such gigantic proportions that I was obliged to return list after list for correction.

"The Pursah circle officer being asked to fix an average of *one* maund per ryot, sent me a list in which *each* man was to receive *one* maund, whether he wanted it or not.

"There is no remedy in such cases. Each list is certified as correct, and I am always told that every chittack asked for is *requisite*, absolutely so, and yet the demands seem exorbitant.

"If I cut down a list, numberless complaints are put in. In many cases, putwarees combine with ryots to obtain excessive advances.

"On the other hand maliks try to prevent the taking of advances at all by the ryots. Under these circumstances, I am forced to give according to verified lists. If any summary measures are resorted to to diminish advances, evil results may ensue, whereas it is the safest to trust to group superintendent, putwaree, and jeyth ryot.

"All lists before being passed are attested by the group superintendent, putwaree (where present), and in the latter's absence, by the jeyth ryot.

"In the bond, the value of the grain taken by each ryot is specified, so that he is perfectly aware of the debt owed by him to Government.

"In my last report, I hope to be able to state that *all* advances have been completed. If the advances are not given out at once, their good effects will be lost. It will be seen, therefore, how difficult it is to combine rapidity and accuracy in such undertakings."

47. Mr. Barry writes as follows regarding the Pursa sub-division :—

"The advances in the Tehtee, Jelalpore, Arwa and Nowada circles are approaching completion, and have been done in a most satisfactory manner. The advances in the Pursa and Seetalpore circle and in my own circles are going on, and now that the machinery of group superintendents is fairly set agoing, I hope to complete the work in a very short time. Six group superintendents have been appointed in Seetalpore circle, and Moulvie Sheikh Abdool Alli is entering with great zeal and spirit into the work. I have explained the rules of procedure to him, and he and his amla are fully alive as to the essential points to be attended to. I expect the work to be well and quickly done; and I hope to visit Seetalpore again next fortnight and to find it pretty well completed.

"In the Pursa circle in charge of the moonsif, 4 group superintendents have been appointed, and the moonsif tells me the work will now proceed rapidly. The moonsif takes a most intelligent interest in the work, and I am satisfied that it will be well done. He has a large number of cases ready for decision, and only awaited my return to head-quarters to have some doubts cleared up.

"For the villages in my own charge in Pursa thana, I have made arrangements for 7 groups with a superintendent to each, and an 8th group, consisting of large and important villages, I have allotted to the sudder canoongo.

"The group superintendents are sending in lists and their reports but slowly, so I cannot say that I have made much progress. The group superintendents complain that putwarees are often absent or absconding, and that zemindars often do all in their power to oppose them and impede the work. Now that I have got power to take up criminal cases, I intend to bring the Penal Code to bear against recalcitrant putwarees; but I hope this will seldom be required. In a good many villages along the banks of the Gunduk, the group superintendents report that the ryots do not need, and do not ask for advances; while, in regard to some villages, it is reported that the zemindars have given their ryots grain, and

thus placed them above want. In this way, the number of villages in the list requiring advances will be diminished.

"Under the system of visitation from village to village, each group superintendent carries with him a list of villages contained in his group, and signed blank perwanahs for the putwarees, and notices for the zemindars in each village in his circle. He has no more to do but to go into a village, serve an order on the putwaree to file his list, and send a notice to the maliks, asking them to become security, make a summary enquiry, and forward his report to me. This looks simple enough in theory, but many obstacles are met in practice; the putwaree is not to be found, or he raises objections and will consult the malik; or the malik forbids his ryots or refuses to take the notice, and so on. I should be happy if each group superintendent could do one village a day. The constant rain also impedes the work. Hitherto the maliks have generally refused to become security; and not seldom they refuse to return an answer to the notice. In these circumstances, I have instructed superintendents to take the best security they can get, and explain that if the security is good, the malik's refusal will not prevent the advance being made. ●

"As to the Kusmer pergunnah, I have been moving about in it for the last five days, and I find that the northern half of the pergunnah is in much the same condition as Pursa. The people are not quite so distressed as in Pursa, yet they are eager and willing to take advances of grain, and yesterday I had no less than upwards of forty petitions from this tract alone.

"I therefore propose to appoint two group superintendents to enquire into these cases, and to visit those villages which are reported as distressed. I hope this will meet with your approval. The southern portion of the pergunnah does not require assistance. The cultivators of this pergunnah were prevented from coming forward to ask for advances in consequence of the false reports circulated by zemindars, that advances would not be made by Government unless the maliks became security, and for four days I received few or no petitions. It was rumoured that the object of Government in making advances was, by inducing the malik to pledge his right in the soil, to get the ryots and malik into its own hands, and at the day of reckoning to sell up the malik, abolish the zemindars and zemindari system, become sole proprietor of the soil, and get the whole country into its grasp, like the Government of Nepaul; and that it was for this purpose solely that so many tehseeldars have been brought down from the North-Western Provinces. I did what I could to correct these delusions, and the consequence was a flood of petitions yesterday for advances. To sum up, there have been advanced up to date 22,986 maunds to about 8,478 persons (the number of persons is not stated in the Arwa return), and about 150 villages have been disposed of, leaving about 360 villages still on hand.

"Thus, in Tehtee circle only 3 villages remain for disposal.

in Jelalpore	"	7	"	"
in Arwa	"	16	"	"
in Nawada	"	6	"	"

In the other circles and groups the work is only beginning to get into full swing, and much remains to be done. I hope to proceed shortly to Ramcolah to consult with Mr. Hugh Llewellyn as regards the Marowra circle in which nothing has yet been done, and I have already written to him on the subject.

"There are many villages in which indigo planters have an interest at a distance from their factorics, and which they have not included in their circles, or which it would have been inconvenient to include. In such cases I have taken precautions that no advances be made to the ryots without taking the opinion of the indigo planter concerned, who is generally the thiccadar, and has a strong interest in keeping the ryots in a solvent position. Thus the Tehtee factory has many villages in the Pursa circle, and the Ramcolla and Arwa factories have villages in my groups."

48. I have heard that such reports as are alluded to by Mr. Barry are elsewhere spread about, and they afford evidence of the obstructions thrown by zemindars in the way of advances for the support of their ryots, whom, at the same time, they very generally decline to assist themselves. Under the circumstances stated by Mr. Barry, his proposal to make advances in the northern portion of pergunnah Kusmer has been approved.

49. Mr. Hudson, in charge of the Musrukh sub-division reports thus:—

"It is well worthy of notice, however, the amount of delay which applicants for tuocavee themselves throw in the way of the speedy disposal of their claims; and how very dilatory even those who have had their applications granted are in coming forward for payment. I have by me now, some half-dozen cases completely finished, and with the certificates prepared, and waiting only the appearance of the parties, who might have been paid a week ago. In one notable instance, they refused at the last moment to take the advance, merely because the zemindars guaranteed repayment of the money, in case the applicants should fail. It is, indeed, absurd to ignore the fact that, as a general rule, ryots and zemindars are antagonistic classes; and that whereas the latter throw every obstacle in the way of their tenants applying for advances, the former regard every intervention on the part of the maliks as an act of direct hostility. Very few indeed of the zemindars have applied for grain advances to assist their ryots; and where they have done so, there is too much reason to fear

that they have been actuated by jealousy of some neighbouring factory, of which the manager has been appointed circle officer. This is especially noticeable in the case of Kalee Persad of Keoteah, whose application for Rs. 6,000 worth of grain has been lying before me, almost ready for payment for the past month, without any intention, I believe, on his part of ever receiving the advance; while he uses the circumstance of his being an applicant to try and establish some hold on certain villages in dispute between him and the factories of Bansghat and Rajaputty. The action of Thakoor Pershad of Dighwa, also, has been of the same character. This zemindar has never been near me but once when I was encamped close to his factory, and has never supported any of the applications of his tenants. But a few days since he sent a hundred of the Dighwa Assamees with petitions to me, that they did not want to take advances from Rajaputty, a proceeding which, considering that applications are *waited for*, and not *called for*, recalls to mind a certain old French proverb.

"The villages in the Bussuntpore and Musrukh thanas which remain, after deducting those included in the relief circles, number 225 in the former and 280 in the latter. These are now mapped out, the former into 24 and the latter into 28 group superintendships, each group superintendent having, on an average, ten villages in his beat. These men are to send in a weekly report of the condition of affairs in their groups, and are, moreover, commissioned to test the lists filed by villages applying for advances, and the securities offered by applicants.

"There are now no less than 47 cases in the hands of the group superintendents of the Musrukh thana. Advances of grain to village communities are proceeding briskly. I have made 31 of these during the past fortnight, and also 58 advances of money to individual ryots, for the purchase of seed grain and cattle."

50. The following is the report of the Sewan sub-divisional officer:—

"No advances have been made by me during the fortnight; all applicants have been referred to Mr. Rattray. The following is his report under this head:—

"The preparation of the village lists for grain advances is progressing fairly in spite of the opposition of land-holders and others. Lists of 597 villages have been prepared and sent in to me. These have been approved of, and grain is now in course of distribution in these villages. The grain allotted to these villages amounts to 76,185 maunds 8 seers 8 chittaks. Lists of over four hundred villages are still under preparation, but owing to the apathy of several of the circle officers, and their fear of responsibility, there is a likelihood of some delay in the completion of these lists."

"In some of the relief circles those whose names have been entered in the lists for grain advances are being put to inconvenience by the circle officers delaying the distribution of the grain, arising from a fear of accepting any responsibility in the matter. I have personally urged upon them the necessity of their taking a more lively interest in their charge, and I hope I shall have no occasion to make a special report on the subject.

"It will be seen that the allotment of grain made in accordance with the village lists, together with grain already given in advances to zemindars and others, amount to close upon the total quantity of Government grain in store in the sub-division, and on the completion of all the village lists now under preparation, the requirements will exceed the quantity in store. It is obvious that personally I cannot enquire into every individual application of grain. A very large number of the village lists were rejected by me owing to the quantity of grain allotted being excessive; very few, if any, of the circle officers personally enquire into the status of the people or the village lists. Judging from the condition of the people and the favorable progress in cultivation, I do not think there will be any necessity for the distribution of the total quantity of grain mentioned in the village lists, and I have, therefore, directed advances to be made in monthly instalments of one-fourth of the allotment of each village.

"Very few applications were made to me by zemindars for grain advances during the fortnight. The prices fixed by Government, the division of the allotments into instalments, and the fact of applicants being required to stand security for advances made to their tenants, are the reasons urged by applicants for their refusal. There were four applicants, and the quantity of grain advanced amounted to 591* maunds of the value of Rs. 1,726-0-5. Advances by circle officers to zemindars for their private consumption amounted to 1,218* maunds, value Rs. 3,434-13-0.

* Given partly in instalments.

"Grain advances, amounting to 962 maunds, were made by the circle officer at Hulpore, but particulars have not been received. The sum of Rs. 4,000 was paid to circle officers for advances for the purchase of seed-grain and cattle.

"The sum of Rs. 10 was paid for the completion of a well.

"The arrangement of giving the grain advances to the ryots whose names appear in the village lists, in four instalments, is the best that could be devised under the circumstances, as delay in giving the grain or a portion of it, at present, would do away with the benefit it is intended to confer on the ryots; but in accordance with the Commissioner's verbal orders,

NOTE.—This is what is being done elsewhere, and what should have been done in Mr. Wright's sub-division; if it is not done, which I doubt—as this is the first thing that every circle officer naturally considers, where advances are needed and there is no adequate security—such advances are directed to be made from charitable relief funds.

J. S. D.

"The first distribution of advances has just been concluded; and the second instalment is now being given out. Up to date of last reports, 52,712 maunds 15 seers 5 chittacks have been distributed.

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54. Mr. Tonnerre makes the following report under this head, regarding the Manjhee division :—

"In Chainpore circle, cotton is being given out to purdanasheens, &c., more strictly speaking, to any woman of a high caste who will not do coolie's work.

"The same system is in force all through the sub-division.

"I have given cotton to 35 women, and in Bunwar circle 227 have received cotton.

Soers.

			Soers.	
Full grown man	...	...	26	cleaned grain.
Woman	...	...	20	"
Big child	...	...	15	"
Small child	...	...	10	"

"Many attempts are made to obtain charity without need of it, but they are mostly rejected.

SUB-DIVISION OF MANJHEE.

Cash account for month of June 1874.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Disbursement.</i>		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
1. Opening balance	87	12 0	Expenditure under heading B.	74	6 11
2. Remittances from District Relief Committee	3,400	0 0	Ditto ditto C.	162	14 0
3. Recoveries by sale of manufactures and otherwise, under heading C...			Ditto ditto D.	45	0 0
4. Recoveries by sale of rice—see under heading D.			Miscellaneous		
5. Local subscriptions			For orphans		
				Total	282 4 11
				By balance	3,205 7 1
Total	3,487	12 0	Grand Total	3,487	12 0

55. Concerning the Pursa sub-division, Mr. Barry writes as follows:—

"Under this head I have little to say. Things are much as they were last fortnight. Instead of money, grain is now being given out to the poor at Seetapore, and I have made similar arrangements for Kusmer, Dighwara and Pursa circles. At Kusmer there were no complaints; at Dighwara a few, but matters have been put right. As to the other circles, the work is safe in the hands of the English circle officers.

"I have undertaken no charitable relief myself as I must be constantly on the move.

"As far as I can judge, the work is going on in a satisfactory manner, and very few people come to my tent asking for relief, which would seem to show that the wants of those in need are fairly met.

"In the villages as yet visited by group superintendents, very few persons in need have been found or reported as in want of assistance. The names of any such are sent to the charitable relief circle officers for disposal.

"During the fortnight in 7 circles (excluding Kusmer, returns from which have not arrived) there were no less than 5,568 persons on the registers as charitably relieved. The lower rates for spinning and weaving have been promulgated and accepted by the people."

56. The following from Mr. Hudson's narrative of the Musrukh sub-division, under this head, may be quoted. He writes:—

"I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of informing you of the result of the action taken by me, for the saving of the lives of cattle during the excessive drought. You are aware that you sanctioned my permitting each putwaree to expend Rs. 100 on the part of Government in digging "baooles" in empty tanks; and a purwanah was issued to each individual putwaree to that effect. The great majority of these purwanahs were received; for I have the reports of action taken on them now filed in my office. Yet not one single "baoolee" is reported dug."

57. As the zemindars would be likely to throw obstructions in the way of the putwarees carrying out the instructions received with the reservation I deemed it proper to enforce in the interests of Government, I somewhat anticipated this result. But in the absence of reports to the contrary, it is to be hoped that notwithstanding the undoubtedly great scarcity of water at one time, the people managed to tide over the difficulty without any great loss of life among the cattle, and without necessitating the expenditure of Government funds.

58. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"The accompanying statement shews the number of persons who have received gratuitous relief, and those who have received relief in the way of cotton spinning. Four hundred and twenty-six persons have received cooked food at the Sewan poor-house."

No reports have been received of any orphans being thrown on charity by the famine.

59. And Mr. Hodgkinson supplies the following figures for the Hutwah Estate:—

"The numbers in receipt of charitable relief is shewn in annexed table. 3,763 maunds 4 seers and 1 chittack of grain had been expended up to date of last reports from centres.

Serial number.	Name of Circle.	Average number receiving cooked food.	Number receiving uncooked food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton spinning.	Number specially relieved by village officer under (D.)	Total.
1	Hutwah	55	1,079	163	.....	1,297
2	Sreepore	217	722	101	.....	1,040
3	Muniarab	27	59	.....	109	285
4	Kahala ... ..	.....	16	.....	.....	16
5	Jugdishpore	146	.....	51	.....	197
6	Chuckia	43	.....	.....	.....	43
7	Bhorey	453	1,085	308	105	1,951
8	Dhobowl					
9	Marun					
10	Kattayah	57	116	.....	.....	173
11	Chumookha	60	194	.....	.....	254
12	Dhunguree	52	.....	.....	.....	52
13	Sonowhala ... ..	.....	21	.....	.....	21
14	Gopalgunge ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Umbicapore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,110	3,292	623	304	5,329

G.—THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

60. The financial results of relief operations are given below :—

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown ...			21,92,744	1 0½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for district relief works, <i>vide</i> statement of labor, from 14th to 27th June, 1874 ...	1,23,770	12 8		
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for protective works in the town of Chupra, from ditto ditto ...	744	12 9		
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk division, for relief works in connection with the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 25th June, 1874 ...	1,415	0 0		
4. Amount tucceaves advances made to the following persons for purchase of seed-grain and plough-cattle, viz. :—				
	Rs.	A. P.		
Raghoonundun Ravot ...	45	0 0		
Sheo Nundun Singh, of Toleh Bahare Roy, pergunnah Baul...	200	0 0		
Badhee Ram Tewaree, of Multolah, pergunnah Baul ...	15	0 0		
Deegpal Chowkedar, of Karihahee, pergunnah Baul ...	51	0 0		
Lal Kishoon Roy, of Rooshi, pergunnah Baul ...	353	0 0		
			664	0 0
5. Amount advanced under Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, &c.				
<i>For Wells.</i>				
Achacher Lall, of Pendowlee, pergunnah Bara ...	400	0 0		
Brijlall Singh, of Futtehpore, pergunnah Cheerand...	92	0 0		
Ram AnooGREH Singh, of ditto ditto	120	0 0		
<i>For Tanks.</i>				
Moulvi Mahumed Taqy, manager of the Estates under Court of Wards, on behalf of Baboo Bissessur Nath Sahay ...	1,500	0 0		
Baboo Tergoonanund Opadha ...	2,000	0 0		
<i>For Embankments.</i>				
Mohabeer Prosad, of Makhdoom-gunge, pergunnah Cheerand ...	400	0 0		
			4,512	0 0
6. Amount advanced to District Superintendent of Police for constructing golahs and sheds for storage of Government grain	460	9 2		
			460	9 2
7. Amount advanced to Wazeer Allee Khan, Assistant Surgeon, for constructing a hospital at Mushrukh ...	40	0 0		
			40	0 0
8. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for conveyance of Government grain to different places of storage in the interior of the district ...	6,850	0 0		
			6,850	0 0

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9. Amount advanced to Mr. Llewellyn, of Ramcollah Factory, for conveyance of Government grain from embankment golahs to ghâts on the Gunduk...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
10. Amount advanced to Moonshree Yar Allee, overseer, on account of expenses for the canoes received from the Oudh forest...	200 0 0	200 0 0	
<i>Establishment.</i>			
11. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the Sewan sub-division for May, 1874 ...	507 14 7		
12. Ditto ditto ditto ...	186 15 11		
13. Travelling allowance of the establishment under Mr. A. Ratray of Sewan for April, 1874 ...	24 12 0		
14. Travelling allowance of the establishment under Mr. A. Ratray of Sewan for May, 1874	25 0 0		
15. Ditto of the establishment under Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for ditto ...	26 6 9		
16. Pay of the medical establishment attached to the Mushrukh Relief Sub-Division for ditto ...	164 3 0		
17. Contingent charges of ditto ditto ...	9 4 9		
18. Pay of the establishment under Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Chupra, for do.	29 10 6		
19. Pay of the office establishment entertained as per Commissioner's Circular No. 74, dated 27th December, 1873, for ditto ...	260 0 0		
20. Travelling allowance of Girhareelall, Hospital Assistant, from Dinapore to Chupra ...	3 4 0		
21. Contingent charges of ditto...	5 7 0		
22. Travelling allowance of Saleemullah, Native Doctor at Bussuntpore Relief Dispensary, for April, 1874 ...	27 12 0		
23. Ditto of Abul Rahim, compounder at do. do. do.	5 12 0		
24. Contingent charges of Debee Lall Tewaree, Native Doctor in charge of Revelgunge Relief Hospital, for May, 1874 ...	5 2 3		
25. Pay of the establishment under the Offg. Joint-Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty at Mushrukh, for May, 1874.	66 3 2		
26. Pay of the relief establishment under the Manager of Dhun-gurrah Factory for May, 1874...	14 7 8		
27. Pay of the famine establishment entertained in the transport duty at different golahs in the district for 1874 ...	342 14 6		

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
28. Pay of the relief establishment entertained in the Sarun district for May, 1874 ...	359 14 6		
29. Travelling allowance of Wazeer Allee Khan, Assistant Surgeon at Mushrukh, for May, 1874 ...	59 12 0		
30. Pay of the famine establishment entertained in the transport duty at Singhaighat and Semaria for June, 1874 ...	148 0 6		
31. Travelling allowance of Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for May, 1874 ...	92 0 0		
<i>Relief Fund.</i>		2,364 13 1	
32. Amount advanced for charitable relief purposes, as follows:—			
To Major W. Jackson of Chupra for the Manager of Arwa Factory	1,000 0 0		
To Moulvie Dost Mohamed, Relief Superintendent of Chupra ...	400 0 0		
To Moonshee Ram Pershaud Singh, Municipal Overseer ...	500 0 0		
To Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, of Ekma...	2,000 0 0		
To Baboo Sheo Gobind Shah, of Goldingunge ...	150 0 0		
To Manager of Hurlpore Factory...	500 0 0		
33. Amount advanced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan as follows, viz., for digging tanks	181 14 9	4,550 0 0	
Pay of the establishment under the Sub-Divisional Grain Officer for May, 1874 ...	16 8 0		
Pay of the Sub-Deputy Collector Baboo Raj Kishore Narain, and of his establishment, for May, 1874 ...	165 0 0		
Pay of Sheikh Nasir Ahmud, Native Doctor at Sewan, for May, 1874	25 0 0		
Tavelling allowance of Sheikh Nasir Ahmud, Native Doctor at Sewan, for April, 1874 ...	17 0 0		
Pay of the circle mohurirs and Group Superintendents for May, 1874 ..	215 11 4		
Travelling allowance of the clerk under Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for March, 1874 ...	25 0 10		
Do. of the Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Raj Kishen Narain, for March and April, 1874 .	75 0 0		
Cost of mats purchased for the Government golah at Mairwa ...	1 10 0		
Amount advanced to Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for making advances for the purchase of seed-grain and plough-cattle, &c. ...	3,600 0 0		
Amount advanced to Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for payment to Circle Officer at Pertabpore for completion of a wall ...	10 0 0		
		4,332 12 11	
Total expenditure, Rs. ...		1,50,904 12 7	
Grand Total, Rs. ...		23,43,648 13 7½	

Statement showing the Kind and Price of Grain selling at the Principal Markets and different Thanas and Outposts of the District of Sarun for the Fortnight ending the 27th June, 1874.

No.	Names of principal marts.	Uncleaned rice, per rupee.	Indian-corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat, per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chuprah	12½	16	18	14½	18
2	Revelgungo	11½	.....	18	16½	18
3	Goldingungo	12	17	18	14½	18
4	Gurkha	9	.....	.....	.....	16
5	2. Manjhee	11½	16	18	14½	.....
6	Ekma	12	15½	20	16½	17½
7	3. Busantpore	10½	15	16	12½	16
8	Maharajungo	12	16	18½	14½	17
9	4. Mashrukha	11	17	17	13	17
10	Banahpore	10	16	15	13½	16
11	Maharajhee	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	5. Pursa	10	15	15½	13½	16
13	Amuour	11	.....	.....	14½	16
14	Mirzapore	11	14	.....	14	16
15	6. Dighwara	11	16½	18	17	19
16	Sonepore	13	15	20	18	18
17	7. Sewan	10½	.....	17½	13	.....
18	Burhurrea	11½	15½	10½	12½	16½
19	Senaria	10½	.....	17	12½	.....
20	8. Durrowlee	11½	.....	16½	13½	16½
21	Goothnee	10	.....	16½	13	13½
22	Siswan	12	.....	19	14	17½
23	Roghoonathpore	10½	.....	17	13½	13½
24	Mairwa	12	.....	17	14½	16
25	9. Burrageon ... ..	.....	Return not yet received.			.....
26	Kattya	11½	.....	17	13½	16½
27	Bhorey ... ..	.....	Return not yet received.			.....
28	Mooreungo	11½	.....	17½	13	16½
29	10. Burrowlee	11	14	16	12½	13½
30	Gopalungo ... ..	.....	Return not yet received.			.....

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Total allotment of Government grain, exclusive of 60,000 maunds transferred from the undistributed to Tirhoot.	Expenditure up to date.	Balance in store.	REQUIREMENT.						Total.	Amount of surplus.	Amount of deficiency.
				FOR ADVANCES TO RYOTS.			FOR SALE TO LABOURERS ON RELIEF WORKS AT 1/4 SHEER PER HEAD PER DIEM.					
				Number of villages.	Quantity of grain required.	Quantity of grain already distributed.	Quantity of grain to be distributed.	Number of laborers.	Quantity of grain required.			
1. Chuprah	Mds. 31,756	Mds. 9,107	Mds. 22,649	Mds. 370 at 112 mds. per village based on the data of 80 villages.	Mds. 41,429	Mds. 3,458	Mds. 37,971	Mds. 49,299 for 2 months.	Mds. 36,960	Mds. 74,931	Mds. 62,282	
2. Manjhee	Mds. 25,000	Mds. 6,525	Mds. 18,475	Mds. 225 at 202 mds. per village based on the data of 44 villages.	Mds. 45,457	Mds. 2,562	Mds. 42,895	Mds. 27,950 for 2 months.	Mds. 20,700	Mds. 68,595	Mds. 45,120	
3. Mushruk and Bussuntpore	Mds. 1,97,050	Mds. 89,007	Mds. 1,08,043	Mds. 1,005 at 157 mds. per village based on the data of 303 villages.	Mds. 1,57,000	Mds. 41,683	Mds. 1,15,317	Mds. 76,274 for 2 months.	Mds. 57,240	Mds. 1,72,557	Mds. 61,514	
4. Pura and Daghara	Mds. 1,05,100	Mds. 19,874	Mds. 85,226	Mds. 808 at 157 mds. per village based on the data of 148 villages.	Mds. 79,821	Mds. 12,048	Mds. 67,773	Mds. 9,537 for 2 months.	Mds. 7,140	Mds. 74,913	Mds. 10,213	
6. Sewan, including a portion of Burrowlee and the whole of Durrowlee	Mds. 1,39,000	Mds. 35,636	Mds. 1,03,364	Mds. 1,97 at 121 mds. per village based on the data of 507 villages.	Mds. 1,32,685	Mds. 25,353	Mds. 1,07,332	Mds. 27,700 for 2 months.	Mds. 20,760	Mds. 1,58,092	Mds. 24,723	
Total	Mds. 4,97,906	Mds. 1,90,249	Mds. 3,37,657	Mds. 3,200	Mds. 4,56,392	Mds. 85,104	Mds. 3,71,239	Mds. 1,90,480	Mds. 1,42,800	Mds. 6,14,039	Mds. 1,86,644	
Deduct probable wastage at 5 per cent	Mds. 24,521									Mds. 10,213	Mds. 10,213	
Balance	Mds. 4,73,085									Mds. Balance	Mds. 1,76,431	
										Mds. Add probable wastage	Mds. 24,521	
										Mds. Total deficit	Mds. 2,01,252	

* This number represents villages in the Purna thana only. No grant advances are intended to be made to the ryots of thana Dighwara.

† These are the average of mean daily numbers during last two fortnights, plus number on the last day of the last fortnight.

SARUN MAGISTRACY,
The 2nd July, 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Statement showing the Progress made in Grain Advances to Ryots and the Extent of Charitable Relief given in the District of Sarun for the Fortnight ending the 27th June, 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of villages in the Sub-Division.	Number of villages in which grain has been distributed, or in which amount of grain has been set aside up to date at Per para. 8 of Government Order No. 48 T F, of the 25th April, 1874. Quantity of grain distributed or required to last till beginning of September, 1874.	Number of villages in which collateral security of landlords has been obtained, &c., in which any maliks have signed the general bond.	Number of villages. Estimated requirements to last till beginning of September, 1874.	Total number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief in the shape of—
	Villages.	Number of villages. Number of persons. Quantity.			
Thana.					
Chuprah ..	370	80 3,761	Mda. S. C. 8,949 0 0	290	..... 6,885
Manjhee ..	225	44	8,894 32 0	181	..... 5,639
Mushrukh ..	1,000	303 15,807	47,823 0 0	687	..... 5,388
Purah ..	508	146 7,478	22,937 10 0	363	..... 5,447
Dighwara ..	508	146 7,478	22,937 10 0	363	..... 3,354
Sawan ..	551	263 10,838	37,271 16 8	288	..... 387
Durawlee ..	467	267 11,433	21,420 32 0	180	..... 166
Burawlee ..	89	67 4,431	13,420 13 0	22	..... 3,909
Total	1,097	697 30,547	72,185 18 8	500	..... 21,830
Grand Total	3,200	1,170 47,563	1,60,639 20 8	2,030	..... Add for Hutwah ... Total ... 28,955
					Number on the register as per last return.
					Admitted during the fortnight.
					Deduct discharged during the fortnight.
					Number remaining on the register on the last day of the fortnight.
					Money.
					Casualties.
					By way of recovering persons unable to give securities.
					Grain.
					Cooked food.
					Cotton to purdah-women.
					Thread to weavers for cloth.
					Clothes returned from thread spun by purdah-women.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Raj Grain in the Relief Sub-Division of Hutwah, District of Sarun, for the Fortnight ending the 26th June, 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICT.	THANA.	Names of Golahs.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Raj grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to the public or non-laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain expended for ensuing fortnight
SARUN, RAJ HUT- WAH.	THANA.	Hutwah	Up to 26th June, 1874.	43,130	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Ra.
		Bhorey		2,000	51,031 21 13	3,869 6 0	1,054 7 0	26,875 21 0	153 20 0	31,932 14 0	
		Bhodowal		5,000	5,732 6 0	809 0 0	1,248 23 1	1,427 10 0	1,710 21 0	5,185 14 1	
		Chunookha		5,000	1,968 36 0						
		Masur		1,500	759 3 0						
		Katayah		5,000	3,673 31 12						
		Bunjaria		2,000	2,074 11 4						
		Sonowhala		4,000	3,897 10 0						
		Hojcapore		800	801 30 0						
		Kurhat (1)		600	971 22 0						
		Kurhat (2)		600	636 4 0						
		Beljopore		2,000	2,000 38 12						
		Wallipore		2,873	2,873 10 9						
		Gopalgunge		5,066	25,000 0 0						
		Burrowlee		3,040							
		Muniharra									
		Sereepore		30,000	23,239 31 0	918 25 8	629 2 0	11,594 22 13	590 27 0	13,732 37 6	
		Kahala		4,000	2,731 14 7		4 3 0	1,983 35 0		1,967 33 0	
		Jurdishpore		3,000	2,267 12 0		125 0 0	227 30 0		352 30 0	
		Muniarah		12,000	9,062 21 5	3 23 0	130 30 12	5,433 34 2	111 20 0	5,689 27 14	
		Sulpahia									
		Shabpore		3,716							
		Chuckia		5,000	2,170 38 6		171 0 0	638 20 0	105 12 15	873 18 13	
		Periabpore		1,500	1,571 10 12			1,029 17 0		1,829 17 6	
		Burrageon		10,000	2,430 0 0						
		Umbicapore		4,300	4,411 5 0	247 9 8	10 20 0	1,103 23 0	39 3 7	1,400 23 15	
		Total		1,53,344	1,55,751 35 15	5,831 9 13	3,763 4 1	52,712 16 5	3,153 33 4	65,482 23 7	

HUTWAH,
The 1st July, 1874.

(Countersigned.)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Collector and Magistrate.

BHUBUNESWAR DASS,
Suptt., for Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwah.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 27th June, 1874.

NAMES OF THANAS.	Number and names of store-houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Chuprah	1. Chuprah	11,522 30 0	11,522 30 0	1,215 39 8	48 28 8	400 0 0	1,935 29 0	3,710 17 0	
	2. Revelgunge	12,155 17 8	12,155 10 8	.....	70 0 0	115 0 0	200 0 0	385 0 0
	3. Gurkha	8,978 0 0	8,978 0 0	2,093 19 11	65 0 0	2,853 11 12	.....	5,011 31 7
	Total	31,756 7 8	31,756 0 8	3,309 19 3	183 28 8	3,438 11 12	2,155 29 0	9,107 8 7	
Manjhee	1. Manjhee	15,000 0 0	15,000 35 0	450 0 0	.....	.....	423 7 15	878 7 15
	2. Ekma	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	2,968 35 9	49 38 4	2,563 27 4	67 25 6	5,647 9 7	
	Total	25,000 0 0	25,001 0 0	3,416 35 9	49 38 4	2,563 27 4	405 36 5	6,525 17 6	
Dighwarah	1. Dighwarah	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	775 8 0	44 33 4	4 0 0	144 8 0	968 9 4	
	2. Sonapore, E	10,100 0 0	10,100 39 0	748 29 12	.....	.....	.....	748 29 12
	Total	20,100 0 0	20,101 6 12	1,523 37 12	44 33 4	4 0 0	144 8 0	1,716 39 0	
Pursa	1. Pursa	40,000 0 0	40,000 29 4	2,130 39 5	0 30 0	974 35 0	.....	3,104 24 5
	2. Amnour	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,030 24 0	60 0 0	1,541 39 7	210 0 0	2,842 23 7	
	3. Mirzapore, E	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1,505 0 0	510 0 0	9,527 16 0	570 0 0	12,112 16 0	
	5. Bakorwa, E	10,000 0 0	9,999 23 15	195 13 3	.....	.....	.....	195 13 3
	Total	95,000 0 0	95,000 13 3	4,861 36 8	570 30 0	12,044 10 7	780 0 0	18,256 36 15	
Mushrukh	1. Mushrukh	50,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	4,504 34 5	132 10 0	21,166 9 9	180 0 0	25,983 17 14	
	2. Banlapore	10,000 0 0	11,352 0 0	1,200 0 0	32 0 0	980 0 0	.....	2,212 6 6
	3. Paigumberpore	10,000 0 0	8,450 31 2	2,620 16 0	50 4 8	1,815 0 4	.....	4,485 20 12
	4. Maharanee	20,000 0 0	20,000 13 1	339 31 12	25 9 0	5,162 24 8	150 9 0	5,697 25 4	
	5. Sareya, E	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 8	880 12 4	.....	.....	.....	880 12 4
	6. Hanowlee, E	10,000 0 0	9,884 21 6	394 4 12	.....	.....	.....	394 4 12
	7. Sarungpore, E	10,000 0 0	9,999 26 0	1,444 30 4	.....	.....	.....	1,444 30 4
	Total	1,20,000 0 0	1,19,988 6 2	11,404 13 5	219 23 8	29,124 0 5	330 0 0	41,007 37 2	
Bussuntapore	1. Bussuntapore	40,000 0 0	40,000 16 0	22,389 4 9	.....	72 3 0	.....	22,461 7 9
	2. Maharajgunge	20,000 0 0	20,000 20 12	5,386 8 14	50 0 0	2,620 30 0	275 0 0	8,331 38 14	
	3. Syedpoora	11,840 0 0	11,844 32 9	4,073 3 5	.....	4 32 0	60 0 0	4,137 35 1
	4. Burhoga	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	650 2 8	.....	7,692 8 14	.....	8,342 11 5
	5. Bala	6,930 0 0	6,930 0 0	2,481 29 7	.....	355 24 0	.....	2,794 13 6
	6. Gopalpore	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	27 26 4	1,813 29 7	.....	1,841 15 17
	7. Bagowra	8,290 0 0	8,284 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,07,050 0 0	1,07,059 29 5	31,937 8 11	77 26 4	12,339 7 5	335 0 0	47,000 2 4	
Sewan	1. Sewan	45,000 0 0	44,927 33 10	3,862 26 7	179 20 6	7,602 29 7	3,560 36 13	14,706 2 1	
	2. Burhurra	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	305 0 0	30 0 0	1,906 1 8	270 0 0	2,671 1 8	
	3. Semaria	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	172 14 4	.....	1,623 35 0	.....	1,796 9 4
	Total	65,000 0 0	64,937 33 10	3,840 0 11	209 29 6	11,192 25 15	3,830 36 13	19,073 12 13	
Darrowlee	1. Darrowlee	20,000 0 0	19,990 33 10	20 0 0	40 0 0	420 37 13	58 0 0	538 37 13	
	2. Goothnee	5,000 0 0	4,999 20 0	308 17 2	.....	195 4 0	53 4 0	556 25 2
	3. Siawan	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	620 0 0	10 0 0	87 17 8	110 0 0	807 17 8	
	4. Roghonathpore	4,000 0 0	4,005 29 9	125 0 0	60 0 0	1,091 32 0	20 0 0	1,296 32 0	
	5. Mairwa	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0	55 0 0	.....	1,272 10 0	30 0 0	1,407 10 0
	Total	39,000 0 0	39,006 3 3	1,128 17 0	110 0 0	3,047 21 4	321 4 0	4,607 2 6	
Burrowlee	1. Burrowlee	25,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	70 0 0	60 0 0	10,811 6 9	175 0 0	11,116 6 9	
	2. Gopalgunge	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	248 0 0	.....	302 10 0	36 0 0	586 10 0
	3. Gopalgunge, E	15,000 0 0	15,000 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Bijoypore, E	2,000 0 0	2,000 39 12	9 28 0	.....	.....	.....	9 28 0
	5. Olipure, E	3,000 0 0	3,001 10 9	243 30 0	.....	.....	.....	243 30 0
	Total	55,000 0 0	55,003 1 10	571 18 0	60 0 0	11,113 16 9	211 34 2	11,953 34 9	
Grand Total		5,57,906 7 8	5,57,853 14 5	64,003 20 13	1,546 9 2	85,106 0 13	8,603 34 2	1,60,249 30 14	

Note.—E means embankment.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

Map Number.	Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of Road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.				How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
Chuprah Sub-division.																		
1	1	Chuprah to Rewaghat road	...	20,262	11,609	8,122	41,013	1,449	829	652	2,930	1,213	731	598	2,542	...	About 45 per cent. belong to the non-labouring class or caste.	
2	2	Chuprah to Sutterghat "	...	18,956	6,276	12,007	39,149	1,348	591	858	2,797	1,375	688	891	2,694	...		
3	3	Sestulpore to Suringhat "	...	1,796	1,154	879	3,829	128	82	64	274	66	72	63	191	...		
4	4	Telpa to Saura "	...	28	28	2	About 35 per cent. are giving a fair return of work.	
5	5	Chuprah to Sonopore "	...	12,891	13,412	6,565	32,868	921	938	468	2,347	777	842	340	1,959	...		
6	6	Mirzapore tank "	...	453	376	178	981	33	29	14	76	25	10	6	41	...		
7	7	Purua "	...	628	849	286	1,757	75	78	40	193	62	60	...	...	Average daily number employed on piece-work—
8	8	Sestulpore to Mokair "	...	836	982	787	2,705	67	70	56	193	149	143	31	162	Under Public Works		
9	9	Tank at Amour "	...	4,487	3,814	3,255	11,556	321	275	232	823	249	159	143	551	Department Officers ...		
10	10	Chuprah to Sewan (portion)	...	2,115	4,044	1,709	7,859	151	259	129	569	140	253	89	487	Under Circle Officers ...		
11	11	Manjhi to Ekma "	...	306,396	145,137	110,524	621,057	26,762	10,565	7,874	44,410	5,414	4,232	2,222	11,898	...		
12	12	Chuprah to Goothnee "	...	14,306	13,453	10,527	38,286	1,621	968	752	3,313	829	736	736	2,404			
13	13	Ekma to Tajpore via Purua "	...	9,074	10,178	3,558	22,810	1,415	1,374	532	3,321	1,485	688	186	1,652			
14	14	Digwara to Gurkha "	...	5,353	19,267	16,517	87,119	3,667	1,376	1,180	6,223	1,567	722	447	2,756			
15	15	Kapurora tank "	...	2,147	1,485	325	5,133	237	104	23	366	252	90	83	425			
16	16	Enjanee tank "	...	2,028	1,081	13	3,228	153	13	...	166	98	20	...	...	All the rest are on daily wages.
17	17	Purua to Solimpore "	...	2,135	1,937	1,163	5,279	145	149	83	377	121	142	69	532			
18	18	Durgunge to Gurkha "	...	2,533	1,508	949	4,624	153	113	65	331	182	119	61	542			
19	19	Majpatty tank "	...	8,745	7,394	3,132	19,171	624	531	324	1,569	542	110	80	732			
20	20	Murhlowra "	...	861	2,343	1,014	4,718	62	203	72	337	43	135	37	215			
21	21	Bala "	...	12,720	11,610	14,646	38,986	908	839	1,043	2,780	1,105	863	1,030	2,000			
22	22	Ekma to Doonigurghat...	...	8,610	5,818	4,583	19,021	613	413	323	1,358	420	303	171	896			
23	23	Tank at Sewree "	...	4,522	76	55	4,653	323	55	4	332	520	5	48	260			
24	24	Satwah tank "	...	1,606	2,739	1,135	5,480	107	163	163	443	43	167	48	586			
25	25	Hurpore "	...	1,004	153	27	1,184	33	51	9	93	43	50	23	115			
26	26	Doondooma "	...	2,131	3,448	1,952	7,531	152	216	139	507	43	50	22	116	Rate of wages paid for full work—		
27	27	Repairing road at Hurpore	...	1,617	579	516	3,045	119	63	37	219	104	111	37	252	Mate keeping Register ...		
28	28	Tank at Nance "	...	1,349	29	24	1,401	96	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	To each man ...
29	29	Tranway road "	...	6,448	46,983	42,375	151,506	4,317	5,477	3,026	10,820	6,186	5,086	4,598	15,980	" " woman ...		
30	30	Pursolee tank "	...	2,448	2,955	2,406	7,809	122	50	20	182	260	167	1	0	" " child		
31	31	Jellalpoore to Bussuntpore	...	3,715	2,914	2,908	8,168	245	166	208	619	310	56	61	382	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,24,515-9-5.		
32	32	Gorapore to Panapore "	...	2,434	1,652	1,079	5,103	174	114	77	365	157	97	61	382			
33	33	Dikwara to Jellalpoore "	...	3,733	2,537	968	7,288	268	183	69	519	153	113	61	382			
34	34	Repairing roads at Burrowlee	...	1,131	829	1,471	3,431	161	74	403	223	97	21	323	1,254			
35	35	Nagawa tank "	...	6,115	5,843	5,633	17,600	293	420	463	1,118	349	144	481	1,719			
36	36	Tank at Fakra "	...	6,115	5,843	5,633	17,600	439	280	302	1,201	222	383	264	719			
37	37	Repairing roads at Bala Factory	...	10,434	578	7,928	11,042	747	7	9	753	1,064	10	32	...			
38	38	S-lawan tank "	...	225	129	41	395	45	13	...	58	9	...	...	...
39	39	Manjhi "	...	681	401	213	1,295	127	66	22	182	83	30	63	166			
40	40	Nugwa village road	...	735	345	598	1,678	53	40	42	110	83	63	29	210			
41	41	Indai to Aja-bunge road	...	916	1,294	446	2,656	65	92	32	189	75	106	...	...	
42	42	Tajpore to Purua "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

About 45 per cent. belong to the non-labouring class or caste.
 About 35 per cent. are giving a fair outturn of work.
 Average daily number employed on piece-work—
 Under Public Works ... 1,281
 Department Officers ... 494
 Under Circle Officers ... 190
 Total ... 1,864
 All the rest are on daily wages.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 Mate keeping Register ... 2 to 1-1
 To each man ... 1-1 to 1
 " " woman ... 1 to 9 pie.
 " " child ... 9 to 3
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,24,515-9-5.

Map Number.	Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of Road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.				How long work is likely to give en- ployment.	REMARKS.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Chuprah Sub-division—(Continued).																	
72	72	Sacoch village road	8,518	3,445	2,183	9,146	951	246	176	183	425	194	82	46			
73	73	Preumbore road	6,321	7,183	1,856	1,856	441	518	347	339	1,005	184	905				
74	74	Sufialad factory	2,327	8,807	13,458	2,321	1,203	931	1,203	2,955	1,203	880	202				
75	75	Village road	8,807	16,947	13,458	2,321	1,203	931	1,203	2,955	1,203	880	202				
76	76	Sauria to Keshopore	617	778	1,878	54	50	19	133	42	137	75	22				
77	77	Tank at Tola Be-ja Roy	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150			
78	78	Tank at Tola Be-ja Roy	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150			
79	79	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
80	80	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
81	81	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
82	82	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
83	83	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
84	84	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
85	85	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
86	86	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
87	87	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
88	88	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
89	89	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
90	90	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
91	91	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
92	92	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
93	93	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
94	94	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
95	95	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
96	96	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
97	97	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
101	101	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
102	102	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
103	103	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
104	104	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
105	105	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
106	106	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
107	107	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
108	108	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
109	109	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
110	110	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
111	111	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
112	112	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
113	113	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
114	114	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
115	115	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
116	116	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
117	117	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
118	118	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
119	119	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
120	120	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
121	121	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
122	122	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
123	123	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
124	124	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
125	125	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
126	126	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
127	127	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
128	128	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
129	129	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
130	130	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
131	131	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
132	132	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
133	133	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
134	134	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
135	135	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
136	136	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			
137	137	Bunsonee tank No. I.	12,865	21,569	9,079	919	1,512	677	3,038	552	3,038	552	3,038	1,724			

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Friday, the 26th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.																																																																																											
			Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.			Children.		Total.			Rice.	DAL.	Gram.	Misc.	At what distance obtainable from the work.																																																																																						
	Raising 6½ miles Sarun Embkt. ... Constructing retired bund on the 17th and 27th mile ... Extension of main bund to Sonapore, and draining of the Hurdulheel ... Sinking a masonry well in the compound of Dorais are tunnelow ... Constructing tree spruce, Sonouth ... Ditto Sarun bank canal ... Annual repairs river protective works ... Annual repairs to inspection houses ... Constructing Sonouth retired bund ... Annual repairs to Sarun Embkt.	264 478 6,670 37 130 2,449 264 189 2,322 32	157 120 2,517 48 81 12 271	533 703 9,243 96 130 2,594 264 214 2,812 32	19 34 476 2 9 175 19 13 163 3	11 9 179 3 6	8 7 4 1 1 4	38 50 659 6 9 185 19 13 199 2	35 30 465 1 10 500 20 14 332 8	9 11 212 1 10 50 1 9	6 9 35 24	50 50 712 2 10 674 20 16 361 8	1 month. 2 weeks. " 3 1 week.	Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs.	11 11½ 11 14 14 13 14 16 15 16	14 to 14 to 14 to 14 to 14 to 14 to	14 to 14 to 14 to 14 to 14 to 14 to	18 to 18 to 18 to 18 to 18 to 18 to 18 to

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

G. COTTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Serial Number of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to average employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	DAL.	Gram.	Malize.		At what distance from the work.
	Nawa bazar tank	.....	163	239	164	566	12	13	12	42	..	..	..	..	104	11	16	..	.....	.....
	Khasari tank	.....	966	1,460	643	3,108	69	107	46	222	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	.....	.....
	Total number employed...	.....	1,129	1,768	807	3,694	81	125	58	264	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....

Rate of wages paid for full work—
To each man } Paid in grain.
 " woman }
 " child }
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 151-14-9. Md. S. C.
(train 14 17 12

The 28th June 1874.

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND, .
Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

A. C. WRIGHT,
Sub-divisional officer of Sarun

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa estate under the Court of Wards, in the district of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 24th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.					
1	8 Roads in Tuppas Bhokey, Marni, and Dhochnol.	9,377	17,335	13,859	40,591	670	1,239	990	2,999	879	1,637	1,354	3,570					
2	8 Tanks in ditto																	
3	1 Road under Muniarah Factory	1,596	1,536	646	3,778	144	169	46	299	82	...	...	82					
4	1 Tank ditto																	
5	3 Roads under Sereepore Factory	3,374	5,439	5,106	13,904	242	398	364	994	290	450	537	1,277					
6	4 Tanks ditto																	
7	1 Ditto ditto Jogapore ditto	366	321	78	765	23	23	5	54	59	51	13	123		14½	16½	.....
8	11 Ditto in Tuppas Afrad Tubsildan	2,863	2,390	2,009	8,332	204	208	196	596	38	36	13	87					
9	3 Ditto in Dhaguree ditto	1,099	932	1,393	3,324	156	119	199	474	108	105	205	416					
10	6 Ditto by other Thikedars	3,770	3,329	4,119	11,209	277	278	377	932	318	300	407	1,025					
11	1 Excavating Jawna Fort Moat and line to Hutwaha	457	556	763	1,776	83	40	54	172	51	61	85	197					
12	1 Meerungunge road	72	129	159	321	5	9	11	25	30	42	64	145					
Total number employed		22,974	32,369	28,717	84,060	1,757	2,411	2,252	6,400	1,863	2,682	2,079	7,222					

Rate of wages paid for full work.
 To each Man ... 6 to 9 pice } In most cases they are paid
 " Woman ... 4 to 6 " } by grain.
 " " ... 2 to 4 " }
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,394-0-6.
 Amount of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds. 1,756-3-4.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

G. J. HODGKINSON,

Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.

HUTWA,

The 27th June 1874.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain, per rupee.				At what distance from the work.	REMARKS.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	DAL.	Gram.	Maize.				
TRIGOOSANUSO OOPADHAN.																						
1	Reware, pergunnah Bal, tank	...	6,003	1,269	60	7,272	429	86	4	419	432	88	6	535	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	4 miles.	Every crate of laborers are employed on the works.	
2	Ditto ditto, well	...	542	89	48	679	39	6	4	49	39	8	5	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Pokhurbhindah, ditto, tank	...	100	41	...	141	7	3	...	10	8	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jokhoah ditto, well	...	210	200	65	475	13	14	5	34	16	15	6	37	...	...	...	...	5 miles.	...
5	Ekarce ditto, tank	...	4,004	1,547	...	5,551	286	111	...	397	198	161	...	289	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	2 miles.		...
6	Ditto ditto, well	...	422	422	30	83	16	16
CHUCKER SURAN NARAIN SINGH.																						
7	Bal, Pergunnah Bal, tank	...	1,670	393	180	2,245	119	28	13	169	188	37	12	237	...	11 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	1 mile.	Rate of wages paid for full work— To each Man ... 1 anna to 2 sa. " Woman 1 anna. " Child ... 9 pica. Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,901-8-8.	
8	Siswun, pergh. Nurbun, ditto	...	194	315	176	655	14	23	12	49	14	22	11	47	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	Siswun		...
9	Belwar ditto ditto	...	255	139	176	609	19	11	12	42	13	9	12	34	3 miles.		...
SHEWA SHUKKER PERSHAD SAO.																						
10	Tulmanpore, pergh. Barai, well	...	375	48	28	451	27	3	2	32	33	33	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	4 miles.		...
11	Bhada Khoord, ditto ditto	...	411	116	47	574	29	8	4	41	43	43
RAI BISHESTER NATH SAHAL.																						
12	Oodeypore, pergh. Chirand, tank	...	590	912	532	2,063	43	65	39	147	42	68	42	152	...	12 8	14 0	19 0	16 0	2 miles.	...	
OUDH BEERABEE SARAN MISIR.																						
13	Adumpore, pergunnah Ander, tank	
14	Ditto ditto, well	...	79	21	16	116	6	1	1	8	12	3	2	17	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	2 miles.	...	
15	Gointhee Bunapur, ditto, tank	...	125	152	112	389	9	11	8	28	19	19	16	53	
16	Ditto ditto, well	...	81	30	31	151	6	3	2	11	11	6	6	23	
17	Phurechoa, pergunnah Puchluh, well	...	102	28	23	153	7	2	2	11	14	4	3	21	
Total number employed		...	15,183	5,271	1,514	21,967	1,084	376	108	1,568	1,057	383	121	1,591	

SARUN, MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 30th June 1874.

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,
Manager.

No. 2144F., dated Motiharee, the 29th June 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Champaran,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief, for the fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The weather during the past fortnight has been most favorable for agricultural operations, (heavy rains alternating with bright sunshine), and the prospect of the crops throughout the district are most promising.

In the Motiharee sub-division the very early rice is already over a foot high, and will be harvested in another five weeks. In the country north of the Shikrana river, cultivating operations are going on more briskly than in the south, and it is there that the greatest numbers have left the relief works. In July, however, the same state of things will take place probably in the southern tract, when weeding and transplanting will be carried on at the same time. There is still no deficiency, Mr. Oldham says, of seed-grain, on the contrary a larger area than usual has been sown this year. In the Dhaka sub-division also, Mr. Kilby reports that there is no want of seed-grain, and that he does not think that a single beegah will remain unsown, by far the greater portion having already been sown, and all lands are being got ready. These favorable prospects have necessarily affected the prices. The mahajuns, it is found, are unearthing their stores, and it is by no means an uncommon thing, Mr. Kilby says, for persons who had applied to him for grain loans, and into whose circumstances enquiries had been completed, to come forward and say that their mahajuns had consented to carry them on. This the mahajuns had steadily declined to do while prospects were gloomy. This fact has reduced the amount that would otherwise have been given out in loans, and may be said to apply to the whole district more or less. Large numbers are employed in weeding indigo, and almost all who can, and will work, are able to find employment in the fields. As a proof of the satisfactory manner in which the group officers are working. Mr. Kilby mentions that the factories are no longer besieged by beggars.

In the Gobindgunge sub-division the bazars are becoming better supplied, and here also the mahajuns are now opening out their stores, and endeavouring to sell before prices fall. The sudden change for the good in the prospects of the next crop, has no doubt been a great disappointment to these gentry.

The maize, kado, murwa, sawan, and rice are all said to give most excellent promise, and the condition of the people has improved; but laborers when not employed on the relief-works or in the fields, are said to be hard-up as the ryots cannot generally afford to give them labor. They say that they have enough to do to feed themselves without paying for hired labor.

If such is the case, the procedure enjoined in Circular No. 3667—S.R. of the 8th June should be followed.

In the Bettiah sub-division, Mr. Samuells reports that the bazars are well supplied, and that the mahajuns are bringing out their stores; coarse rice is selling at some places at 15 seers. Ten to twelve inches of rain have already fallen in this sub-division, and the early dhan will be ready for cutting in some places in another three weeks, and maize and kado are coming up vigorously. The cheena (millet) crop has been very plentiful towards the Gunduk, and seed-grain, so far from being deficient, is procurable at 20 seers the rupee (kutoha), and in Bettiah itself has been sold at 18 seers.

The condition of the people, Mr. Samuells reports, is excellent. The representation made by the high level canal Engineer that he had met with distress of a severe nature in certain villages, has been carefully enquired into, and found to be altogether incorrect. Mr. Brookes, it seems, referred to a state of affairs supposed to have existed a month ago; it is evident therefore, that had matters been as reported by him, a catastrophe must ere this have occurred, unless additional means of relief had been at once afforded. But as Mr. Brookes did not report the matter to the relief officers, no additional measures were of course taken, as the existing arrangements were considered by those who knew most about the condition of the people, sufficient to meet all requirements. Work was easily obtainable at fair rates, the charitable relief scheme was in force, and grain had been largely advanced by private individuals; no catastrophe has occurred up to date, so that it is evident that Mr. Brookes must have been imposed upon. His conclusions, moreover, are not borne out by Mr. Fahie (his *locum tenens*), or by his subordinates.

The matter will form the subject of a separate report, and need not therefore be enlarged on here.

In the Ramnuggur sub-division Mr. Howe reports that the weather has been very favorable for the cultivators. Heavy rain has fallen everywhere except in the east circle, where occasional and rather heavy showers prevailed with intervals of fine weather. At Bugaha 10½ inches of rain have fallen since the 8th June. The bhadoi crops have been sown everywhere, but a considerable deficiency has occurred in the bhadoi paddy sowings. Mr. Fiddian (circle officer at Bugaha), writing of that circle says: "a good deal of bhadoi is already above ground, and the plants look very thriving; the sugarcane crop is also in a forward state; the principal difficulty however just now is about bhadoi paddy seed-grain. The cultivators are making every effort to obtain it, some of them bringing in small

quantities from a considerable distance, and bunniahs are selling it at 15 seers per rupee; but there is no doubt that the supply itself is deficient, and that the full amount of bhadoi seed will not be put into the ground this year.

"The Shohurya cultivators are backward both in ploughing and sowing, but a very seasonable supply of seed-grain has arrived on account of the Bettiah estate, which is rapidly being carted to Shohurya."

In the eastern portions of the sub-division they are better off in this respect. In tuppehs Deorar and Chagwan in the central portion, again, there is a deficiency, though a great deal of bhadoi paddy seed has been sown. Regarding the aghani crops, Mr. Howe writes:—

- "The sowings have not as yet commenced on a large scale. About 1,000 maunds of Government seed-grain (aghani), out of the amount (25,000 maunds) promised, have arrived. This is being sold, and also advanced where the cultivators are so miserably poor that they cannot purchase it. At first the people showed considerable distrust, some idle rumours having been spread that it would not germinate, but I had a small quantity sown near the shop at which it was sold, and on its springing and appearing a fine vigorous plant, purchases have become more general."

The arrival of the remainder of the allotment (25,000 maunds) is anxiously looked for; steps have been taken to expedite its transmission. The deficiency in the aghani seed-grain is greater, Mr. Howe says, than in the bhadoi.

Regarding the state of the markets, Mr. Howe reports that, to a small extent, trade has revived in the eastern circle: "This is caused by monopolists being now compelled to bring their stores (which they have hitherto concealed) to market." Colonel Boulderson, who has been requested to watch the markets very carefully, and to be cautious that the Government sales do not interfere with private trade, writes: "I do not think that any large amount of private grain has been exposed for public sale, and perhaps with the exception of a few of the wealthier zemindars, private stores do not exist in this circle."

The Government sales therefore continue in the east, though both for this and other reasons (noted below, heading D), the sales have considerably diminished. Regarding private sales of rice in the Ramnuggur bazar, Mr. Howe states: "The quantity exposed for sale is so small, and the prices at which it is sold are still so high, that it can hardly be considered a revival of private trade. On the last bazar-day 3 rupees worth of private rice only was exposed; this rice I think has not been imported, but that holders of private stores are getting rid of their hitherto concealed grain, which, in the Ramnuggur circle, has been smaller than elsewhere. There has been, however, a brisk sale, and importation of gram from the west, which is now procurable at 14½ seers in considerable quantities."

In the Bugaha circle, there are as yet no sales from private stocks of either rice, wheat, or cheena; but several kinds of dāl at 11, 12 and 13 seers, maize at 20, and suthoo at 11, are to be had in fair quantities. There is no probability that Government sales can be dispensed with for some time to come. Seed-grain paddy was selling at 15 and 16 seers.

The fact that holders of private stocks are now coming forward in the east of this sub-division is no doubt a satisfactory sign; but as Mr. Howe says the necessity for continuing and extending Government sales remains, and: "throughout the greater part of the sub-division, people still depend entirely on Government rice." Of the condition of the people Mr. Howe writes: "a considerable improvement has taken place in the condition of all classes, and this has been specially marked among the agricultural population, the majority of whom have been able to return to ordinary field-work. Tuccavee advances (which, as will be seen hereafter, have been very nearly completed), have done much to bring about the result of enabling cultivators to subsist while carrying on their field work. If the seed-grain difficulty can, as I trust, be settled satisfactorily during the next ten days, there need be no anxiety about the agricultural classes. There is one large section of this community whose condition, however, requires attention. I refer to those who in addition to the loss of their crops have, during the present season, lost nearly all or the whole of their personal property by fire; most of these have received tuccavee advances, and to some relief under rule f has been given, but I think a more general measure necessary, and have reported the matter specially." On the whole the condition of the people "has decidedly improved and prospects for the future are reassuring."

This account of the tract which has all along given most anxiety, is very encouraging.

Price-current.—The following statement will show the rates at which food-grains have been obtainable in the bazars:—

No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.

	Seers.
Rice (cheapest clean)	13
Wheat	12
Barley	17
Cheena (millet)	15
Maize	13
Gram	15
Oorid	13
Moong	14
Arhur	16
Seed-rice	19

No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.

Seers.

Rice No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	10½ to 11½
„ 2	...	...	...	...	...	12½ to 13½
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	15½ to 17½
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	15½ to 17½
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	11½ to 13½
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	16½ to 17½
Peas and karow	...	...	...	...	...	15½ to 17½
Arhur	...	...	...	...	...	16 to 17½
Cheena	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 20
Kodo	...	...	...	...	...	25 to 30
Murwa	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 20
Mussoor	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 17½
Oorid	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 17

No. 3, Gobindgunge sub-division.

Best rice	...	...	...	...	...	11½
Coarse rice	...	...	...	...	...	13½
Wheat...	...	...	...	...	...	13½
Maize ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Arhur ...	...	...	...	...	...	17

No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.

Best rice	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rice common	...	...	...	...	...	13
Arhur ...	...	...	...	...	...	10½
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	15
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	15
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	17
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	15
Seed-rice	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 20

No. 5, Ramnuggur sub-division.

Rice best	...	...	...	...	...	10½
„ 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	11
Arhur ...	...	...	...	...	...	10½
Maize ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	14½
Wheat...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	16
Seed-rice	...	...	...	...	...	15

No. 6, Shibazpore.

Rice No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	13½
„ 2	...	...	...	...	...	14½
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	15
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	13½
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	13½
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	13½
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	17

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The following is the list of relief works in progress and the number of persons employed thereon :—

Circle No. 1.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Motiharee to Katkenwa, sections Nos. 1 and 2	8,140	7,881	1,515	12,045	860
Lakhowra to Narkatya	1,899	4,093	943	7,023	501
Tanks at—					
Lakhowra	501	998	352	1,851	264
Putchgachia	312	666	305	1,283	183
Bungru	515	706	279	1,500	113
Jathur... ..	177	324	95	596	99
Jagirha	767	1,286	231	2,284	190
Hajeeapore road	6,714	7,152	3,847	17,713	1,205
New road from Jadhari to Moduchupra ...	1,910	2,356	1,544	5,810	581
Motiharee station road	8,254	5,114	824	9,192	707
Motiharee to Segowlee road	2,093	5,253	1,591	9,537	681
Gobindgnge road	282	644	145	1,071	153
Tank at—					
Segowlee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bungura ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chiknowta	530	1,321	423	2,283	254
Semrah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patchrooka	27	50	18	95	47
Adapore to Roxoul road	217	276	46	539	179
Road Segowlee to Roxoul	11,934	7,280	3,908	23,123	1,778
Rangurwa to Adapur	8,047	3,540	3,036	14,623	1,125
Bhowra to Roxoul... ..	1,608	1,720	819	3,547	322
Sissonia road	1,543	1,078	628	3,249	812
Tank at—					
Sessowria, alias Rangurwa	887	875	497	2,259	1,129
Sakhar	6,804	2,928	723	10,455	1,493
Luchmipore	1,466	1,247	711	3,424	285
Pushrampore	4,723	7,920	245	12,888	920
Sunkar Sarua	4,655	7,676	201	12,532	895
Segowlee Cantonment	1,796	10,074	3,765	15,635	1,116
Tank at—					
Narkatya	2,659	6,035	574	9,448	859
Purnishtapore	1,396	3,088	312	4,796	342
Arraya	759	1,456	180	2,395	399
Korya or Moorthya	336	1,089	87	1,512	252
Chundermor	1,009	2,100	196	3,614	254
Katkenwa or Mohowwa	553	1,272	109	1,934	138
Shrepore or Muruli	2,058	7,612	947	11,517	822
Joysinghur	4,859	5,066	1,047	10,972	914
Segowlee to Turkolia road	9,449	11,784	4,473	25,706	1,977
Motiharee to Turkolia	20	22	3	51	25
Motiharee town	1,063	4,758	301	11,212	862
Tanks at—					
Patwara	5,020	4,321	533	9,874	822
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	23,711	1,692

Circle No. 2.

Moteehary to Dhaka	11,048	7,541	3,181	21,770	1,555
Dhaka to Purneya	7,786	6,903	1,679	16,368	1,169
Pakree to Seeraha	1,081	1,016	272	2,369	169
Paraswa to Itwaghat	4,850	4,943	1,450	11,252	803
Chyta to Seeraha	1,046	2,049	165	3,850	275
Modhubunghat	107	115	26	248	17
Ghorushan to Kut Konwa	10,712	6,217	620	17,549	1,253
Purneya to Tilhara	9,514	9,497	3,135	22,146	1,581
Dhaka to Purneya &c.	11,789	8,505	2,849	23,143	1,653
Modhubun to Seeraha	974	700	205	1,879	134
Seeraha to Barrah	1,098	818	224	2,140	153
Modhubun to Pathai	43	47	.....	90	6
Pattahi to Modhubun	1,400	1,223	258	2,881	206
Pattahi to Puddum Kair	3,880	2,188	277	6,154	439
" to Dhaka	3,483	3,423	784	7,690	549
Junian to Seeraha	3,307	2,003	210	5,520	394
Dhaka and Bhelwaghat	5,155	3,543	428	9,126	651
Chytaghat and Pattahi	785	885	270	1,940	138
Dhaka and Puddum Kair	10,634	4,805	1,110	20,549	1,489
Gunduck crossing	3,353	1,371	1,702	6,926	494
Dhaka short cut	522	784	328	1,634	116
" to Lokun Bridge	405	.....	.....	405	29
" to Puddum Kair Bridge	37	.....	.....	37	3
Lutchmepore tank	8	3	16	27	3
Kurturreo tank	15	256	128	399	21
Barramungeroo tank	423	748	370	1,541	110
Sclimpore tank	1,590	1,990	2,143	5,723	408
Somri tank	347	103	36	486	34
Bhowanipore tank	852	32	8	892	63
Bhotonia tank	862	870	65	1,797	128
Manjerwah tank	1,749	273	361	2,384	170

Circle No. 2.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Shaikhownah tank	4,460	3,886	645	8,991	649
Champur tank	1,612	1,088	522	3,802	271
Seria Gopal tank	83	40	66	189	13
Situlpatty tank	211	83	72	376	27
Jehooley tank	209	147	130	576	41
Hurnarana tank	124	126	54	304	21
Kooduria tank	218	12	.....	230	16
Mahomedpore road	29	10	.....	39	2
Tatereah road	23	104	10	137	10
Rajapoor road	71	13	19	103	8
Nukurdeah road	493	439	195	1,127	80
Dhelowah and Quargamah	376	122	124	622	44
Bara road	37	14	.....	51	4
Alladadpore road	45	.....	.....	45	3
Baila Baijoo	36	104	23	163	12
Mohomda Olec	30	78	36	144	10
Bukhree	65	90	39	194	14
Mirzapoor	27	108	61	196	14
Pursownee	60	170	31	261	18
Rampore Monoruth	46	189	31	266	19
Pattir	37	63	25	125	9
Sheik Poorwa	19	102	21	142	10
Bheelgurwa	28	48	20	96	7
Champur	15	55	16	86	6
Nankur	22	54	8	84	6
Bulwah	23	61	18	102	7
Doomree Gobind	12	37	7	56	4
Doomree Baijoo	5	16	10	31	2
Seriagopal	49	77	11	137	9
Employed on Golah	747	.....	.....	747	53
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	216,598	15,471

Circle No. 3.

Sembhoo Chuk tank	1,320	39	59	1,418	101
Poorun Chupra road	1,708	2,548	1,591	5,756	411
Sarungpore road	350	3	.....	353	25
Burhurwa tank	272	184	81	537	38
Kessorra tank	57	327	59	443	31
Gopee Chupra tank	378	268	169	815	58
Bettiah Basunt tank	312	285	144	741	53
Moorarpore tank	114	625	233	972	69
Rannee Chupra tank	676	508	247	1,429	102
Pursowna tank	681	108	91	920	65
Road Sutterghat to Gobindgunge	3,117	4,640	3,731	11,488	820
Katuria road	473	902	828	2,201	157
Road Dilwapore	122	211	158	491	35
Road from Hoirea	490	.....	.....	490	35
Katurea tank	191	.....	.....	191	13
Tajpore tank	251	336	390	977	69
Garcha tank	1,023	476	286	1,785	127
Dapwa tank	892	539	278	1,702	121
Ahrowha tank	752	318	96	1,166	83
Kytholea "	150	449	145	714	53
Rampoorwa tank	490	2,334	903	3,727	266
Modunpore "	521	750	530	1,810	129
Jamoonapore "	1,013	792	618	2,423	173
Jomooniah "	1,717	372	237	2,326	164
Domo Birty "	617	1,473	243	2,333	168
Bungrah "	643	927	517	1,487	106
Fakhra "	1,755	1,206	578	3,539	252
Khajooria "	1,070	879	197	2,146	153
Deveepore "	1,716	1,450	1,009	4,175	298
Subeya "	811	1,064	49	1,924	137
Khadarpoorah "	375	.....	.....	375	26
Dhutwalea "	1,134	4	7	1,145	81
Barrah "	1,379	331	123	1,833	130
Koowah "	1,254	339	230	1,823	130
Shaik Remally "	164	40	.....	204	14
Nagurgum tank	84	152	23	208	14
Bansghat	490	215	108	863	61
Siswah Asage	639	884	159	1,682	131
Putkhowha	1,495	1,730	1,117	4,342	310
Gownrah	51	50	24	125	9
Dhurne Chupra	80	138	.....	218	16
Burhurwa	671	1,130	955	2,956	211
Purree tank	349	305	383	1,037	74
Burmundea "	2,589	714	1,201	4,504	321
Pursownee Kharee... ..	900	602	187	1,749	124
Kooreah "	1,713	398	292	2,403	171
Purweahpore	1,063	100	180	1,343	96
Bukhre Mohase	287	684	611	1,582	113
Ahimon Chupra	79	237	133	449	32
Chund Pura	626	1,589	1,219	3,431	246
Runjeta tank	201	246	70	517	37
Bahowara Money tank	564	490	419	1,473	105

Circle No. 3.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Beshoonpoora	252	238	168	658	47
Roghoonathipore	270	305	355	930	66
Bhooswoolwa tank	333	160	80	573	41
Serisea Gunnesh	534	280	154	948	67
Coergamma tank	1,011	47	58	1,116	79
Talpoore Dawson	282	378	472	1,132	80
Talwah tank	435	370	290	1,095	78
Doomra	700	449	17	1,166	83
Jessow road	230	11	2	243	17
Sekunderpore tank	936	200	96	1,232	92
Walaha	349	690	201	1,240	91
Nowton	547	68	64	679	48
Muttee	469	58	58	585	41
Sagur Choramun	338	182	79	599	42
Hajeeepore tank	268	744	302	1,314	94
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	108,581	7,755

Circle No. 4.

Betteah to Tengrahee	16,219	20,772	6,361	43,352	3,096
" to Chundputta	2,138	4,188	457	6,783	484
" to Rugaha	5,717	10,856	2,987	19,560	1,397
Lowria to Pura	4,178	7,558	1,194	12,928	923
" to Shikerpore	3,413	7,150	1,411	11,974	855
Bettiah to Segowlee	516	1,191	159	1,866	133
Tank at Burwut	5,232	7,364	1,091	13,687	970
" Bohoora in Segowlee road	219	937	232	1,388	99
Rajghat bridge	69	124	80	273	16
Bettiah road	288	96	.....	384	23
Lallgurh tank	316	374	46	736	52
Opadhya tolla tank	159	390	47	596	42
Bissoopooora, Jumoonia, Dhoomnuggur, and Hurdypully	10,505	19,348	6,140	34,993	2,499
Lallaeruah road	1,694	2,389	779	4,862	347
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	153,182	10,941

Circle No. 5.

Lowrea road, section II	910	3,822	616	5,348	382
Shikerpore road	3,220	6,286	182	9,688	692
Bugaha	8,848	7,602	2,240	18,690	1,335
Simra	1,102	1,604	168	3,024	216
Mulpoorwa	714	1,148	252	2,114	151
Rampoor	1,120	2,380	714	4,214	301
Harnatar	1,386	3,500	700	5,586	399
Muraroul tank	108	364	98	630	45
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	49,204	3,521

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Besides 45,668 persons employed under Colonel-Boulderson ... ..	...	...	...	45,668	3,262
Lower Gunduk embankment	12,651	378	1,239	14,268	1,020
Upper " "	195,000	75,000	159,271	429,271	30,700
Grand total number of persons employed is ... ..	...	...	...	1,040,573	
And the daily average is ... ..	...	...	...	...	74,364

The numbers have therefore fallen more than half since the previous fortnight.

In the Motiharee sub-division, no works have been permanently closed. They are so scattered, and so comparatively few, that they cannot be closed till the scarcity has ceased, and there is, moreover, work to be finished on all of them. "Results," Mr. Oldham writes, "have shown that by giving the lowest rates of wages compatible with health, and at the same time exacting full task-work, the people leave the works as soon as ever they can find occupation elsewhere." At present nearly all the able-bodied men have deserted, and the women and children carry on the dressing, turfing, and patch-work which is now going on. Mr. Oldham's rates, which are also followed by the Public Works Department, are :

	Chutacks.
I. Able-bodied men, with tools	12
II. All other adults	9
III. Children above six years	5

The fullest work is exacted at Segowlee, the gangs being supervised by Captain Knowles' troopers. Some of the works here were measured by the Executive Engineer, who found that they were being executed at the rate of Re. 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet. At the former higher rates the terms given by agriculturists for their labor are much higher than this; and now that the rates have been lowered, while the same tasks are exacted, there is not the slightest anxiety on the subject of people being attracted to the works who could find occupation elsewhere, or of work being given to those who do not need it. "The fact that advantage has been taken of the large supply of labor available to bring a quantity of land hitherto fallow under cultivation, shows that our works are not competing with the cultivators' demand for laborers." Mr. Oldham proposes to permanently close any work on which the daily attendance sinks to 50 or thereabouts, making provision for the laborers who are attending it when closed; but to maintain the other works as a safeguard till September next, that is, such of them as were intended to afford relief till that period. Several minor works will be finished very much sooner.

The numbers employed on task-work (in the sub-division) is shown below :—

		On task-work.	Not on task-work.	Total.
Under Public Works Department	...	48,808	24,404	70,212
„ Circle officer	...	146,974	48,691	194,765

The numbers employed during the past fortnight have fallen from 36,823 to 23,711. In the Dhaka sub-division during the last week of the fortnight most of the works were closed, and the rates on the remainder reduced to mere subsistence wages. Mr. Kilby has arranged for conservancy works in many villages, and intends extending the scheme throughout the sub-division. Each group officer supervises the works in his village, and has a moonshee (paid in grain) to look after the coolies in each village. These small gangs are employed cleaning out drains, filling up holes, and improving village paths. The rates fixed are so low that there is no fear of our competing with the agriculturists; indeed for the present chiefly those persons only will be employed who would, if these works were not provided, require gratuitous assistance. This village machinery will, as Mr. Kilby says, be "ready in case we find people coming on our hands again when field-work slackens." The decrease in this sub-division in the numbers employed is shown in the margin.

Previous fortnight	...	41,939
Fortnight under review	...	15,837

In the Gobindgunge sub-division not many relief works have been closed altogether, but the numbers employed thereon have decreased from 40,989 (daily average) in the previous fortnight, to 14,458 in the fortnight under review. The condition of the laborers is said to be "fair, though many are still thin."

In the Bettiah sub-division, some of the works under the circle officer have been closed, in order that the laborers might resort to their fields, and the numbers employed on the remaining works have fallen from 9,000 to 7,000 under the Public Works Department and from 11,000 to 4,000 under the circle officer. A further decrease is expected during the present week. Payments in grain, as already reported, are universal, and the system of cash payments on the seventh day was dropped almost as soon as introduced, as it was not liked by the laborers. In the Ramnuggur sub-division also, there has been a large decrease in the number of the laborers; they have fallen from 11,949 to 6,783 in the past fortnight. Payments have been made everywhere in kind except on the seventh day, and in accordance with recent orders grain payments have been ordered on this day also. Turfing has commenced, and task-work is introduced everywhere. The general rate (paid in kind but expressed in cash), is Re. 1-14, or Re. 1-12 per 1,000 cubic feet. Several works, chiefly tanks, have been closed.

Under this head I would mention that the Rs. 43,000 shown in my last narrative as paid in cash on relief works, consisted of Rs. 9,000 which belonged to a former fortnight, and omitted by an oversight from that fortnight's financial statement, and of Rs. 34,000 expended by the Public Works Department on bridges required for relief roads. The order to pay skilled laborers if possible in grain, has now been circulated to all the relief officers and Engineers, and will be attended to; as also the general order (also lately received) to pay grain on all seven days of the week. I would also notice that the total number of persons employed on relief works was by an oversight wrongly stated in my last narrative. The numbers on the Upper Gunduk Embankment should have been stated as 302,267, the grand total of laborers as 2,281,443 and the daily average 162,960.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

No private importations have taken place in the Motiharee sub-division, and importations from a distance are said to have ceased in the Dhaka division, but continue to take place from Patna and Revelgunge into the Gobindgunge sub-division. In the Bettiah, and parts of the Ramnuggur sub-division (as stated under heading A), private trade is going on.

D. STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The disbursement of Government grain is shown below, and a subjoined statement gives the information required by Circular No. 3369—S. R. of the 26th May.

Up to date of last return.			<i>No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.</i>			During the past Fortnight		
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.				Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
29,101	5	0	...	To laborers	...	...	3,560	13 0
38,858	19	0	...	To the public	...	...	6,586	9 0
2,183	10	0	...	Charitable relief	...	...	233	21 0
7,539	16	0	...	Advances	...	...	9,480	14 0
77,682	12	0					19,850	18 0
			<i>No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.</i>					
19,874	28	0	...	To laborers	...	...	4,197	11 0
6,524	10	0*	...	To the public	...	...	443	20 0
731	34	0	...	Charitable relief	...	...	424	18 0
4,753	21	0†	...	Advances	...	...	2,856	24 0
31,884	16	0					7,921	34 0
			<i>No. 3, Gobindgunge sub-division.</i>					
20,581	3	0	...	To laborers	...	...	4,744	36 0
1,596	35	0	...	To the public	...	...	1,850	11 0
1,996	10	0	...	Charitable relief	...	...	1,216	34 0
838	21	0	...	Advances	...	...	6,437	31 0
25,012	0	0					14,249	32 0
			<i>No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.</i>					
58,811	7	0	...	To laborers	...	...	3,910	17 0
			...	To the public	...	...	8,471	15 0
			...	Charitable relief	...	...	1,478	12 0
			...	Advances	...	...	318	25 0
							14,248	29 0
			<i>No. 5, Ramnuggur sub-division.</i>					
5,393	5	0	...	To laborers	...	...	1,631	9 0
21,626	33	0	...	To the public	...	...	3,505	10 0
1,706	33	0	...	Charitable relief	...	...	523	26 0
21,207	18	0	...	Advances	...	...	4,596	14 0
49,934	10	0					10,256	19 0
Total			{	To laborers	...	...	18,044	6 0
				To the public	...	...	20,856	25 0
				Charitable relief	...	...	3,876	31 0
				Advances	...	...	23,689	28 0
Upper Gunduk Embankment disposed of					..	...	16,214	0 0
Grand Total					..	...	82,681	10 0

In the Motiharee sub-division sales have slackened. Mr. Oldham has been instructed to sell at 12 seers, the rate hitherto obtaining being 11. More grain it will be seen has been disposed of in this than in any other sub-division, Mr. Oldham having very nearly disposed of a lakh of maunds. Much of the grain has found its way into the Dhaka and Gobindgunge sub-divisions, where sales of Government grain have not till very lately been extensive, in consequence of the existence of private trade.

In Bettiah the sales to the public have slightly decreased, but so slightly as to call for no remark; 8,470 maunds were sold in the past fortnight, against 9,500 in the previous fortnight. The ryots, Mr. Samuells says "do not exhibit much confidence in local resources, as is shown by their unwillingness to desert the Government stores." The sales, he anticipates however, will still further decrease the "nearer the certainty of a coming harvest is approached." If the present favorable prospects continue, there is no doubt that these expectations will be found correct. In Ramnuggur the decrease has already taken place, being largest in the east portion under Colonel Boulderson, who gives the following reasons for the falling off:—

- 1st.—The introduction of grain payments on all relief works.
- 2nd.—The payment in kind by petty maliks to agricultural laborers engaged in field work.
- 3rd.—The opening of private stores. Besides which it is evident that sales must diminish as prospects improve; and the large tuccavee advances must also tell. The plan of storing small quantities of grain in the custody of respectable zemindars in the interior is being carried out.

* Includes amount sold to Bettiah Raj.

† Includes advances to Opium Department.

In the two golahs of Shikarpore and Chamardeeha, weevils are reported to have appeared, and some damage from dampness has taken place at Barh in the Gobindgunge sub-division.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

In the Motiharee sub-division 17,019 maunds have been advanced to ryots up to date. Of this 7,250 maunds were given out through the agency of the Opium Department. Mr. Oldham reports that his advances are now nearly completed.

In the Dhaka sub-division 10,616 maunds have been advanced under this head, and 5,235 maunds were sanctioned lately. In fourteen or fifteen villages which were in farm to the Seeraha factory, inquiries were complete, but as the manager wished to make the advances, the papers were made over to him, and he has given out his own grain, and applied for a loan of 2,000 maunds of Government grain, which has been sanctioned. Another zemindar has only actually taken delivery of 461 maunds out of a sanctioned loan of 15,000 maunds. Messrs. Begg and Macqueen are both, Mr. Kilby reports, giving him much assistance; the former gentleman having, besides the 2,000 maunds referred to above, advanced Rs. 10,000 in cash, and Rs. 5,000 worth of grain to the ryots, and the latter Rs. 3,600 worth of grain. Much assistance has also been rendered by Mr. Cooper, sub-deputy opium agent.

In the Gobindgunge sub-division 13,136 maunds have been advanced.

The manager of the Hutwa raj has agreed to stand security for loans to the necessitous ryots in all the raj villages, and in the remaining portion of the sub-division, nearly all of which belongs to the Bettiah raj, the manager has agreed to advance for the present 5,000 maunds to the poorest of the ryots. To the rest Mr. Weekes is advancing grain on the collective security of the ryots of each village.

The manager of the Pipra factory has advanced a large sum of money, and has been authorized to make farther advances of Government grain.

The same may be said of another large concern (Barah). In the Bettiah sub-division the lists of ryots requiring advances have all been prepared except in one circle. They shew ryots who can give security and ryots who can give none. "The village community go bail for the whole amount. It seemed better to give the advances to the latter class of ryots in charity, but many of them refused to accept it except as an advance, and scorned the notion of charitable relief." The exact amount advanced cannot be given, but the loans are made only to the poorest class of ryots to enable them to employ labor in their fields.

In Ramnuggur the tucavee advances are now nearly completed. Mr. Gibbon has come forward, and authorised Mr. Howe to make advances in the southern and south-eastern tuppehs, and to send him bills for the amount. By this plan Mr. Howe says that nearly all the advances made under Circular No. 48T.F., will be changed into advances made under the zemindar's security and the account closed. The amount advanced during the fortnight was 4,596 maunds, and from the commencement 25,803 maunds have been advanced either on the security of the Rajas of Ramnuggur and Bettiah, or of petty but substantial maliks, and the direct system (except in a very few cases) abandoned.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The subjoined table will show the numbers who receive relief under this head. The numbers have generally increased, but this will probably be more marked in the ensuing fortnight. There are 14 orphans at Ramnuggur who are for the present being looked after at the poor-house.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

39. Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries, as shewn in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given Rs. 23,17,137-2-2.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—

	<i>Relief Works.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, East Chumparun	...	592	0	0	592	0	0
Establishments—							
Under Mr. Howe	...	100	0	0			
,, Kilby	...	1,504	2	0	1,604	2	0
Transport of Government grain—							
Mr. Nicolay	...	4,413	2	0			
Nazir of Collectorate	...	172	7	6	4,585	9	6
Land improvement			105	0	0
Total			6,886	11	0
Grand Total			23,21,023	13	2

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Chumparun for the fortnight ending the 25th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.			By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.					
Sub-division Motihare	25th June 1874	Mds. 1,56,000	Mds. S. C. 1,43,723 0 0	Mds S. C 45,444 23 12	Mds. S. C. 2,406 33 4	Mds. 17,019 30 13	Mds. S. C. 32,661 18 7	97,532 31 4	Nil.	Mds. 15,000	
Ditto Dhaka	"	2,10,000	1,12,660 0 0	413 20 44	424 18 8	2,856 24 4	4,197 11 3	7,921 34 3	.....	14,000	
Ditto Gobindgunge	27th "	1,24,000	1,29,694 0 0	2,460 23 3	1,971 33 5	7,276 13 10	19,561 23 7	31,270 17 9	Nil.	32,000	
Ditto Bettiah	25th "	1,11,000	1,15,264 8 0	33,357 30 0	5,244 10 0	883 5 0	12,422 16 0	51,407 30 0	Nil.	15,000	
Ditto Ramnuggur	26th "	2,50,000	2,68,910 7 2	26,698 31 4	2,230 19 4	25,803 33 2	5,522 27 4	60,190 30 14	10,004 29 4	10,000	
Upper Gunduck embankment	18th "	1,50,000	1,49,000 0 0	16,214 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16,214 0 0	.....	.....
Total	Total	1,00,000	9,27,486 15 2	1,24,554 23 7	12,277 33 5	53,379 25 13	74,365 15 5	2,48,455 37 14	10,004 29 4	86,000	

CHUMPARUN,
The 29th June 1874.H. KEAN,
Collector.

Statement showing the number of persons receiving charitable relief.

Where or by whom relieved.					Number of persons relieved.
<i>Motiharee sub-division.</i>					
Soogaun	...	...	...	...	135
Terkoulia	...	...	...	...	714
Motiharee factory	...	...	...	...	257
Relief inspector, northern division	...	...	...	...	33
„ southern division	...	...	...	...	48
The Dubusahu committee, northern division	...	...	...	...	36
„ „ southern division	...	...	...	...	.....
Motiharee town	...	...	...	...	1,852
„ poor-house	...	...	...	...	620
„ hospital	...	...	...	...	22
Ramgurwa hospital	...	...	...	...	41
Total					3,758
<i>Dhaka division</i>					
Dhaka division	...	...	...	...	1,909
<i>Gobindgunge division.</i>					
Kumoul	...	...	...	...	107
Rajpore	...	...	...	...	951
Buhurwa chutteea	...	...	...	...	103
Peepra	...	...	...	...	815
Buhurwa	...	...	...	...	488
Barah	...	...	...	...	300
Hossennee	...	...	...	...	61
Mukwa	...	...	...	...	112
Total					2,937
<i>Bettiah sub-division.</i>					
Bettiah	...	...	...	...	1,417
Dokraha	...	...	...	...	648
Lohurya	...	...	...	...	462
Lalseraya	...	...	...	...	99
Paljurwa	...	...	...	...	296
Manpoor	...	...	...	...	360
Pursa	...	...	...	...	1,254
Bettiah poor-house	...	...	...	...	151
Total					4,687
<i>Also widows and children</i>					
Also widows	...	...	...	...	36
„ children	...	...	...	...	21
<i>Ramnuggur sub-division.</i>					
Ramnuggur poor-house	...	...	...	...	86
Bugaha	„	„	...	...	107
Persons receiving charitable relief	...	...	...	...	14
Total					204

Shikerpore returns not received.

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE has been abundant rain all over the district. In the Bukhtiarpoore circle there has been so much rain that some of the late sowings of murwa have been swamped; but, on the other hand, the greatest possible benefit has been caused to the bhadoi dhan, early murwa, and kiri. The numbers of the laborers on the village works have decreased, and the people are returning of their own accord to their usual avocations. In the Begoo Serai sub-division the state of the crops is most promising. Mukai, the great stand-by of the lower orders in the way of food, has been sown over a much larger area than usual, and is coming up strong and healthy. There was a little local distress amongst the poorest class of agriculturists in a corner of pergunnah Naipore, but Mr. Wilkins the moment he heard of it proceeded thither, and by timely distribution of grain advances has entirely met the difficulty. Throughout the Jamooee sub-division there has been almost constant heavy rain, notwithstanding which Mr. Money and his staff have been moving about Chakai, Pertabpore, and Gidhour, as best they could upon elephants.

The general result of their investigations is most reassuring. The area of janera sown this year is much larger than in ordinary years, and the plant is strong and healthy. The nurseries of aghani dhan are most flourishing, and will be ready to transplant in a fortnight. Sathi dhan has been sown broadcast in nearly every village, and the murwa is being transplanted. This last-named operation is giving abundant employment even to the weak and old. One village only—Katowna—Mr. Money found in a very backward state, and he promptly distributed relief tickets and grain advances.

The price of rice in the bazar has fallen to the Government rate of sale, and Mr. Money has therefore stopped the sales of Government rice. Both the janera and the sathi dhan will be ready by the beginning of September; and Mr. Money is moving down 10,000 maunds from the surplus golahs of the Lucki Serai triangle to meet any pressure that may be felt between this and then.

Khurruckpore continues flourishing, and in the Sudder sub-division there is no indication of any pressure existing.

B.

Three petty relief works have been opened during the fortnight for those who are not yet absorbed by the usual agricultural labor. On the other hand, six have been closed, either on completion, or because the laborers no longer present themselves, being employed in the fields instead.

In the Begoo Serai sub-division all the relief works have been closed in consequence of the heavy rain, except the large tank at Begoo Serai. Petty repairs of roads in the north-west of the sub-division afford sufficient labor for all who want it locally; whilst a large number who can work have flocked to the Ganges bund, which is being constructed by the Tirhoot authorities.

In Jamooee there is only one relief work going on—the abkaree tank, and there the laborers present themselves in such small numbers—30 to 50 a day—that it hardly seems necessary to keep even this one work open.

In the Sudder station the heavy work of excavation of dhobees' tank (a municipal work) has been finished, and now all the light labor gangs have been set to level the new earthwork and to turf the slopes.

C.

There is very little to report under this head. There is no movement of grain necessary in Bukhtiarpoore. Mr. Money is a good deal hampered by the flooded state of the roads in his endeavours to move the 10,000 maunds granted him from the surplus golahs, but will, I have no doubt, overcome the difficulties. All the Begoo Serai golahs are in good condition. The transport of the 20,000 maunds from the Lucki Serai surplus golahs has been much delayed; *first*, by the breaking down of a ferry boat on a river between Sheikpoora and the railway; and *second*, by the fact that this fortnight has represented just the time when the roads become impassable to carts, and yet the little streams are not sufficiently full, nor the country sufficiently flooded, to render the water-carriage generally available. However, now the water has risen so very considerably that all despatches by cart are out of the question, and the remainder of the consignment is going by boat.

D.

Every thing is *in statu quo*. In the Bukhtiarpoore golah the bags have been enumerated and sorted.

E.

Mr. Manson has advanced 475 maunds to nine zemindars, and 7,410 maunds to 3,884 ryots; Mr. Wilkins has advanced 7,614 maunds to ryots, and Mr. Money 1,270 maunds

to ryots; and I have given out 1,601 maunds and 30 seers to 12 zemindars. The above results take very little space on paper, and might perhaps be overlooked in consequence; but when it comes to be considered that it shows that about 20,000 maunds have been distributed in driblets, and ikrarnāmas and securities taken, it reveals an amount of patient work which should not be overlooked because it can be recorded in a few lines.

F.

The numbers receiving gratuitous relief have increased in the Bukhtiarpore circle, and Mr. Manson expects no great reduction until the end of July. Rajah Leela Nund Singh has swelled the numbers by discontinuing all private relief since the group system was finished. All the poor in his village are now supplied by Government.

At Jamooee the poor from the poor-house have been sent to their homes with tickets, so that at Jamooee itself there are only 29 inmates, and at Simultollah only six.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125:—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamooee, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.

Lucki Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(2). Special sub-division opened and officered.

Jamooee.

(3). Lucki Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(4). Jamalpore ... Native gentlemen connected with railway.
 Chapran ... Mr. H. Christian.
 Bassoni ... „ J. Christian.
 Gurpurrah ... Hooley.

(5). The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily average number of persons relieved at the Relief-centres and Poor-houses in the District of Monghyr for the week ending the 27th June 1874.

Names of Poor-houses and Relief-centres.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	131	424	89	644
Sondhi	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	49	84
Baro	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3	.....	3
Dowlatpore	...	...	...	...	...	9	.....	8	17
Choarah	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	7	34
Sikandra	...	...	...	...	...	70	119	80	269
Lucki Serai	...	...	...	...	...	40	50	68	158
Sheikpoora	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	6	49
Begoo Serai	...	...	...	...	...	36	40	36	112
Tegrah	...	...	...	...	...	25	57	21	103
Birpore	...	...	...	...	...	28	43	52	123
Bukhtiarpore	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	8
Jamooee	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	3	27
Bassoni	...	...	...	...	...	38	71	79	188
Khagaria	...	...	...	...	...	38	76	38	152
Simultollah	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	5	14
Grand Total						.....	.....	.....	1,984

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.				Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last narrative	..	...		8,53,411	7	0
<i>Details of the above.</i>				Rs.	As.	P.
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	..			1,18,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	..	..	..	35,649	7	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	..	..	..	2,707	14	6
•Advanced to Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	..			2,037	9	6
Advanced to Captain Conolly	..	..	..	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor	..	..		4,98,014	13	7
Construction of golahs	..	..	..	3,741	7	4
Payment of golah establishment	..	..	..	3,538	13	8
Miscellaneous charges	..	..	..	494	9	0
Purchase of anchors	..	..	..	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain				76,250	0	0
Ditto to municipalities	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Ditto to zemindars for land improvement	..			44,740	0	0
Tuccavee advances	..	..	..	64,539	8	3
					8,53,411	7 0
<i>During the Fortnight</i>						
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	..			40,000	0	0*
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor	..	..		25,043	10	3
Construction of golahs	..	..	..	1,237	8	0
Miscellaneous charges	..	..	..	1,219	8	0
Golah establishment	..	..	..	6,308	8	6
Package charges	..	..	..	6	12	0
Advanced to transport officer	..	..	..	527	8	0
Transport charges	..	..	..	142	5	0
					74,485	11 9
			Grand Total	...	9,27,897	2 9
Final payments	..		Nil.			
Advances recoverable	..		1,90,529	8 3		

II. J. NEWBERRY,
Officiating Collector.

Statement of Cases from 12th to 25th June 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

Theft—		Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Column IV of AI, minus column IXA.
Heading 43 of Crime	1874	20	4
Return AI, excluding	1873	16	5
cattle-theft	1872	16	7
	1871	25	11
House-breaking	1874	35	12
or	1873	13	5
house-trespass	1872	16	7
order to commit theft	1871	50	19
	1874	55	16
	1873	29	10
Total	1872	32	14
	1871	75	30

MONGHYR,
The 29th June 1874.

H. E. WALLER, Major,
Dist. Supdt. of Police.

* This sum was credited in last fortnight, but not included in their return.

Return called for under Government Letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
(1) By sale to laborers	4,630	3,591	8,221
(2) By sale to public	35,516	4,078	39,594
(3) In charitable relief	4,035	5,809	9,844
(4) Advances to ryots	31,365	4,605	35,970
Total	75,546	18,083	93,629

Price-current of principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Name of Place.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian-corn.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	11½	15	17½	14½
Begoo Serai	11	14	18	....
Jamooee	11	13	17	17
Tegrah	11	13	17	....

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 25th June 1874.

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, the exclusive transfered to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advance to ryots and zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
Sulder sub-division, excluding Bukhtiar-pore.	.....	25th June 1874	Mds. 11,328	Mds. 1,00,328	Mds. 11,328	Mds. 1,874	Mds. 876	Mds. 2,220	Mds. 1,439	Mds. 6,418	Mds.
	Bukhtiar-pore	Ditto	89,000	1,00,328	59,990	11,021	6,204	5,540	882	24,559	11,000
Begoo Serai sub-division	There is no circle here.	Ditto	45,000	45,000	35,974	15,793	786	5,483	791	22,843	4,000
Jamoore sub-division, excluding three circles.	.....	Ditto	10,490		10,490	4,390	79	1,475	580	6,707	....
	Lucki Serai	Ditto	53,492		53,492	750	542	18,060	1,103	20,494	....
	Sikandra	Ditto	33,692	1,21,781	33,692	995	667	.....	1,491	3,153	....
	Sheit-poor	Ditto	44,107		53,107	3,624	719	3,166	1,946	9,455	....
Total			2,67,107	2,67,107	2,38,071	39,594	9,844	35,970	8,221	93,629	....

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Officiating Collector.

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening out relief work.	NUMBER OF LABORERS DURING THE FORTNIGHT.				Supply of food therewith, or quantity of Government grain sold.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursement during the fortnight.
			Class I.	Class II.A.	Class II.B.	Total.						
Monehyr sub-division—												Rs. A. P.
Patna road	2nd to 21st mile.	In 13 places	5,461	.....	53	5,514	Rice, mds. 78-13 for Rs. 241.	Good	Contract labor, every second day, and daily labor daily.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, dressing and turning slopes; 1½ anna to Rs. 1-4 according to carriage of soil; coolies 1 anna 6 pie, women 1 anna, children 9 pie.	Supplied by Government.	518 7 6
Bhagulpore road	5 miles	In 1 place	1,301	1,576	1,102	3,979	Rice, mds. 106-12½ for Rs. 271-6-8.	Ditto	Daily labor daily, and contractors twice a week.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, daily laborer 1 anna 6 pie, women 1 anna children 6 pie.	Ditto	715 14 3
Bukhtarpore to Bhootia ...	8½ miles	Ditto	239	627	306	1,072	Nil	Most of the coolies are weak, and their constitutions are shattered.	Daily	At Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	214 1 0
Bulkar to Rosrah	No work going on.		.....	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 11 0
Burriarpore road	1st to 3rd mile	In 4 places	86	157	77	320	Rice, mds. 19-25 for Rs. 47.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors three a week.	Men 2 annas, women 1 anna, contractors Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	47 0 0
Kujrah road	Petty repairs being done only.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 9 3
Becco Sera sub-division—												
Tirhoot road	27 miles	In 9 places	6,425	.....	175	6,600	Rice, mds. 37-2-12 for Rs. 92-10-9. Burma rice, mds. 140 for Rs. 330.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Daily laborers 2 annas, and contractors 2 annas 6 pie, and somewhere more, according to distance to carry.	Ditto	623 15 0
Jamocce sub-division—												
Gyrick road, 1st section	5 miles	In 1 place	489	.....	.....	489	Burma rice, mds. 14 for Rs. 35.	Ditto	Daily laborers daily, and contractors three a week.	Daily laborers 2 annas, contractors at 1 anna 2 pie; turning Rs. 1-8, sloping Rs. 1-4, per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	386 11 9
Ditto, 2nd ditto	9 miles	In 1 place	2,120	.....	375	2,495	Rice, mds. 40-1-13½	Half of the number good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors once a week.	Contractor Rs. 2 men 1 anna 6 pie, women 1 anna, children 9 pie.	Ditto	527 6 0
Sheikpoora to Secundra	8 miles	In 2 places	1,223	295	1,001	2,322	Rs. 104-12-6. Rice, mds. 8-6-4 for Rs. 21-12.	Healthy	Daily laborers daily, and contractors three a week.	Earth-work Rs. 2, dressing Rs. 1 turning Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	42 0 0
Chareharee Ghât	No work going on		285	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Names of Roads.	Process in marking out.	Progress in opening out relief work.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS DURING THE FORTNIGHT.				Supply of food (thrust, or quantity of Government grain sold).	Condition of labourers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursement during the fortnight.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.						
Secundra to Jamoos ...	12 miles ...	In 2 places ...	1,759	1,283	111	3,152	Nil...	...	Daily labourers daily, and contractors twice a week.	Earthwork, Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	Ra. A. P. 400 8 0
Mullepore to ditto ...	2 miles ...	In 1 place ...	410	...	2	412	...	Good				50 12 6
Ditto to Gungta ...	24 miles ...	In 3 places ...	1,216	...	33	1,254	Orissa rice, mds. 57-22-8 for Ra. 177-1-10.	...				215 2 9
Jamoos to Luckisera ...	4 miles ...	In 1 place ...	835	...	52	907	No grain ...	Do.	Ditto ditto thrice a week.	Daily men 2 annas, earthwork Rs. 1-7 per 1,000 cubic feet, dressing, Ra. 1-4, and turling Ra. 1-4. Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	136 14 3
Secundra to ditto ...	9 miles ...	In 2 places ...	5,979	...	577	6,556	Rice, mds. 69-16-15 for Ra. 176-13-6.	Do.	Ditto ditto ...			1,051 13 9
Nowada road ...	4 miles ...	In 1 place ...	4,534	...	17	4,551	Rice, mds. 28-5 for Ra. 75-0-9.	Healthy	Ditto ditto twice a week.	Earth-work Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet, dressing Rs. 1 per chain, turling Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	413 15 6
Transport roads ...	...	...	1,597	...	571	2,168	Rice, mds. 14-3 for Ra. 1-2-11.	...	...	...	...	250 2 9
Bukhtiarpoore to Chakley Ghat	...	...	1,098	29	...	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty works ...	...	...	346	...	...	346	Ra. As. P.	...	...	...	...	62 15 6
Add grain sold in 1st week ...	...	...	35,429	3,866	4,526	43,823	1,598 12 9	...	...	...	Total	5,989 0 9
			...	...	...	...	2,714 8 0	...	...	...	Establishment	1,950 8 6
							4,310 4 9	...	...	...	Tools and plant	5 6 0
								...	...	...	Contingencies	19 12 3
								...	...	...	Grand Total	7,942 11 6

N. B.—There are 60 brahmmins, 102 rajpoots, 1,379 weavers, 170 oilmen, 123 potters, 55 barbers, 30 halwars, 38 shoemakers, 77 washermen, 17 bauls.

Non laboring class is above 3 per cent.—
Total expenditure in work ... Ra. A. P.
Deduct grain issued ... 2,369 0 9
... 4,310 4 9
... 1,058 12 0

Detail of cash payments during the fortnight ...

From this office—

Jamoos road ... Ra. A. P.
Panna road ... 49 6 3
Repair to district road ... 21 13 0
Transport road for price of Jowah ... 13 8 0
Bhagulpore road for metal ... 134 15 9
... 339 8 9

Total Rs. ...

1,114 8 3 This includes charges of all kinds in cash in accounts of cashier.

RAM RUTUN MOJOMDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in Executive charge,
Monghyr District.

No. 678—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 1st July 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the 16th fortnightly narrative for this district.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The past fortnight has been one of constant rain throughout the district, and a week of fine weather, of which at present, there appears but little prospect, is very desirable, especially for the Indian-corn, though up to date no harm has been done to that, or any other crop. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of paddy has been, and is being, most energetically carried on, and the general prospects could not possibly be brighter than they are at the present time.

3. The total rainfall of each sub-division from the commencement of the year to the 27th instant is given below; that for head-quarters is to the 30th June; the figures for Muddehpooara are, I think, a little under the mark, as the returns for a week or two are not forthcoming. The figures from the 1st January to 30th June 1873 are also given for comparison, and it may be mentioned that the total rainfall of the whole of 1873 was not much more than 28 inches.

	1874	1873 to 30th June.
Head-quarters	21·28	6·58
Banka	17·54	8·58
Muddehpooara	13·78	8·59
Soopool	18·27	7·37

4. There is but little to say regarding grain-supplies or prices generally. The supplies are unaltered, and the tendency of the prices is to fall, certainly not to rise.

5. The following statement will show the difference in prices this year and at the corresponding period of the year 1866; it will also be seen that common rice is cheaper now than when the last fortnightly was submitted:—

	Rice (common)		Pulses.		Indian-corn		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Soopool ... ..	...	9 14	...	...	...	13 10	...	11 0
Muddehpooara ... ..	...	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0
Banka ... ..	...	11 4	...	...	...	13 8	...	12 8
Head-quarters	9 7½	11 6	10 1½	17 0	...	15 2	11 6	14 8

6. The general condition of the people throughout the district has improved, and is still daily improving. The Banka officer remarks, from his own personal knowledge and the reports he has received, his whole sub-division is in every respect in good condition, and there have been no cases of grain-theft during the fortnight. The Soopool officer writes—“Opinions differ as to any change in the general condition of the people, but the general opinion (in which I concur) appears to be that on the whole there has been a marked improvement, as indeed there well might be after the liberal relief of all kinds that has been afforded.” Of this marked improvement I have no doubt, knowing what I personally saw when in the north at the beginning of June. In the diary of Mr. Fanshawe, an exceedingly promising officer, who has been working right well, the following remarks are entered:—“The condition of mature people below 50 is always better, but that of old persons and children by no means in every case shows improvement.” And again, referring to the eastern portion of the Soopool circle, he says—“The condition of the people on this side is immensely improved;” and again “the condition of the people has improved in so marked a manner in all the villages, that I have not only struck off many names, but reduced the amounts given, and that while giving the full necessary relief to each person.” Under date 23rd June, he says—“I visited the Soopool tank yesterday with Mr. King, some 600 people were at work on it, whose condition is of the best.” Again, referring to Chandail, south-west of Soopool circle, he says—“I was immensely pleased to see the improved condition of the people generally.” Mr. Dennys, relief superintendent of Narradigur, makes very similar remarks:—“I may say the state of the people is much improved, and their progress is now very steady for the better;” and again “the crowds of faces I see daily convince me that our relief measures are at present sufficient to meet the requirements of the circle;” and he also remarks “I think distress may be described as being now at the turning point.” It is a matter for great thankfulness to think that the condition of the people is really so good. There is no doubt the spirits of the people generally have been greatly raised by the present good prospects of the crops. A few bright days would be invaluable for the bhadoi crops.

7. The statement of cases against property for June will be sent with the next fortnightly.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

8. I annex the usual statement showing the progress of the relief works during the fortnight, and the work done by the Durbhunga Court of Wards, as also the information called for in Government Circular No. 144—F, dated the 5th May, as far as I have got the information.

9. The numbers show a considerable reduction. It is quite clear from the reports received that these works in no way interfere with the agricultural operations so far; cultivation is being carried on, notwithstanding, in a way rarely seen at this season of the year, and the time for transplanting the aghani rice crop has hardly yet arrived, by the time it does, road-work will be almost impossible.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

10. The exports and imports at the Bhagulpore station were, during the fortnight, 9,795 maunds and 27,260 maunds, respectively; of the former, 15,691 were wheat and 7,600 gram for Howrah, 181 maunds wheat for Burdwan, and 323 maunds rice up for Benares; of the latter, 16,005 maunds were wheat, and 10,755 maunds were gram from all sorts of places far up-country, 440 maunds were jowar, also from up-country. There is but little traffic at the other stations.

11. There is no private importation of any kind to the north of the Ganges, as far as I can ascertain.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. There is nothing further to remark upon under this head for the past fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

13. Advances made to zemindars for the purpose of helping their ryots, under Government Circular No. 4020, dated 18th December 1873 :—

Name of Applicant,	Profession.	Residence.	Amount.	Date of sanction.	By whom sanctioned.
Mr. A. Christian ...	Planter ..	Patterghat ...	Rs. 1,000 in rice ...	16th June 1874 ...	Collector.
Thakoor Mun Singh ...	Zemindar ...	Sookhpore ...	" 4,000 in grain ...	No. 5510-SR, dated 23rd June 1874.	Commissioner.
Hoerungurb Narain Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 3,400 " ...	No. 5509-SR, dated 23rd June 1874.	Ditto.
Kirut Narain Singh ...	Ditto ...	Dechud ...	Mds. 200 of rice ...	20th June 1874 ...	Collector.
Rajbullub Singh ...	Ditto ...	Tetree ...	" 300 " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Khub Lal Sahoo ...	Ditto ...	Kushur ...	Rs. 500 in grain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gopal Chund Sahoo ...	Ditto ...	Blowanipore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Girdhar Singh ...	Ditto ...	Supba ...	Rs. 300 in grain ...	23rd June 1874 ...	Ditto.
Trilok Narain Singh ...	Ditto ...	Byebunna ...	" 500 " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Baboon Singh and Laljeet Singh ...	Ditto ...	Pursanna ...	" 1,500 in rice ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Balajeet Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 150 worth seed grain.	Ditto ...	Ditto
Laljeet Singh ...	Ditto ...	Patchgachia ...	" 200 in rice ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rangopal Singh ...	Ditto ...	Manganje ...	Mds. 500 of rice ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. P. Duff ...	Ditto ...	Sinara Factory	" 50 seed-grain	No. 5531-SR, dated 24th June 1874.	Commissioner.
			Rs. 2,100 in grain	No. 5532-SR, dated 24th June 1874.	Ditto.
			" 3,500 " ...		

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

14. The statements annexed show what has been done towards disposal of the grain. Some few golahs, it will be seen, are behindhand with the information; for these 20,000 may be safely estimated. The statement shows a sale to the public in the Soopool sub-division up to the 24th June of 1,17,645 maunds, and a total disposal of some 2,09,832 maunds, out of an original allotment of 5,66,000, and of actual storage, not calculating loss of weight, of 5,40,512. The Muddehpore return is complete up to the 20th June, and shows a total sale to the public of 25,741 maunds, out of a nominal allotment of 1,65,979, and of actual storage, not calculating loss of weight, of 1,68,980 maunds. I need only repeat that these sales have been of very great benefit to the people generally, and has proved one of the best forms of relief. The fortnightly estimate of grain expenditure has been slightly exceeded in both sub-divisions, and I have little doubt that 1½ lakhs more will be disposed of during the month of July; but, if the present prospects are not marred, the end of August will, I am certain, show a very material decrease in applications for assistance of any kind, and the sales will be next to nothing.

15. Up to the 20th June some 5,055 maunds of seed-grain have been given out as advances, and sales of it are going on at Ekar, Bongong, Nowabakur, and Soopool, and about 1,000 maunds have been thus disposed of. "Many bags (as mentioned by me in my last fortnightly)" Mr. Kirkwood writes "unfortunately contain several sorts of paddy indiscriminately mixed, and these are regarded with much disfavor." Mr. Dennys reports an increasing demand for seed in Narradigur, and additional supplies have been sent to him at Nowabakur.

16. Mr. Kirkwood also reports as follows, regarding advances generally:—"Up to the 20th June the figures were 7,133 ryots, for issue to whom orders for 24,964 maunds of grain had been given; up to the same date orders had been given to 57 zemindars for 26,589 maunds of grain for distribution to the ryots as advances, making a total of 51,553 maunds

of grain, of which 4,591 maunds were seed-grain. Since that date information has reached me, in some cases up to the 24th, in some to the 27th. During these few days orders for advances have been issued to 1,956 ryots for 349 maunds seed-grain and 6,309 maunds rice. During the same time orders for advances were issued to 4 zemindars for 115 maunds seed-grain and 1,050 maunds rice; this increases the total to 9,089 ryots receiving 31,622 maunds of grain, of which 1,039 maunds were seed-grain, and 61 zemindars receiving 27,754 maunds of grain, of which 4,016 maunds were seed-grain. Thus total grain advances were 59,376 maunds, of which 5,055 maunds were seed-grain." Mr. Kirkwood adds—"There are 14 villages in the Narradigur circle in which we shall have to make advances, and will be enquired into during the current week." The zemindars are said to be generally behaving very well to their ryots, and making large advances; the most notable exception, Mr. Kirkwood remarks, is Dhunput Singh, zemindar of pergunnah Harrawuth, who has done nothing whatever for his tenantry. But I believe nearly the whole of that gentleman's estates in this country are leased out in *putnees*.

17. In the matter of house-to-house relief, Mr. Kirkwood submits the following figures:—

				Maunds.
Ekar	..	..	..	6,679
Narradigur	..	..	..	16,225
Soopool	..	..	..	4,679
Bongong	..	..	..	1,446
Bhowanipore	..	..	..	635
Kamp	..	..	..	910
Bhulooa	..	..	..	1,000
Simrahi	..	..	..	4,000

35,574, as against 33,330 the previous fortnight.

18. *Cooked food relief.*—The following figures are also given by Mr. Kirkwood:—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	
Soopool hospital	..	..	14	8	8	
Soopool poor-house	..	..	9	19	30	
Bongong ditto	..	..	23	16	12	
Patchgachia ditto	..	..	27	37	37	
Ekar	..	..	13	27	34	
Nowhatta (closed on 16th June)	..	..	8	12	20	
Simrahi hospital	..	..	19	9	12	
Simrahi poor-house	..	..	14	32	14	
Bhulooa	..	..	17	26	21	
Nathpore	..	..	6	9	13	
Muddehpooa	..	..	13	18	19	
Bhowanipore	..	..	24	42	7	
Kamp	..	..	3	10	2	
			190	265	229	Total 684.

as against 945 in the previous fortnight, a very satisfactory decrease.

The only "centres" now open are Bhaptiahi and Dighia, in Narradigur, though I think these will by this time have both been closed.

19. Fresh supplies of cotton have been received. The numbers on this relief are thus shown for the fortnight by Mr. Kirkwood:—

	Spinning.	Weaving.		Spinning.	Weaving
Soopool ..	78	32	Burgaon ..	311	56
Hurdi ..	119	17	Semani ..	107	6
Rutowle ..	134	5	Bhulooa ..	408	212
Chundail ..	173	6	Kamp ..	182	42
Sookhpore ..	121	..	Bhowanipore ..	582	82
Bongong ..	462	36	Narradigur ..	600	40
Muheshi ..	10	..	Simrahi ..	300	50
Patchgachia ..	384	27			
Ekar ..	31	44		4,002	693
Nohotha ..	..	38			

as against 5,465 of the previous fortnight. The falling off is attributed by Mr. Kirkwood to short supply of cotton.

20. General abstract of relief for the fortnight:—

Private works ..	3,000	Spinning and weaving	4,695
Circle and light labor ..	9,761		
House-to-house relief ..	35,574		53,714
Cooked food ..	684		

as against 60,124 of last fortnight, the reduction being under the headings of private works, cooked-food, and spinning.

21. Mr. Smith expresses regret at not having been able to show figures in detail of expenditure in relief under the various headings, as he has been fully employed with the Special Accountant-General during the fortnight; but he is now engaged upon them, and I hope they will soon be ready in a complete form.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
• Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury, as shown in the last narrative	6,83,443	0	2½

Detail of the above total.

On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000	0	0
Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora	100	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	2,99,918	0	2½*
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora for construction of golah	6,000	0	0
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain	70,400	0	0
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain	1,600	0	0
To Bhagulpore Municipality	5,000	0	0
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	7,625	0	0
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900	0	0
	6,83,443	0	2½
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	1,00,312	12	5
Through Nazir	20	0	0
„ Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora	144	11	8
„ Mr. Durand	148	0	9
„ Deputy Collector of Soopool	1,00,000	0	0
Total	1,00,312	12	5
Grand total to end of fortnight	7,83,755	12	7½

• Through Nazir	14,990	9	4
„ Deputy Collector of Banks	678	7	0
„ „ Muddehpooora	11,958	1	0
„ „ Soopool	17,900	0	0
„ Mr. Hennessy	5,865	15	6
„ „ as contractor	1,89,137	0	1½
„ H. M. Durand, Esq.	13,150	0	0
„ „ for carters	177	2	6
„ Mr. Hensley	5,000	0	0
„ Baboo Pura Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector	19,084	15	3
„ Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly	15,000	0	0
„ Captain Conolly	463	8	0
„ Mr. Meredith	109	10	0
„ „ Iman, Government grain officer, Jugdischuck	155	0	0
„ „ H. Bull, contractor	3,000	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice reboked to Pointee	112	15	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	3,221	4	6

Total ... 2,99,918 0 2½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on dates nearest to the 27th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.						Estimated grain consumed in the district.	
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
SOOPPOOL SUB-DIVISION.											
Soopool Circle.											
Soopool	June 24th	1,30,000	1,16,477	20,353	6,832	1,082	467	2,207	1,597	32,538	18
Chundail		10,900	10,212-10	3,063	2,004	404	150	341	654	6,766	
Rotowlee		8,000	8,000	1,103	.....	365	...	281	892	2,641	
Hurdan		10,000	10,000	3,433	900	480	330	451	741	6,335	
Total		1,58,000	1,44,689-10	27,952	9,826	2,391	947	3,280	3,884	48,280	
Naradoegur Circle.											
Nowabakur	June 24th	30,000	30,000	12,456	1,193	3,530	...	404	946	18,529	10
Dugmurrah	June 10th	30,000	30,000	5,109	.....	1,392	...	.....	826	7,417	
Roshwar	June 17th	40,000	40,000	9,227	257	292	...	.....	1,205	11,381	
Nurgo	June 24th	20,000	20,000	6,661	.....	919	...	.....	2,003	9,583	
Total		1,20,000	1,20,000	33,943	1,450	6,133	...	404	4,980	46,910	
Simrahi and Bhulooa Circle.											
Peepra	June 24th	20,000	20,000	1,850	1,917	734	2,445	2,226	1,457	10,629	12
Pertabgunge		30,000	30,000	7,048	130	317	2,705	1,142	809	12,301	
Bhulooa		20,000	20,000-10	8,313	830	134	601	1,697	60	11,635	
Simrahi		40,000	40,000	9,162	900	1,159	5,951	2,262	1,695	21,129	
Nathpore	June 17th	10,000	10,000	688	21	497	2,706	.....	64	3,979	1
Bheemnuggur		5,000	5,052	.....	.....	.....	81	38	241	363	
Ryeeli Dulgaon	June 24th	8,000	8,000	2	64	151	1,941	.....	100	2,258	
Total		1,33,000	1,33,052-10	27,063	3,865	2,992	16,523	7,305	4,436	62,294	
Ekar and Bongaon Circle.											
Ekar	June 17th	60,000	51,086	10,984	4,575	931	313	.....	930	17,739	11
Simani	June 24th	20,000	20,051-20	4,694	1,325	1,596	...	75	218	7,908	
Notha		10,000	10,250-10	1,240	3,100	624	6	.....	155	5,125	
Bongaon	June 10th	30,000	32,219	6,859	2,295	704	115	.....	771	10,744	
Burgaon	June 24th	20,000	14,372	3,366	725	163	...	.....	827	5,081	1
Patchgachia		5,000	4,732-10	...	.....	616	32	.....	537	1,185	
Moheshi		10,000	10,050-20	1,514	2,920	97	...	.....	5	4,566	
Total		1,55,000	1,42,770-20	28,087	14,940	4,731	468	75	8,449	52,348	
COURT OF WARDS' SUB-DIVISION.											
Naradigur Circle.											
Chandpeepur		12,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Bhuplihae		12,000		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Burhura		6,000		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total		30,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		5,98,000	5,70,512	1,17,045	30,081	10,247	17,936	11,124	16,799	2,09,832	45

Progress Report of Famine Relief

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABORERS THEREON.						
			Class I.		Class II A.		Class II B.		
			Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	
<i>Soopool Sub-Division.</i>									
Soopool to Bhootia, No. 19 N	16½ miles	Earth-work and dressing completed; turfing 5 miles in progress.	485	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bella to Maiba, No. 20 N	10 miles	Earth-work 9 miles done; dressing in hand; turfing not commenced.	185	95	.....	.....	8	4
Nowhattee to Naharwar Ghât, No. 27 N	10 miles	Earth-work 17½ miles done; dressing and turfing in hand.	433	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rujunpore bund, B	3½ miles	Completed and nearly all turfed.	207	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sohagpore tank, No. 30 N	Being cleared and deepened	Completed	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowhattea tank, No. 32 N	New tank, 1,000 × 500 feet	More than half finished	418	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ekar tank, No. 29 N	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2,087	96	67	4	.....	.....
Simani tank, No. 33 N	Ditto ditto	700 × 500 × 6 done	773	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrasur tank, No. 28 N	Deepening and clearing and dressing bank.	Dressing bank in progress	356	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soopool tank, No. 31 N	No information.	.....	357	89	45	11	.....	.....
Chundail tank, No. 34 N			1,663	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahoon tank			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhessur to Nathpore, 1st Sec., No. 10 N	The whole length marked out.	2,000 running feet turfing completed.	232	34	43	16	.....	.....
Ditto ditto 2nd Sec.	.....	1,400 running feet turfing completed.	591	96	26	4	.....	.....
Singhessur to Soopool, Nos. 16 and 17 N	.....	2,000 running feet	656	92	55	3	.....	.....
Peerpra to Soopool, No. 13 N	.....	1,000 ditto	1,102	90	121	10	.....	.....
Pertabgunge to Beerpore, No. 11 N	.....	1,000 ditto	423	85	72	15	.....	.....
<i>Muddehpooora Sub-Division.</i>									
Muddehpooora road, 3rd Section, No. 1 N	1 mile 2,537 running feet.	22½ miles	135	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muddehpooora to Shahpore	2,000 running feet	3 miles × 190 feet	549	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muddehpooora to Sookhassun, and Pathur Ghât.	No information received.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bongong to Phoolout	Not commenced.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sudder Sub-Division.</i>									
Muddehpooora road, 1st Sec., No. 1 N	3½ miles	3½ miles	.....	.....	1	11	12	89
Milkee road, No. 5 N	6 miles	6 miles	462	88	11	3	47	9	

fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.
Basar.	From Government moolie's shop.						
	Percentage.	Quantity. Mds. S. C.					
...	98	161 22 10	Better than ordinary years. Grain of sorts available. Laborers come from an average distance of three miles, and then return to their homes for the night. Their general occupation, cultivation; piece-work system in force throughout on all the works; abundant rain-fall. Bhadoi crops sown, and laborers working in the fields in larger numbers than before.	Every 2nd or 3rd day.	Earth-work Re. 1-14 to Rs. 5-2-6 per 1,000 cubic feet. Turling 12 annas to 1½ annas per 1,000.	Government ...	457
10	90	.....	.....	..	.....	Ditto ...	326
35	65	164 36 4	.....	...	...	Ditto ...	681
34	66	12 7 0	.....	...	.....	Ditto ...	459
23	77	408 38 4	.....	...	...	Ditto ...	1,246
9	91	886 6 0	.....	.....	...	Ditto ...	1,510
8	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	863
7	93	124 6 3	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	333
6	94	135 7 0	Laborers in a very fair condition. Country well watered, and all available ground under cultivation.	Every evening	Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 4-1 per 1,000	Ditto ...	810
...	All ...	628 30 8	Ditto ditto ...	Every 2nd day	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,917
6	94	159 11 0	Condition same as last week but with better prospect. Abundant rain; less would be beneficial. Sub-Engineer remarks greater portion of laborers still adhered to the relief works as means of their support, and bettering their condition.	Every 2 or 3 days.	Earth-work Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2-4; dressing As. 9 to Re. 1-3 per 100 running feet; turling Re. 1 per 1,000 superficial feet.	Ditto ...	465
7	93	268 38 11	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	925
2	98	441 9 4	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,184
4	96	559 28 0	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ...	1,584
...	All ...	261 5 0	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ..	702
5	95	55 20 0	Good healthy, and strong; some of the laborers come from adjacent villages, others from long distances; cultivation in brisk progress; rain abundant. Bhadoi crops very promising.	Every other day.	Earth-work Re. 1-14 per 1,000.	Ditto ...	156 work closed.
...	All ..	90 34 0	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ..	467
...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Good generally: small-pox abated entirely; no Government rice available on this road; the matter was referred to Collector, who replied to obtain it from Lakemampore store. The Overseer was instructed accordingly, and got all there was to have. The Collector was referred to again, who replied no grain available, and that it could be had cheaper in the basar than Government could supply it.	From 2 to 4 times in the week.	Earth-work Re. 1-14 to Rs. 2-4 per 1,000.	Greater portion from Government.	592
...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ..	

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS THEREON.								Total.
			Class I.		Class IIA.		Class IIB.				
			Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.			
Peerpointee to Barahat, No. 16 S	3½ miles laid out	3½ miles of the work, and 2 miles surface dressing.	121	63	73	37	Nil ...	Nil ...	193		
Sultangunge road, first three miles, No. 19 S	General repairs		101	100	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	101		
Ghoga and Mohima roads, No. 135	Work stopped until further orders.										
Banka Sub-Division.											
Bowsee road, 1 S	Repairs completed.										
Dhoorga to Bowsee, No. 9 S	Completed	14 miles	19	48	21	53	Nil ...	Nil ...	40		
Dhooria to Mohima, No. 11 S	Ditto	4 miles	238	94	16	6	Nil ...	Nil ...	254		
Kutooria to Simultollah, No. 27 S ..	Ditto	Earth-work completed, and dressing 700 feet.	117	98	1	1	1	1	119		
Banka to Kutooria, No. 26 S	Ditto	Completed	219	99	1	1	Nil ...	Nil ...	220		
Bhagulpore to Umerpore, No. 2 S	Completed	Repairs 15 miles	182	100	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	182		
Repairs to Bowsee roads	30 miles	5 miles	257	100	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	257		
Total			12,406	96	552	4	68	.....	13,066	

BHAGULPORE,
The 2nd July 1874.

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 27th June 1914.
in basar.	From Government moolie's shop.						
	Percentage.	Quantity. Mds. S. C.					
...	Nil	Nil	Condition and prospect of country very good; daily labor is still much in force here. Strict orders again sent to be entirely stopped.	Twice a week...	Contract Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2, per 1,000 cubic feet.	Partly Government ...	269
...	.....	.....	Good in every respect, work confined chiefly to repairs of bridges, and throwing in stones at foot of piles.	Petty contract	Contract Rs. 2-4, per 1,000 c. ft.	Government	90
30	70	.....	Good generally; abundant rainfall; cultivation in brisk progress.	Every other day.	Tank-work 3 annas per 1,000 cubic feet; dressing Rs. 1-4 per 100 sq. feet.	Ditto ditto ...	45
30	70	....	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	276
01	9	6 14 0	Good in every respect. Laborers now devote greater portion of the day to cultivation.	Thrice a week	Earthwork, Rs. 1-12 to 2-4 per 1000 c. feet.	Ditto ditto ...	173
07	3	Nil	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	226
...	Nil	Nil	Good in every respect. Work completed; no Government grain available, as no grain arrangement made here.	Petty contract	Earthwork, Rs. 2 per 1,000 c. ft.	Greater portion from Government.	211
.....	.....	.....	...	Contract	.....	.....	300
13	87	4,304 34 5				Total	17,340

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector

No. 2200—F., dated the 1st July 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith my fortnightly narrative for the period ending the 27th June.

Fortnightly Report for the period ending 27th June 1874.

A.

The supply of grain in the bazar continues to improve.

The Deputy Collector of Arrareah reports that "the markets are now well supplied with grain, large quantities of which are brought from Purneah, coarse rice sells at 10 seers."

In Purneah bazar the price varies from 10 to 10½ seers the rupee, with a tendency to get cheaper; makai is coming into the market, and is selling at 20 seers for a rupee.

The market at Kissengunge is now supplied from the Purneah bazar, and from the advances of Government grain made to traders. Prices there have fallen to 10 seers for the rupee. Mr. Coles, who has taken the place of Mr. Meiklejohn at Bulrampore, reports that rice is there selling at 10 seers for a rupee.

Rainfall and state of the Country.

The rainfall during the week has been great, viz., 4.09 in Kissengunge, 5.96 in Arrareah, and 2.30 at the sudder station, making a total up to date of—

Sudder	... 17.87	} inches, being ... {	Sudder	... 6.34	} inches
Kissengunge	... 23.77		Kissengunge	... 11.65	
Arrareah	... 26.29		Arrareah	... 16.29	

more than had been recorded on this date last year, when the recorded figures in the Gazette of July 2nd were—

Sudder	... 11.53	|	Arrareah	... 10.00
Kissengunge	... 12.12	|		

Last year between the 22nd and 28th June no rain at all fell in the Purneah or Bhagulpore districts. Complaints have been made that in some places the people have not been able to weed their fields, owing to the quantity of water in them; this, however, I look on merely as an ordinary farmer's grievance; no harm has yet been done.

Reports from all sides show that all the crops are excellent. Farming operations are in full swing everywhere. Mr. Carnac says—"There is at present a sixteen-anna crop everywhere in the sub-division, and the area of land under cultivation is, I hear, much larger than in ordinary years."

Mr. Gouldsbury says—"The crops promise not only a very abundant but also an early harvest,—in some places the dhan (bladoi) being 3 feet high and proportionately thick."

In Dengra the early janneera is said to be ripe and fit to cut. In Arrareah in some villages they have had a bumper crop of cheena, which, it is said, will put them beyond want; and in pergunnah Sripore the murwa crop is good.

In Dhurrumpore, makai (Indian-corn) is coming on, Mr. McQueen says, by relays. The Indian-corn sent up by Government has been largely used for seed all over the district, and afforded much relief.

The condition of the people is improving; complaints have almost ceased. The strong and hearty find plenty of employment on the roads, or more generally in the fields, while the hospitals and relief-houses afford shelter and help to the sick and infirm.

There have been no more grain-robberies in the north, and the petty thefts reported, as shown in the annexed table, amount only to 31.

Concerning Bahadoorgunge, which in my last narrative I said was the worst part of the district, Mr. Carnac writes—"I have not been able to visit the south of Bahadoorgunge; in the north of Bahadoorgunge there is no great distress. I was at Bibigunge on a market-day, and there were some 3,000 people collected. I went through the throng of people, but could not pick out any case of particular distress."

*Statement showing thefts of grain reported in the District of Purneah from
14th June to 27th June 1874.*

Name of Station.	Number of cases reported.	Worth of grain stolen.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Bahadoorgunge	7	39	2	0	In one case value not given.
Kalliangunge	10	122	15	0	In two cases value not given.
Gondwarah	1	56	0	0	
Muniharce	1	12	0	0	
Arrareah	3	6	0	0	
Bulrampore	2	1	11	5	
Kissengunge	1	2	0	0	
Raneogunge	2	6	13	0	
Motiharce	1	7	8	0	
Sudder	1	1	8	0	
Kudbah	1	10	0	0	
Dhumdaha	1	1	0	0	
Total	31	266	9	5	

B.

Mr. Cordner's return shows a great falling off in the number of laborers; the reduction is entirely owing to their being more profitably employed in their fields.

The total employed according to the return is 75,365, against 94,718 last fortnight; the daily average has fallen from 13,531 to 10,766. The reduction is general and uniform all over the district. Payments in grain have been instituted everywhere and still give satisfaction. The tokens have just arrived, and will be sent out immediately. On the relief officers' minor works the returns for the month show a daily average of 16,597 laborers. I have not fortnightly returns to compare with those of the last fortnight, when the returns showed 18,374. The reduction this fortnight must have been considerably more than 2,000. In Kissengunge sub-division the numbers of women and children on second-class works have decreased, while in Bahadoorgunge circle the number of works on which they are employed have increased; this is as it should be, as it is impossible for women and children in that circle, which is more subject to inundation than any other, to travel far for work.

As the demand for labor by cultivators is great, Mr. Carnac reports that in Kissengunge circle all able-bodied persons have been struck off from the works, and that some have been supplied with food, which, with advances of grain now given to employers of labor, will enable all able-bodied men to get employment in the fields. The same plan is also now adopted in Bahadoorgunge circle, where grain is now plentiful enough to allow of advances being made. In Kusba Amour Mr. Gouldsbury has reduced his works, and employs only women and children, whose condition is, he says, improving daily, as is also that of the people generally. Mr. Rattray reports that on his works principally women and children are employed; he has done good work on his roads, and could continue it on the high sandy land in his sub-division throughout the rainy season, if necessary; but measures similar to those adopted in Kissengunge will be enforced more strictly here.

C.

Transport work is now a matter of difficulty, especially in the Kissengunge sub-division, but I hope all the difficulties will be overcome by the sub-divisional and the circle officers.

Mr. Carnac reports:—"Every little nullah is now a serious obstacle; they (nullahs) are too broad to bridge quickly, and boats to be used as ferries cannot get up some of them. I have been trying to fill Bibigunge from Kulligunge, but the difficulties are so great that the cartmen and owners of ponies can with difficulty be persuaded to go. Baboo Rojoninath has engaged 200 more ponies." He has made arrangements to send 500 ponies additional to Mr. Bertelsen to keep the supply in his Bahadoorgunge golahs. 2,000 maunds were, at the time of writing his last report, going to Khurkuri, and 2,000 maunds to Powakhali by boat. It has been found we must try and work boats up the Kankai River, which, owing to its strong current, was reported unnavigable by Lieutenant Gaselee. The route may be difficult, but it must be adopted.

The Dengra golahs, from which all the despatches are now made, are reported in capital order, and the condition of the rice good. Mr. Bolst has left Dengra, and is employed on the river as transport officer in charge of the Dinagepore allotment of 60,000 maunds, and also the additional 40,000 maunds ordered from Godagaree.

This extra 1,00,000 maunds will be allotted as follows:—

					Mds.
Kissengunge sub-division	..	..	..	..	50,000
Arrareah	..	..	..	..	20,000
Bulrampore circle	..	..	..	..	10,000
Sudder	..	..	..	..	10,000
Kusba Amour	..	..	..	..	10,000

In Arrareah Mr. Rattray has made contracts to bring up grain in boats from Dengra, and is working 420 ponies, as well as carts, in distributing it. The extraordinarily heavy rain coming upon us just at the commencement of the rainy season was very trying. The arrangements are now, I hope, in working order, and boats are as plentiful at Dengra as carts used to be at Caragolah.

The numbers of pack-ponies engaged and registered when Captain Anderson visited the circles, are as follow:—

				Working.	Registered.
Sudder	...	...	...	...	270
Dengra	...	...	...	350	...
Kusba Amour	...	...	...	170	300
Bulrampore	...	...	...	150	...
Bahadoorgunge	...	...	...	510	250
Kissengunge	...	...	...	540	400
Arrareah	..	...	...	420	5
Kudbah	...	...	...	600	400
Total	...	...	...	2,740	1,625
Engaged since Captain Anderson's visit to Kissengunge	...	...	...	...	4,365
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	200
					4,565

D.

I have nothing much to note under this head. The golahs are now in good repair; the first burst of the rains put them to a severe test, and did some damage, which has now been repaired. The minor golahs are all stocked; three new ones have been opened in Kulliaunge, at Dimpotee, Bhatgaon, and Dhuntola.

E.

No advances were made during the fortnight.

F.

A copy of the district relief monthly return is herewith submitted. The last monthly return, with which it should be compared, is incorporated with my narrative for the week ending 30th May. It will be seen that the numbers relieved by cooked food have decreased, as have also the numbers on light-labor tickets, while the numbers receiving uncooked food and relief by village tickets have largely increased. The returns under these two heads have got mixed up; in fact, it is hard to make any difference, as all persons entitled to get relief have tickets, and the only difference between the two heads is whether one or more days' supply is given at a time.

The numbers relieved by spinning and weaving and other means, which includes basket-making, jungle-clearing, sowing up bags, making up nets, &c., continue much the same. Since Mr. Carnac joined as sub-divisional officer, the Kulleagunge thana has been put under Moulvie Abdul Majid, Sub-Deputy Collector, and made into a separate circle.

Sudder.—The sudder circle is now under Mr. Meiklejohn who, owing to ill-health, was obliged to leave Bulrampore, which has been made over to Lieutenant Coles. Here the numbers of women and children on the tank-work have been largely reduced. 15 days rations and a piece of cloth, generally that made by those who have received cotton and thread in advance from the relief officer, is given to the discharged persons, whose names and residences are noted.

Dengraah.—Light-labour ticket-holders have almost disappeared, but the recipients of village relief have increased.

The minor golahs and sub-circles are here working well, and Lieutenant Thornton and Mr. Money are hard at work, sending supplies to more backward circles.

Kusba Amour.—Mr. Gouldsbury, I regret to say, has been laid up with bad fever. His monthly returns show a large number of persons on petty relief works who have now been discharged and otherwise relieved. Hauts and sales at minor golahs here work very well and smoothly.

Kudbah.—In this circle the work of relief is going on steadily, the numbers have increased during the month, but are, I hear, now falling.

Bulrampore.—Mr. Cole's 14 minor golahs are all stocked, and relief is distributed from them. Grain is brought up from the Mahanuddy by small boats to within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Bulrampore, and from thence on ponies, more of which will be sent from Kudbah. The people here have good crops of vegetables and mangoes, and gladly buy and work for Government rice. All the persons in receipt of village tickets are entered in column 3 of the return.

Bahadoorgunge.—Mr. Bertolsen's great difficulty has been transport, but as the rivers fill this will disappear. He is very active in visiting his villages and in relieving all cases of urgent distress. In getting grain up the rivers by boats and across them on ponies, he has been working well.

Kissengunge.—Here there has been a large increase in the number of persons relieved by village tickets.

Arrareah.—The number of inmates of poor-houses have largely decreased, as have also the holders of light-labour tickets.

I submit a return of grain submitted by the relief officers, which shows a total allotment of 7,50,000 maunds. Up to date 2,93,902 maunds of grain have been disposed of. Besides this, according to last fortnight's figures, there were in the minor golahs 75,511 maunds, and 50,000 maunds have been sent to Julpigoree. This makes a total of 5,50,282 maunds. Out of the balance, amounting to 1,99,718 maunds, 1,00,000 maunds has not yet started, and more than 50,000 maunds are on the way between Maldah and Dengraah, and the rest is on its way from Dengraah to Government and minor golahs.

Taking the figures roughly, it may be said that our position as regards grain is this: 6,50,000 maunds have been sent to us, 1,00,000 maunds more is to come from Godagaree and South Dinagore. We have sold one lakh, given away half a lakh, advanced to ryots one lakh, paid as wages half a lakh, sent to Julpigoree half a lakh, out of the balance of four lakhs; two lakhs could not till the recent rise of the rivers be pushed on to its destination, the other two lakhs is stored; this is sufficient to feed the (nearly) 670,000 persons for six weeks or two months, shown by the last returns to be on our hands, exclusive of the Department Public Works laborers, and to offer for sale to the public about 1,50,000 maunds; this they will take gladly, as in parts of Kissengunge and Bahadoorgunge, since supplies have ceased to come in from Julpigoree, the number of respectable people with money who seem dependent for their market-supplies on Government stores is enormous.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Roy Lutchmiput Singh, Bahadoor, at his Khas Zemindaries in the District of Purneah for the period ending Saturday, 27th June 1874.

NAME OF RELIEF CENTRE.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Number of laborers employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hussungunge, including Khanooah ..	114	1,595	155	1,864	153.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322
Chowkie Nurgudda*	52	598	78	728	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrareah... ..	156	1,225	206	1,587	113.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kudbah	105	437	106	648	46.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah—											
Hindoos ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	169	124	537	38.36	257
Mahomedans ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	543	344	1,235	88.21	
Lutchmipore† ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	427	3,855	545	4,827	344.78	652	652	469	1,772	126.57	579
Total of Col. No. 3 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471.35	.....

* From the 1st of June to 27th June. † Return not yet received.

PURNEAH,
The 29th June 1874.

RAM CHAND SATIAH,
Supdt., Agent for Roy Lutchmiput Singh, Bahadoor.

A Daily Register of Persons relieved each month in each Relief Circle for the month beginning 25th May and ending 24th June 1874, inclusive.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
NAME OF CIRCLE.	AT CENTRES.		In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By other means.	Total.
	By cooked food.	By uncooked food.							
Sudder	3,207	34,216	425	1,713	13,476	968	.....	.....	54,005
Dengrah	212	.....	170	3,904	2,077	227	269	1,092	7,951
Kusba Amour ... ..	.....	3,310	225	1,076	183,841	1,418	1,425	1,093	192,388
Kudbah	42	12,018	219	818	17,811	205	167	813	32,093
Bulrampore	2,307	25,163	.....	.....	18,587	422	106	.....	46,585
Bahadoorgunge ... ..	.....	309	376	8,464	35,760	868	334	85	46,190
Kissengunge .. ..	.....	16,027	...	23,750	154,888	1,297	572	528	197,002
Arrareah	7,157	2,697	500	10,915	71,474	420	.....	128	93,291
Total	12,925	93,740	1,915	50,640	497,914	5,825	2,813	3,739	669,511

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
			By sale to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
Sudder	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
{ As per last return ... ..	.....	.....	7,058	1,320	12,033	5,530	26,541
{ During the fortnight ... ..	.....	.....	1,383	584	.....	924	2,891
Dengrah ... ..	.....	.....	7,944	773	10,288	885	19,889
{ As per last return ... ..	.....	.....	2,130	.....	5	487	2,582
{ During the fortnight ... ..	.....	.....	8,928	1,759	7,400	4,390	23,567
Kusba Amour ... ..	.....	.....	2,460	500	.....	1,141	4,170
{ As per last return ... ..	.....	.....	18,438	1,030	30	849	20,347
{ During the fortnight ... ..	.....	.....	1,004	298	.....	481	1,783
Bulrampore ... ..	.....	.....	3,000	1,435	17,111	2,831	24,487
{ As per last return ... ..	.....	.....	9,336	245	.....	513	1,333
{ During the fortnight ... ..	.....	.....	1,124	1,310	.....	5,944	17,714
Kudbah ... ..	.....	.....	2,460	757	207	3,200	6,824
{ As per last return ... ..	.....	.....	15,289	2,263	.....	7,343	28,034
{ During the fortnight ... ..	.....	.....	14,911	3,517	2,263	7,343	28,034
Bahadoorgunge ... ..	.....	.....	2,420	680	.....	3,807	6,973
{ As per last return ... ..	.....	.....	15,276	25,802	40,827	16,797	88,703
{ During the fortnight ... ..	.....	.....	1,925	3,783	2,044	894	8,596
Arrareah ... ..	.....	.....	407	818	24	.....	809
(1) Kalliangunge During the fortnight	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,00,000	1,30,869	84,951	30,819	91,953	44,569	2,58,291
Despatched for Maldah	1,50,000	.....	99,680	44,014	94,332	55,996	2,93,908
To be sent from Godagaree	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The figures in column 3 represent balance of stock in the Government godowns on the 25th June 1874, as per golahdars' returns.

Return of Sick and Infirm treated at the Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

NAMES OF POOR-HOUSES.				Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	
Kajanchi Hât	13	6	19	...	3	...	1	15	The deaths are due to— Ulcer ... 3 Fever ... 1 Hæmorrhoids 1 Diarrhoea ... 1
Kudbah	...	...	...	10	51	61	53	...	...	...	8
Bahadoorgunge	...	...	...	10	19	29	18	1	1	1	8
Bulrampore	...	...	...	25	13	38	9	4	4	3	18
Dholbuja	...	...	...	19	28	47	31	...	...	1	15
Sunkurpore	...	...	...	30	83	113	84	...	...	...	29
Total				107	200	307	195	8	5	6	93	

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 7,58,981-11-4+18,024-7-11 =7,77,006-3-3:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads	10,468	0	0
District Engineer	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others, for district road repairs .	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plant	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain	4,32,216	8	3
Construction of golahs	26,010	8	6
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain .	70,225	0	0
Advanced to zemindars to assist their ryots .	32,600	0	0
Advanced to Lieutenant W. Coles on account of pay	150	0	0
Office establishment	1,174	10	7
Office contingencies	2,363	6	9
Golah establishment	3,211	10	5
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0
Advance for cart tracks	1,500	0	0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker	757	2	3
Construction of golahdar's house	48	14	0
Total	7,77,006	3	3

Expenditure during the Fortnight.

Transport of grain—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Advanced to R. Money, Esq.	20,000	0	0
„ H. Rattray, Esq.	2,000	0	0
Payments to contractors on account of cart-hire for grain transport	1,698	1	10
Purchase of iron-safe for use of transport officers	390	12	0
				24 088	12	10
Construction of golahs—						
To the Superintendent of Jail, Purneah	69	13	3
Construction of golahdar's house	99	8	0
Office contingencies	157	2	6
Golah establishment	709	11	9
Golah contingencies	46	0	0
Total	25,171	1	4

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, 20th June 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.				
No. 1. From Purneah to Keogaana.	The whole line of road, about 40 miles in length, has been fixed, and estimate in progress.	3 parties working.	4,659	.....	.....	4,659	Mds. Srs. 253 12	Rs. A. P. 707 8 0	Towards the close of the week the number of laborers on this road have decreased, owing to the heavy rain that has fallen, and many having left for work in the fields. The crops are everywhere looking excellent, and there is every prospect of a splendid harvest. The general condition of the people is good, and they appear more hopeful and contented than a few months ago.	The system of paying the laborers in grain in place of in cash has now been in force since the 23rd of May, and it is giving general satisfaction to the people on our works. In fact, I believe that if the option was now given to them to choose between grain and cash payments, the former would be almost universally preferred. The laborers are wholly in ready and profitable sale for any that they may require for their own consumption. As the tokens have not yet been rectified, the following arrangements have been made for paying the laborers in grain. Mohurir measures up the work done by each man (four work being now universally carried on by road order) and gives a pay-order to the Duffadar for the amount of grain, according to the value of the work done. The Duffadar takes this pay-order to the nearest Government measures shop, and after receiving the grain distributes it to his gang.	As there is a large quantity of Burnah rice in this district, we almost invariably indent for and use it; and in fixing the rates for day-labor and contract-work, one sort of rice is taken as equivalent to one anna, so that the rates remain the same as before, viz., earth-work according to the nature of the soil and height of bank, varies from 30 to 40 seers per 1,000 cubic feet, 30 to 40 seers are, however, the usual rates; anything above this being very exceptional. The rates for Class II A and B are as follows:— Class II A. Secrs. Men ... 1½ Women ... 1 Class II B. Men ... 1 Women ... 1 Child ... ½ These rates are lower than the old cash rates, and have been reduced so as to correspond with those given on class works, in order that there may be no inducement for people to accept anything but contract work.	Rs. A. P. 707 8 0
No. 2. From Etwaree to Natopore.	The whole line, 82 miles in length, laid out and levelled, estimate in progress.	14 parties working.	29,253	1,827	.....	31,110	287 11	766 1 0	The number of laborers on this road have decreased considerably since last week, as many of them have been kept away by the heavy rain that has fallen, and others have left for the purpose of weeding in the fields. A few days' fine weather would be of advantage to admit of field-work being more rapidly carried on. The crops are looking well all over the north of the district, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.	The Sircar of measures up the work done by each man (four work being now universally carried on by road order) and gives a pay-order to the Duffadar for the amount of grain, according to the value of the work done. The Duffadar takes this pay-order to the nearest Government measures shop, and after receiving the grain distributes it to his gang.	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started, but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our works brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodals, so that, after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work; and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, have their own tools and bring them to the works.	766 1 0
No. 4. Kibhengu to Neckmurd.	The whole laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties working.	4,731	.....	.....	4,731	204 16	545 0 0	The heavy rain that has fallen, and the necessity of attending to their fields, have caused a considerable decrease in the number of laborers on this road. The crops are looking well in every direction, and the condition of the people is universally good.	The Sircar of measures up the work done by each man (four work being now universally carried on by road order) and gives a pay-order to the Duffadar for the amount of grain, according to the value of the work done. The Duffadar takes this pay-order to the nearest Government measures shop, and after receiving the grain distributes it to his gang.	As there is a large quantity of Burnah rice in this district, we almost invariably indent for and use it; and in fixing the rates for day-labor and contract-work, one sort of rice is taken as equivalent to one anna, so that the rates remain the same as before, viz., earth-work according to the nature of the soil and height of bank, varies from 30 to 40 seers per 1,000 cubic feet, 30 to 40 seers are, however, the usual rates; anything above this being very exceptional. The rates for Class II A and B are as follows:— Class II A. Secrs. Men ... 1½ Women ... 1 Class II B. Men ... 1 Women ... 1 Child ... ½ These rates are lower than the old cash rates, and have been reduced so as to correspond with those given on class works, in order that there may be no inducement for people to accept anything but contract work.	545 0 0
No. 5. Dengra Ghat to Toor-kelly.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	4 parties working.	4,831	.....	.....	4,831	511 22	1,364 2 1	There is a considerable decrease in the number of people at work on this road, as in some places the work was stopped for a few days in consequence of the heavy rain that fell during the week, and many of our laborers have given up road-work in order to attend to their fields. The crops look well, and there is every prospect of a good yield this year.	The Sircar of measures up the work done by each man (four work being now universally carried on by road order) and gives a pay-order to the Duffadar for the amount of grain, according to the value of the work done. The Duffadar takes this pay-order to the nearest Government measures shop, and after receiving the grain distributes it to his gang.	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started, but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our works brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodals, so that, after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work; and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, have their own tools and bring them to the works.	1,364 2 1

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursements during the week.
		Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.				
No. 6. Denra Ghât to Bhopla Tajpore.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	4,335	386	.....	4,651	Mds. Srs. 299 24	Ra. A. P. 798 15 9	.....	.....	.....	Ra. A. P. 798 15 9
No. 7. Bulram-pore to Farapore.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	12,138	860	.....	12,998	1,137 21	3,033 6 4	.....	.....	.....	3,033 6 4
No. 8. Hurrin-khery to Maldah.	Line laid out, and estimate submitted for sanction.	Work can be taken in hand as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.									
No. 9. Kudlab to Barce.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	2,204	.....	.....	2,204	367 19	979 12 9	.....	.....	.....	979 12 9
No. 10. Purneah to Kudlab.	The whole line has been laid out.	268	.....	.....	268	42 19	113 4 3	.....	.....	.....	113 4 3
No. 23. Kishengunge to Bahadorgunge.	Line laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	1,572	.....	.....	1,572	36 26	97 13 10	.....	.....	.....	97 13 10

No. 575—S.R. & Co. and Doomka, the 1st July 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 28th June.

2. My narrative is two days late. This time the sub-divisional officers are not in fault : but I only came back to Doomka yesterday, after a visit to meet the Commissioner at Jamtara yesterday week.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

3. This fortnight is the first of the rains. It was critical in many ways, and the crisis has ended favorably.

The three dangers were absolute—want of food for the present season, want of water and food for cattle; and want of seed for next year's crops. The least of these dangers was bad enough to have been a great calamity if it fell heavily. Of the three, two have now absolutely passed away. The rain has come and has filled rivers and tanks. There is abundance of water and young grass everywhere; and cattle, though a little thinner, are in fair working condition, have not died in any unusual numbers, and have now plenty to eat and drink.

Farming operations are fairly advanced. Quite the usual quantity of janera and other bhadoi crops has been sown. A great deal of rice has been sown and some planted out. In fact it is now certain that there was no scarcity of seed in the district; that neither our relief works, nor want of cattle, nor want of food, nor any cause or combination of causes, has had any appreciable effect on cultivating, sowing, or planting, or any agricultural work in the district. Weather is perfect, and the prospects for next year are now as good as it is possible they could be.

The third danger, want of food for the present, it is not safe to say has been removed, although I don't believe in its existence. In six weeks we shall have the first of the new harvest; and every day for six weeks we shall be nearer to want than on the previous day. We don't know the quantity of grain in the country. We do know that store-keepers run up prices on every chance, and that the prices are very high in spite of all our imports. We also know that in most places even a small import of Government rice at once acts in bringing prices down two or three seers. It is impossible to believe that ample stores of seed-grain were in the country, and that there was little or nothing else. Therefore, though I cannot say that I know the third danger has been removed, I can say that I don't believe it exists. I now go on to particular heads.

No failure of food has been reported. Prices are still high, but, except in Rajmehal town, where the experiment has only been tried on a very small scale, they go down at once before an import of Government grain. I have just returned from a tour of about 20 miles radius with Phuljori mountain for the centre. I rode from Jarmundi to Deogarh, going slowly, and not keeping to the road.

The maize is from an inch to a foot high, and looks in excellent condition. Sowings were a little late because the rain was late in coming. The rains began about the usual time, the 15th of June, but the casual rain in May had not been enough to complete ploughing. Since the 15th we have had abundance of rain everywhere, alternating with odd hours of bright sunshine, most favorable for the young makai. Some people say a good deal more than the usual area has been sown with makai, and no one says less has been sown. A fair amount of dhan for transplanting has been sown, and a fair amount has been sown broadcast.

Ploughing was going on actively everywhere, as well as weeding and hoeing of makai.

This crop is further advanced in north-west Doomka and north-east Deogarh than anywhere else that I have seen.

The condition of the people is good everywhere; laborers are strong, both in the fields and on our works. I have visited Jamtara, Nala, and Kundahit in the last week, the three places where famine was supposed to have shewn itself at last. At Jamtara I had to transfer to piece-work a number of very fine, young women whose plea for *haziri* was that they had no husbands. There were a few lepers and cripples hanging about, and one or two thin, old men and women, but no sign of general scarcity of food.

At Nala I saw about 30 miserable cripples getting fed. They would have been fit subjects for charity in any year.

At Kundahit people looked well, the town was full of women and children, and the golah surrounded by laborers coming to be paid as I rode in. There was no sign of want of food anywhere. I can understand why a great cry should have come up from Kundahit; and also why there should really be no famine in the country.

Kundahit is finely situated on high unbroken ground; it is largely inhabited by Bengalis, and the land all round the village is sown now with rice. There are a few tanks in and near

the town on the top of the hill; and now that we have cleaned and deepened them, they will hold a great deal of water; but last year many hundreds of beeghas of rice, depending altogether each field on its own rainfall, must have been lost from drought.

Generally the south-east of the district is extremely jungly, very much more so than I thought before I saw it. It is unusually well supplied with tanks and bunds, many old and many of this year's making. The cultivated land is almost always in hollows, which must retain a good deal of moisture down to a late period of even a very dry season. The small population has its pick and choice of a wide area for cultivation, and has the jungle to supplement tillage. Therefore I believe not only that there was no famine in Jamtara this year, but also that there could have been none.

But I believe that a great many cultivators in and about Kundahit suffered great loss; they did not choose their lands like the people farther west, but cleared a wide space of rather poor sandy soil and sowed it with dhan instead of janera. They had no way of watering it, and when the rain failed they were lost. It will be so again this and every year if the rain fails never so little.

From Jamtara to Doomka the makai has been sown. It is not so forward as between Jarmundi and Deogarh, but it is coming up well. Cultivators are a little nervous about the heavy rain. Young makai wants sunshine; and they think they have hardly had enough; but in eight days I counted up five which gave several hours each of hot sun. Three were either constantly wet or cloudy, and it rained heavily every night.

The sub-divisional reports are as satisfactory as my own observation. There is plenty of rain everywhere, with slight nervous anxiety that there may be a trifle too much. Every officer reports farming operations going on well. They might have said positively that the usual amount of seed had been sown up to date, but I take their reports to mean this. Mr. Grant says expressly that a larger area than usual is being sown with janera.

Mr. Wood says the alternate rain and sun is favorable for farming and growth, and that people who had kept no seed can get it by barter.

Mr. Stewart says crops are backward but good, and that there is nothing to complain of.

Mr. Wilmot says bhadoi crops are promising well; Indian-corn being hoed, and sathi dhan in first-rate condition. Crime is not unusually bad either in quantity or quality. The health of the people is excellent in Deogarh, and fair everywhere. Cholera is constantly breaking out on the borders, but it never spreads much or lasts long.

It is thus plain that our one anxiety is this. Is there enough grain in the country to feed the people for two months? Every day shews that there is more than was supposed previously. Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Hand have been very successful in making the mahajuns come to terms with their customers, as well as inducing landlords to make advances to their tenants. A considerable quantity of Government grain has been expended, most advantageously I think, in loans to zemindars and mustagirs. I myself believe that if we stopped all relief from to-day, a few old and weak people would die, and that every one would get hard terms from the mahajuns, but that there would not be anything like famine before the bhadoi crop is in. We have staved off distress in many places there is no doubt, and saved a good many lives possibly. From henceforth I have no fear of anything bad occurring beyond the spoiling of some rice in carrying it from places where it is not wanted to where it is.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

4. Numbers of laborers are falling off everywhere; yesterday orders were passed to stop certain works, and no new works are being undertaken.

The tables give all required information about particular works.

The two questions which I need take up here are payment in grain, and piece-work *versus* daily labor. For some time the orders to pay in grain have been increasing in stringency and definiteness, and we have all been trying to obey them. Our works are spread much more generally over the district than our grain golahs. Our original grain allotment was not intended for payment of laborers. Quite lately I asked whether I was to indent for fresh grain to be able to pay all labour or not. The orders I got were "pay all labor in grain," and "indent for what you want." I have since seen the Commissioner, and still later had a letter from him. He gives me 3,000 maunds and directs me to take the rest from my Maldah contribution and my own stores. I am quite sure this arrangement will answer our purpose excellently; we shall have enough rice, and not too much, but it will be impossible to get it where it is wanted without a good deal of delay. If we had been ordered earlier to indent for grain for all works, or to stop all works when we had no grain, we could have obeyed implicitly; but I never got the latter order at all, and the former order only very lately, and with very great restrictions. I now go on to shew the results.

One of our greatest and best works is a bund near Katikund in the Daman. We never had any rice stored there. The crops in the neighbourhood were very good for the year. I started the work both because it was sure to be acceptable to the laborers, and because it was

sure to be so valuable in itself. But ~~the~~ of the results was a rise of price. I indented for 1,000 maunds for Katikund, and the Commissioner ordered me to find the 1,000 maunds in the District. This I can do quite easily, but Katikund is very far from any of my old golahs; and till the rice is landed there, I must either pay in coin or stop the work, which is nearly finished. I have never been ordered to stop it, and to do so would be simple madness.

Again, another of our best and most forward work is the road 40 miles long from Doomka to Jamtara, crossing the two largest rivers in the district, the More and the Ajay. This work has been going on for several months under the Executive Engineer. It was planned before we ever heard of a famine, and is indispensable. The line chosen for engineering reasons skirted the country we have lately been so anxious about—Kundahit, but did not run through it. The numbers of laborers was considerable, spread pretty evenly along the road. I have had rice at Jamtara since the middle of May; but not enough to spread over the road. I wanted it for Pabia, Nala, and Kundahit, and could only spare a little for the road. I had no rice at Doomka.

Another of our roads was from Doomka *via* Iarmundi to Deogarh, about 44 miles. I had no rice at either end of this road.

The great stores of rice were along the Godda and Barasat road, and in the Rajmehal Daman, and the sub-divisional officers have been paying for their works in grain for a considerable time. We have made a good many mistakes, and lost time in handing grain backwards and forwards between the civil officers and the Public Works Department, and have had some difficulties with moodees. These mistakes can't be excused. All we can do is to say they occurred, and that we are very sorry: but the great reason why payment in grain is not universal in the district is very simple, and has nothing to do with any mistake.

I chose most of my works early enough, and one or two were chosen for me. They were spread widely over the district.

My allotment of grain was made for me, not by me, and it was stored where the first signs of want appeared. Much of it was of course close alongside works, and all of it within reasonable distances; but many works were very far distant from any grain.

The district is well enclosed by railway. Seventeen stations are available for import of grain. Nearly all the worst parts of the district lay near railway stations; it is almost always much easier to get rice from Calcutta to any distressed part of the district than to move grain about in the district. This is the reason why I indented a few days ago for 33,000 maunds of rice and was quite satisfied with 18,000. It is all but certain that most of our relief works will have stopped before we can get the grain to them to pay laborers. As I have said before, early orders to indent for grain to pay all works, or late orders to stop all works where payment could not be made in grain, could have been implicitly obeyed.

A simple order to pay *everywhere* in grain must be interpreted *quam proxime*.

As to piece-work, it is all but universal; daily labor was lingering in Jamtara longer than anywhere else. The officers there now understand that they must put on piece-work every man and woman able to do it. Mr. Hand was inclined to let a very large number of stout young women, who said they had no husbands, work by the day. I made them take their choice between piece-work and none.

Mr. Wilmot has explained the rise of rates. He thought the long lead and hard cutting called for it.

I raised rates in two or three places in Nala and Kundahit this last week. One very high bund, even now holding a great quantity of water, wanted strengthening in the middle, where it is highest and weakest. I turned on a large gang to build a buttress bund and nearly doubled the rate. I am quite sure we understand the wishes of the Government, and are doing our best to carry them out. As I have said, agricultural operations are going on as well as if we had never had a man on relief works. We are letting workmen go every day, and are finishing off works that will spoil if simply stopped. Rates are raised only where the work is of such a kind that present rates are unfair.

From this day every effort will be made to curtail expenditure in every way.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

5. We have had some trouble in getting grain across the country from both the loop and the chord line to Nala and Kundahit. Nala is only 16 miles from Jamtara; but the Adjai lies between. It is 45 from Saintia by Kundahit, Nagar and Soory. The 16 miles with the Adjai are about equal in difficulty to the 45, and some grain has been spoilt by wet. Carriage is also dearer, because men, cattle, and carts, have plenty of work in the fields.

I have just got 2,500 maunds from Saintia to Doomka with little loss.

D.—STORAGE.

6. I have nothing of importance to report.

E.—ADVANCES OF MONEY AND GRAIN.

7. Rs. 1,350 have been advanced this fortnight. Mr. Wood has advanced about 9,000 maunds of grain to cultivators through their mustagirs in Sultanabad. Mr. Grant is advancing grain to villages in Godda. Mr. Hand has advanced the zemindar of Jamtara 2,000 maunds, and is prepared to make further advances.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

8. Our charitable relief is of the smallest dimensions. There is little or nothing for any large committees. Messrs. Wood, Grant and Hand feed a few paupers every day; all that I have seen are lepers, blind, lame, and diseased. I should think the numbers will steadily increase for two months; after that we may throw them off.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

9. Financial results are shown in tables.

List showing the Relief Works in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the average of daily laborers on each.

No.	Works.	Daily average.		
RAJMEHAL SUB-DIVISION.				
1	Sahebgunge to Burhait road	..	..	887·9
2	Madanshaye tank	..	..	25·9
3	Panchgurh bund	..	..	70·5
4	Balio or Jhamni bund	..	..	12·7
5	Simaljore bund	..	..	277·2
6	Hudduf road	..	..	421·4
7	Tinpahar „	..	..	326·8
8	Doodkhole bund	..	..	545·5
9	Shahabad „	..	..	90·6
10	Baromassia „	..	..	255·2
11	Khyrasole „	..	..	153·7
12	Futtehpore „	..	..	236·7
13	Kurunpore „	..	..	251·4
14	Soleband „	..	..	101·9
15	Bamundi „	..	..	127·2
16	Doodkhole road	..	..	110·2
17	Marapore bund	..	..	59·2
18	Burhait tank	..	..	187·6
19	Banjhi bund	..	..	60·
20	Bario tank	..	..	20·
21	Asgawan bund	..	..	125·
22	Pathra „	..	..	278·
23	Teyloi „	..	..	310·
24	Dumkeah bund	..	..	80·
25	Panchkatia „	..	..	170·
26	Daldali „	..	..	30·
27	Kadma „	..	..	65·
Total				5,279·6

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

1	Godda and Barahat road	..	..	1,455·
2	Doi tank	..	..	39·4
3	Marrow tank	..	..	397·7
4	Hatbandha „	..	..	77·7
5	Godda „	..	..	914·2

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.—(Contd.)

No.	Works.	Daily average.
6	Ghutia tank	102·
7	Simra „	98·5
8	Kadua „	285·1
9	Lohandia	249·5
10	Pathorgama	316·7
11	Kobra bund	196·5
12	Dakatia „	33·5
13	Gumaria tank	20·
14	Lilatori bund	55·4
15	Babupore tank	246·7
16	Dhamsai „	72·2
17	Maheshpore „	144·1
18	Simra bund	57·1
19	Jamna „	115·
20	Belari „	132·2
21	Tilabad „	166·4
22	Mardia tank	115·2
23	Kasba tank	375·4
24	Pandaha „	131·2
25	Talberia „	132·7
26	Pathra bund	93·2
27	Bhora „	134·
28	Pathra village road	169·7
29	Gobra bund	31·2
30	Chiharbani	52·5
31	Gopalpur	73·
32	Amba bund	28·7
33	Haripur „	31·5
34	Banglia „	25·5
35	Bridge work	57·2
Total		6,626·1

DEOGARH SUB-DIVISION.

1	Pathrol road	47·
2	Jessidi to Rohini road	81·4
3	Chihutia bund	29·2
4	Karankol „	34·5
5	Chotka „	38·8
6	Gopalpore „	86·8
7	Ratanpore „	24·3
8	Jamnia „	62·5
9	Piprapaje „	28·5
10	Ghidhui „	39·3
11	Jogia „	62·3
12	Panchrukhi „	26·5
13	Kutia „	30·
14	Anandpore „	3·
15	Baghor „	18·5
16	Rokti „	53·5
17	Gansaibady „	9·
18	Kusumba „	50·
19	Dharasigbad „	31·6
20	Modhudih „	21·1
21	Murgi „	30·3
Total		808·1

FROM REV. H. P. BOERRESON.

Works.				Daily average.
Tank in Benagaria .. ..	..	..	..	544
Tank in Thakruntola .. ..	..	..	..	378
Road from Benagarbia to Kalipator .. ..	..	..	..	650
Total				1,572
As per Executive Engineer's progress report ..				2,451

MEMORANDUM.

Doomka .. ..	..	..	..	1,572
Deoghur .. ..	..	..	..	808.1
Godda .. ..	..	..	..	6,626.1
Rajmehal .. ..	..	..	..	5,279.6
As per Executive Engineer's progress report ..				2,451
Total				16,736.8
Jamtara				6,819
Grand Total				23,555.8

JAMTARA.

No.	Name of Circle.					Daily average.
Pubtia circle—						
1	Gaichand	..	..	..	..	80
2	Jamtara	..	..	..	..	85
3	Muchigurra	..	..	..	..	512
4	Dukinboheal	..	..	..	..	45
5	Kooruka	..	..	..	..	63
6	Lodna	..	..	..	..	151
7	Chakri	..	..	..	..	85
8	Majea	..	..	..	..	45
9	Panjonja	..	..	..	..	15
10	Kulpur	..	..	..	..	173
11	Sardal	..	..	..	..	47
12	Setalpur	..	..	..	..	51
13	Jealiore	..	..	..	..	89
14	Ektara	..	..	..	..	52
15	Kangoe	..	..	..	..	71
16	Upperbandha	..	..	..	..	155
17	Moorgatora	..	..	..	..	39
18	Gbate	..	..	..	..	12
19	Deojore	..	..	..	..	188
20	Nala	..	..	..	..	239
21	Dulheria	..	..	..	..	134
22	Patharghatta	..	..	..	..	117
23	Searkotta	..	..	..	..	214
24	Amlajori	..	..	..	..	133
25	Karya	..	..	..	..	77
26	Bindapather	..	..	..	..	71
27	Palajore	..	..	..	..	128
28	Paikuria ..	..	..	..	..	60
29	Goria ..	..	..	..	..	47
30	Mohanpore	..	..	..	..	79
Total						3,257

No.	Name of Circle.					Daily average.
Kundahit circle—						
1	Kundahit	..	..	..	..	705
2	Bonkati	..	..	..	..	272
3	Khurian	..	..	..	..	448
4	Khajoori	..	..	..	..	270
5	Bagdohari	..	..	..	..	243
6	Road from Kundahit to Rajnagore			..	..	298
7	Amba	..	..	..	..	76
8	Afzulpore ..	..	..	..	..	120
						<hr/>
					Total	.. 2,432
Jamjoori circle—						<hr/>
1	Jamjoori ..	..	..	..	..	249
2	Chowkandi	..	..	..	..	84
3	Jolai ..	..	..	..	..	240
4	Kalpokuria	..	..	..	..	169
5	Dhotoua ..	..	..	..	..	168
6	Ashna ..	..	..	..	..	230
						<hr/>
					Total	.. 1,130
						<hr/>
					Grand Total	.. 6,819

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Price-current for the week ending 27th June 1874.

	Wheat.	Common	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
	Srs.	rice.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Doomka head-quarters	..	11	13	13	13
Jamtara	..	15	..	16	13
Nonihât	..	9	..	14	12
Abjulpore	..	12½	..	14	14
Nulla	..	12	..	..	12
Deoghur sub-division	..	11	..	14	17
Kurron	..	13	..	10	13½
Rajmehal sub-division	..	9	..	..	15
Sahebgunge	..	13	17	17	16
Burhait	..	10	..	16	..
Godda	..	8	..	12½	..
Saronee	..	10	..	16	14

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Southal Pergunnals for the Fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain in store, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
				Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.		
Rajmehal	20th June		43,427 0 0	8,335 8 13½	.....	.....	697 7 12	9,532 16 11½	.....	2,900	
Godda	"		63,344 10 0	17,202 22 8	61 21 7½	.....	.....	17,264 3 15½	.....	10,000	(A) includes payment in grain.
Mahepore	14th "	1,35,000	13,047 10 0	1,180 34 4	19 28 0	3,970 32 8	17 11 0	5,188 23 12	10,000	4 to 500	
Peoghur	26th "		1,065 4 12	.....	0 10 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamtara	12th "		13,200 0 0	2,058 0 0	68 8½ 12	1,941 0 0	.....	3,967 38½ 15½	.....	.....	Fresh accounts not received.

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a)	By sale to laborers and payment in kind	...	24,754	9	10
(b)	By sale to the public	...	5,535	7	13½
(c)	In charitable relief	...	179	3½	15½
	Advance to ryots	...	9,832	15	0
			40,300	36½	7½
	Grain disposed of up to date of last report	...	25,290	2½	3
	Ditto during fortnight	...	15,010	34	4½
			40,300	36½	7½
	Total	...	40,300	36½	7½

N. B.—Jamtara account has not been received.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 29TH JUNE 1874.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to the last narrative	1,12,403	10 10½

Expenditure during the Fortnight under report.

Executive Engineer, S. P., as per progress report ending 20th June 1874, as follows :—

No. 4, Hausdiah to Goddah road	...	77	10	6		
„ 10, Metalling of the Bhagulpore and Suri road	...	210	0	0		
„ 13, Repairs to Bhagulpore and Suri road	...	20	8	0		
„ 14, Repairs to Bahawa and Barhait road	...	271	9	6		
„ 16, Pakore and Hiranpore road	..	26	11	6		
„ 17, Doomka station road	...	10	12	0		
„ 29, Maheshpore and Doomka road	...	250	0	0		
„ 31, Constructing a bund at Katikund	...	69	1	3		
„ 50, Doomka to Mallarpore road	..	8	0	0		
„ 55, Mahespore to Hiranpore road	...	38	0	0		
					982	4 9
					982	4 9

Sub-divisional Officer, Rajmehal, for the period ending 10th June 1874.

To Executive Engineer in charge Public Works Department	...	8,198	3	3		
„ Cashiers, civil department	...	5,546	1	10		
Cost of transport of rice at Bahawa		627	14	0		
On account of establishment and contingencies, &c., and storage of golahs	...	218	7	1		
					14,590	10 2
					14,590	10 2

Godda Sub-divisional Officer for the week ending 20th June 1874.

Godda Sub-divisional Officer for the week ending 20th June 1874.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Godda and Barahat road	...	...	1,152	9	11						
Dai tank ...	...	...	59	15	8						
Marron tank	...	...	328	9	9						
Hatbanda tank	...	...	94	3	0						
Godda tank	...	...	678	13	9						
Ghutia „	...	..	71	10	9						
Simra „	...	...	51	15	0						
Kendua „	...	...	124	6	3						
Lohandia tank	...	...	216	5	3						
Pathargama tank	...	...	272	5	9						
Kobra bund	...	...	236	3	3						
Dakata „	...	...	15	9	0						
Gormaria tank	...	...	19	11	5						
Lilatori bund	...	...	58	3	0						
Babupore tank	...	...	133	8	6						
Dhamsai „	...	...	54	8	0						
Moheshpore tank	...	...	202	4	0						
Simra bund	...	...	37	0	6						
Jamua tank	...	...	99	8	6						
Belari „	...	...	45	1	6						
Tilabad „	...	...	101	0	10½						
Murdiha tank	...	...	168	9	6						
Kasba tank	...	...	167	14	6						
Pandaha bund	...	...	45	1	6						
Talberia „	...	...	61	10	0						
Pathro „	...	...	99	3	0						
Bhora „	...	...	71	12	6						
Pathra village road	...	...	173	5	6						
Ghora bund	...	...	47	14	6						
Chiharbona „	...	...	37	8	9						
Gopalpore „	...	...	53	12	0						
Amba „	...	...	5	4	0						
Haripore „	...	...	9	3	6						
Bunglia „	...	...	11	6	0						
Bridge works	...	...	46	13	6	5,052	15	11½	5,052	15	11½

Revd. H. P. Boerresen as per labor return for the week ending 20th June—

For excavating tank No. 1 in Benaguria ... 349 0 0

For excavating tank No. 3 in Thakurantala ... 248 0 0

For opening about 3 to 4 miles roads from Benaguria to Kahpathar ... 416 0 0 1,013 0 0 1,013 0 0

By Mr. W. M. Smith, Sub-divisional Officer, Doomka, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874—

Jail bund ... 39 8 6 39 8 6
Sudder office contingencies ... 4 0 0 4 0 0

Grand Total ... 1,34,086 2

Advances made during the fortnight—

	Rs.	Rs.
Advances for excavating a tank in the jail compound	...	60
Advance to Revd. H. P. Boerresen	...	1,000
Advance to Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal	...	10,000
		11,060

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 20th June 1874.

No.	Names of Works.	Progress in making out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of rice received and issued to the laborers.			Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class II.	Total.	Name of laborer.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.						
4	Hansdia to Godda road.	82 chains in 1st mile, 19 in 8th, 42 in 14th, 20 in 15th, 10th and 5 in 12th.	2,226, or 72 cent per day.	...	2,226	At Godda.	...	40 mds 107 12 9	Rice in golah at Godda	Condition of the laboring class is poor and miserable. General feature of the country is hilly and jungly.	Payments made every alternate day, 25 per cent. by sub-cashiers in cash, and 75 per cent. in rice.	PRICE-WORK. From 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Tools are most-ly supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 77 10 6
10	Metalling Bha-ulpore and Soory road.	Complete project.	74 or 532 or 72 per 24 per cent.	...	808	Nil ..	Nil ..	Nil ..	Same as last week.		Daily to day. Digging kunkur from 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 c. ft., and twice a week to laborers on piece-work by sub-cashiers.	PRICE-WORK. Digging kunkur from 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 c. ft., and twice a week to laborers on piece-work by sub-cashiers.	Supplied by Government.	210 0 0
13	Repairs to Bha-ulpore and Soory road.	Ditto	73, or 42, or 63 4 per 35 32 per cent.	...	115	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as last week.		Ditto ditto by overseer in charge and sirkars.	PRICE-WORK. Digging kunkur at 4 as. and carting kunkur at 8 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto	20 8 0
14	Repairs to Bha-ulpore and Bur-hatt road.	8,151 cubic feet of earthwork, 200 superficial feet. Dressing 8,200 cu-bic feet natural ballast. Temporary bridges, &c.	1,352 or 777 per cent.	339 or 253 per cent.	1,740	Nil	Nil	Nil	Two goldars are appointed on this road, one on the 2nd mile and the other on the 13th. Three moodies are wanting, one for 8th mile, one for 7th, and one for 8th mile. Food-grains are not sufficiently obtainable in Hattas. Shop-keepers have stopped selling from 5th to 9th mile.	Coolies healthy. The condition of the laboring class is not in a miserable state.	Every 2nd day by sub-cashiers.	PRICE-WORK. Earthwork from 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	271 9 6

16	Pakoor to Heer- ansore road.	Earthwork cubic feet.	7,423	445 or cent per cent	446	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Food-grains are obtain- able in Hattas and basars.	The condition of the people is not in so mi- serable a state by which it can be deduced that distress will be soon felt. Most part of the labor- ing class is engaged in cultivation.	Ditto	From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cu- bic feet of earth- work.	26 11 6
17	Doomka station roads.	.....	.....	.....	70 or 59 32 per cent	45 or 40 68 per cent	118	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as last week.	Digging Kunkur, at 4 annas per hundred cubic feet.	Ditto	10 12 6
29	Mohespore and Doomka road.	13 miles of road marked out and entire line of 7 miles laid out. Total 20 miles. Levels of 7 miles taken and level pegs put over 3 miles.	7 miles	592, or cent per cent.	592	Not known	Rice is supplied by the civil officers, who have been requested on the 14th to grant credit orders to the sub-cashiers, for food- grains on several ro- tations for the introduc- tion of grain payments among the laborers. The proposed system is not introduced as yet.	The people are engaged in sowing jowaree crops and having had the advance of rice from the civil officers are not in need of resorting to relief works. There are classes of people called the Korhis and Dhan- gans who come for work on the road. Very few Santals now apply for work. The country between Ari- choah and Saldaha is very hilly and that between Mohespore and Arichoah about 14 miles in length is generally table-lands intersected with nul- lahs and rivulets, some of which are unfordable during the rains.	Daily by sub- cashiers in copper and silver.	No more tools were issued by the Depart- ment Public Works Inspe- ctor to those employed by the civil officers, as reported before.	250 0 0
31	Constructing a bund at Kati- coond.	.....	.....	.....	780 or 62 76 per cent.	57 or 7 24 per cent.	787	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as last week.	4 annas to 8 annas per 100 c. ft. of earth work.	Supplied by Government.	69 1 6
<p>PRICE-WORK.</p> <p>DAILY LABOR.</p> <p>Men 2-0</p> <p>Women 1-3</p> <p>Children 1-0 to 6-9</p> <p>PRICE-WORK.</p> <p>3 annas and 4 a. per 100 c. ft. of earth- work on soft and hard ground over a lead of 50 ft.</p> <p>PRICE-WORK.</p> <p>4 annas to 8 annas per 100 c. ft. of earth work.</p> <p>DAILY LABOR.</p> <p>A. P.</p> <p>Men 2 0</p> <p>Women 1 3</p> <p>Children 1 0 to 0 9</p>																	

* The reduction in the number of laborers can be ascribed to incessant rains during the week, and to reasons stated in 7th column. It is believed that after 6 weeks or so, when the jowaree crops will be over, the people will be relieved of their distresses. At this period about 4th of the population having no lands of their own, such as Koras and Dhangers, will feel the necessity of earning their livelihood by working in the wood.

No.	Names of Works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of rice received and issued to the laborers.				Supply of food thereto.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.
				Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.	Name of Golah.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued to the laborers.	Value of quantity issued.				
50	Doomka to Malharpore road.	.....	.....	.....	64 or cent per cent.	.....	64	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Daily by aircar	DAILY LABOR. Men ... 5 0	Ditto	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0*
55	Molespore to 18 miles of road chained out, of which centre lines of 54 miles marked.	.....	4 miles	353 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	353	Nil	Nil	Same as in No. 29.	Same as in No. 29.	The road is a mere improvement on cart-track and passes generally over table-land. The country is hilly.	Daily by sub-cashiers in silver and copper.	Same as in No. 29.		38 0 0†
																945 8 9

* Only nicking out of centre line is going on in this road.

† Same as in No. 29.

N.B.—No information received of the rest of the works. Explanation called for as under:—
 No. 1. Deomkahi to Jantarah road, in charge of Baboo Nilmony Banerjee, Superintendent.
 No. 3. Jwimond to Deoghur road, in charge of Baboo Nitro Gopal Roy, Overseer.
 Nos. 6, 7, 24, and 32, in charge of Baboo Ghonesham Banerjee, Overseer.
 No. 29. Godda to Burhait road, in charge of Mr. H. Sleigh, Superintendent.

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE,

Accountant, for Offg. Executive Engineer, on tour.

No. 950—S.R., dated Berhampore, the 29th June 1874.

From—W. WAVELL, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

During the last three days I have been over a considerable extent of country in thanas Gokurn, Bhurtapore, and Khurgaon, and was much pleased to see how very favorable the prospects of the winter rice crop are, and what good promise of an early and very abundant crop there is at present. The seed that was sown broad-cast has germinated freely, and the plants are strong and well advanced; the seedlings in the nurseries are plentiful and healthy; and in the lowlands, in which sufficient rain-water has collected, transplantation has been and is being actively carried on. Earlier in the week I saw a good deal of the aous country, and from what I saw and have heard from various parts of the district the crop will, if there be not too rapid a rise of the rivers, be early, abundant, and reaped from an unusually extensive area.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.

1. The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts of the head-quarters sub-division is reported to be still sufficient for the daily wants of the people. The rise of the river Bhagiruthoe has helped the importation of rice and other commodities. In the Lalbag sub-division the supply of all sorts of food-grains in the city, Baluchur, and Azimgunge, is still abundant; but the supply in thana Bhadurihaut, where many villages have no shops and even existing shops are ill supplied, still continues deficient. In the Jungipore sub-division the bazar best supplied with rice is that of Dhulian. The Raghunathgunj bazar has lately received a good supply of purbi rice, the river being open for Dacca palwar boats. In the smaller bazars the supply continues to be as scanty as ever. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the supply is still reported to be scarce in the principal markets of Nalhatee, Palsa, Khargram, and Rampore Hât.

Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.

2. The average price of common rice in the head-quarters sub-division has slightly risen during the fortnight; the average of 12 of the principal marts being $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee, whereas the last fortnight's showed $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. It is dearest at Gokurn, Dowlatabad, and Hurihurpara, the rate at Gokurn being $8\frac{1}{2}$, and at the other places 9 seers per rupee, and cheapest at Gorabazar, Gowas, Jellinghee, Nowadah, and Bhurtapore, where the rate is 11 seers per rupee. The dearness of rice at Gokurn is somewhat singular, and is, I believe, partly to be attributed to the fact of there being only one small shop at Gokurn itself, and to the absence of any large villages or marts in the interior of the thana; but still more to the proximity of the thana to head-quarters. I know, from personal observation in November and December last, that the failure of the winter rice crop in this thana was not nearly so considerable as in other western thanas, Kalyangunge, Bhudrohat, Mirzapore, and Nalhuttee, for instance, in each sub-division, and that in the low lands of the Telkar Beel a good average crop was obtained, and yet the prices in those four thanas are lower than at Gokurn, from 1 at Kalyangunge to $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Nalhuttee. The reason I believe to be this, that the cultivators and others have been unable to resist the comparatively high prices offered by merchants of Berhampore, Moorshedabad, and other places, and that by the sale of stocks early in the season this part of the district has become depleted of supplies. One of the results of this is that at Gorabazar and Sujagunge (the head-quarters thanas) rice is selling at from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers, though these places must of course draw their supplies from the interior, while in the supplying country prices are far less favorable. The dearness of rice at Dowlatabad and Hurihurpara, which border on the head-quarters thanas, is due partly to the same cause and partly to their distance from the Ganges, by which river imports are now being made into the east of the district. The average price of grain in the above-mentioned 12 marts is $14\frac{1}{4}$ seers for rupee, being dearest at Gokurn, where it is selling at 13 seers per rupee, and cheapest at Gowas, where the price is 18 seers per rupee, the price given in the last fortnight. In the Lalbag sub-division the prices of best, common, and purbi rice in the several marts vary from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, and 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively; those of wheat, barley, and gram, vary from 12 to $13\frac{1}{4}$, 18 to $20\frac{1}{4}$, and 16 to 18 seers per rupee respectively. The above shows a slight fall in the price of rice from what was mentioned in the last narrative. In the Jungipore sub-division, in the Roghoonathgunge bazar, the retail price of common rhari rice continues to be the same as last fortnight; whilst the retail price of purbi rice has decreased from 13 seers to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. At Shumshergunge rice sells at $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers for uncleaned and 12 seers for cleaned rice. At Sooty the latest quotation is $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Rice is dearest at Mirzapore, where it sells at 11 seers per rupee. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the price of fine rice varies from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers; that of coarse rice from 11 to 12 seers per rupee; that of gram from 13 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. It is reported that fine rice is not procurable at Palsa.

Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.

3. The stock in the hands of mahajuns, zemindars, and well-to-do ryots in the headquarters sub-division is not known, but it is believed that many mahajuns and zemindars have sufficient to enable them to lend seed-grain to the poorer class of ryots. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that there is every reason to believe that the stock in the hands of the merchants at Baluchur and Azimgunge is still considerable. The large amount of grain which was imported for sale at Patibona and Debidaspora golahs on the Ganges during the past fortnight is being removed to Bhugwan Golah, in consequence of the rise of the Ganges. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Hât says that the stock in the hands of mahajuns and zemindars is not accurately ascertained, but is supposed to be insufficient.

Rainfall, if any.

4. There has been very considerable rainfall during the fortnight throughout the district. The rain has been of the greatest benefit to the young crops. It has prepared lands for the transplantation of hoimonto dhan and the aous crops. Indigo, sugarcane, mulberry, jute, and til crop have been much benefited. Vegetation has greatly improved, and the general appearance of the country is verdant and hopeful.

State of the Crops.

5. The prospects of the crops, as before reported, are very favorable. In the headquarters sub-division both aous and amun are reported to be doing well. Indigo is being cut in some places. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that the rain has done an immense deal of good to both the aous and amun paddy. The plants are thriving well, and the cultivators are very busy preparing the lands for transplanting the amun paddy. Indigo, mulberry, sugarcane, and Indian-corn, are promising. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jungipore speaks well of indigo and sugarcane; jute and bhadoi seedlings are promising. Shama and kooda, two different kinds of inferior food-grains, in thanah Sooty, are being cut. A good harvest of these is expected. Transplantation of hoimonto seedlings has commenced, and is being vigorously carried on in parts of the district. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Hât reports well of both aous and amun. The yield of boro paddy in thana Khurgram was 14-16 of an average crop, and has greatly assisted some of the poor and cultivating class of the people of nearly 50 villages in that thana. If there be no inundation, the prospects of the aous crop on the banks of the Bansloi in thana Pulsa are good. In thanas Roghoonathgunge, Dewansera, Shumshergunge, and the eastern part of Sooty, the prospects are brightening. If the rise of the river be not too rapid, an abundant harvest of bhadoi dhan is likely to be reaped. The margin of bhadoi cultivation has been much extended, and the only fear is, lest a flood should destroy the growing crops on low lands. In Mirzapore and Western Sooty, where there is no bhadoi crop, the Sub-Divisional Officer states that the prospects continue gloomy. The prices, however, before given of rice in Mirzapore and Sooty, 11 and 11½ seers, cannot be considered as indicative of any very great or widespread distress. If the bhadoi harvest cheapens rice, the people of Mirzapore and Western Sooty will doubtless, the Sub-Divisional Officer remarks, be benefited by the cheapness; but it may well be doubted whether such cheapness will continue for more than a month or two.

Condition of the People.

6. The condition of the people remains much the same, and there is hardly any change to report. To a certain extent it will naturally depend very much on the prospect of the crops, and so long as the dearth of food continues it cannot change for the better. In the Lalbag sub-division, within the municipality, as well as in thana Bhugwan Golah, there does not appear to be more distress than would be naturally expected from the rise of the prices. The blind, the lame, and others unable to help themselves, are the only classes which require charitable relief, as private charity has been stopped to a great extent. Labor is scarce and difficult to be procured within the municipality, and the laboring classes cannot be said to be suffering much. The case is, however, very different in Bhudrihaut thana, where the population is principally composed of the laboring classes and petty cultivators. Both these classes have been affected considerably by high prices and the shortness of their stores. The cultivating classes have now got work in their fields, and numbers have been and are applying for advances to carry on cultivation.

Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.

7. No such cases have come to light.

With reference to the case of a woman selling two of her children, reported in the last narrative, it appears that while the Relief Assistant attached to the special sub-division of Kandi was at Joyjan on the 5th of June, he heard that one Jatan Bewa, of Chand Singhati, in Khargram thana, not being able to support herself and her three children, sold two of them to one Bajlu Meah, of Joyjan, for a rupee. The Relief Assistant saw Bajlu, who told him that Jatan sold two of her children to him, but after two days she repaid the money and took them back. It appeared that Jatan's grandmother gave her the money to get back the children. The Relief Assistant then went to Chand Singhati and found that Jatan was absent from her home with her three children. Jatan's grandmother, who said that her circumstances were not such as to enable her to support her grand-daughter's family, corroborated the statement of the Joyjan people, and told the Assistant

privately that Jatan had gone to Kandi with her children in order that they might be fed at the cook-house started there. The Relief Assistant then took a chowkeedar with him from the village and went to Kandi cook-house, where he found that Jatan Bewa had refused to dine at the cook-house, but managed to feed the children privately. The Assistant thereupon gave her food for herself and her children for 15 days. The Special Sub-Divisional Officer of Kandi saw the woman and the children, and reports that her condition was bad, and that her three children had clearly suffered and were suffering from privation. He ordered an allowance of rice to be given to her, and intends to make her a small allowance for bazar expenses. Meanwhile he has requested the Assistant Surgeon to attend to the ailments of the youngest child. This is, he thinks, the worst case of distress he has as yet come across.

Grain-thefts or Robberies.

8. Eighteen cases of grain-theft of a petty nature have been reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Lalbag sub-division there was a grain-theft at Sagurdighee. The chaprassee attached to the golah was found guilty of having stolen 16 seers of Government rice, and one individual guilty of having received the same as stolen property, and each sentenced to receive twenty stripes. In the Jungipore sub-division, during the fortnight under report, two women were punished for committing grain-theft. A case of theft of a cup, due to scarcity, was also brought to notice. In the Rampore Hât sub-division four petty grain-thefts have been reported during the fortnight. A crime statement is annexed, from which it will be observed that there has been a considerable increase of crime during the present as compared with the past two years. This increase must certainly be attributed to the prevalent high prices acting on classes of men who, though work is available, prefer criminal courses. The number of these is, I fear, very considerable in this district, especially in the Bhurtpore thana, in which they belong chiefly to the low castes of Hindoos, who are numerous in that thana. Many of the dacoities which have been frequent in this thana are of anything but a serious character, being in fact only aggravated burglaries.

Condition of any Special Tracts.

9. Cholera and small-pox both appear to be on the decrease. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jungipore contrasts as follows the condition of his thanas, Mirzapore and Shumsheregunge, as far as relief works are concerned. In the latter thana the relief works opened on the roads in the neighbourhood of the station have proved so unattractive, that the small sum of Rs. 100 sent to the Sub-Inspector upwards of a month ago has not yet been all spent. The fact is, Dhulian employs a large number of laborers who are paid at 3 annas 3 pie per diem, whilst a laborer on the roads can hardly make more than 2 annas 6 pie per diem. On the other hand, it might be doubted a fortnight ago, i.e., before the regular setting in of the rains, whether the relief works in the Mirzapore thana were adequate enough. It must not, however, be imagined that there is no distress in Shumsheregunge. There is in this thana as in others a class of poor, infirm people who must be helped. Fortunately, this class in Shumsheregunge is small.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The average number of persons on the various relief works is 4,592. Increased difficulty in procuring supplies of food is reported at most of the works, but as by this time rice is generally given in lieu of cash payments for six days out of seven at the minor works of the Relief Committee, as well as at the Government works, there can be no difficulty on the part of the laborers in obtaining the chief article of their consumption. In some of the minor relief works under the Committee, it has not been found expedient to extend rice payments, but as a general rule payments have during the fortnight been made by means of Government grain according to the recent instructions. The rate of issue remains the same as last fortnight, viz., 12 seers per rupee for clean, 14 seers per rupee for Burmah, or other partly unhusked rice. In some cases the new system was very unwillingly accepted by the laborers, notably on the Badshahee road in thana Khurgaon, where there certainly is scarcity and a certain amount of distress, and where I should have least expected opposition. The difficulty has, however, been overcome, and the system is working well. The orders received yesterday to discontinue all cash payments will now be carried into effect, and instructions have been given to the Executive Engineer accordingly. From what I have seen lately I doubt whether the employment of laborers, a good many of whom on some works are females, has any injurious effect on the agricultural operations of the season. A statement showing the money expenditure on relief works during the fortnight is herewith submitted. The Executive Engineer informs me with regard to the expenditure on the Bhugwangolah road that only Rs. 27 were paid for labor, the remaining sum being on account of metal. With regard to the sum expended for the Jungipore and Khanna road, he states that Rs. 200 were paid on the 11th instant, but are shown in the account for this fortnight, as information of the payment was not received in time for the narrative of the preceding fortnight. Payments in rice are now going on for laborers on this as on other works.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

From a return of the Station-master at Azimgunge, it appears that 379 maunds were exported, and 12,776 maunds and 30 seers were imported into the Lalbagh sub-division. Of the latter 12,124 maunds and 20 seers were received from Howrah, and 652 maunds and

10 seers were imported from the Burdwan district. It appears that 1,591 maunds of food-grain have been exported from the Rampore Hât sub-division, and 2,689 maunds of food-grain imported into the same sub-division. During the fortnight under report purbi rice has been imported into the Jungipore sub-division. It is by no means easy to say what the extent of such imports is, but there is reason to believe that with the opening of the rains the imports from some of the eastern districts will considerably increase. The slight decrease in the price of rice in the eastern parts of the district near the Ganges has doubtless been caused by these imports.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The following places have been selected for the storage of grain, viz.—

<i>Sudder Sub-Division.</i>	<i>Lalbagh Sub-Division.</i>
Berhampore.	Lalbagh.
Panchgram.	Ranitalao.
Nobogram.	Shahaporo.
Beldanga.	<i>Kandi Sub-Division.</i>
<i>Rampore Hât Sub-Division.</i>	Iaktipore.
Rampore Hât.	Kandi.
Khargaon.	<i>Jungipore Sub-Division.</i>
Nowadah.	Jungipore.
	Mirzapore.
	Aurungabad.

At Lalbagh, Jungipore, and Rampore Hât, storage accommodation has been found in the thanas; at all the other centres convenient houses have been procured in the villages, or small golahs of the ordinary native shape have been built. Each golah is provided with a golah-keeper, a chowkeedar, and two coolies,—the former on a salary of from Rs. 10 to 12 a month, according to the requirements of the place; the latter are paid in rice, at the rate of Rs. 4 a month. In a few places pound-keepers were appointed as golah-keepers, but I fear this arrangement will not answer in some cases, and that regular men will have to be appointed.

23,207 maunds of rice have been received into the district, of which 16,000 maunds have been sent to the various golahs in the district.

Only 200 bags have as yet been returned to head-quarters, owing to orders having been sent to the golah-keepers to send them on the 1st of each month. It is necessary to keep a stock of good bags at a golah to replace some of the bad ones received from Calcutta. There is an ample supply of Government grain for present requirements.

Under orders from Government, arrangements have been made to draw on the Maldah steamer as required; 7,000 of this has been already drawn from Godagari. A small steamer would be found most useful here, not only for keeping up regular supplies from Godagari as we require them, but also for internal distribution. It is really very difficult to get boats now at anything like reasonable rates from Godagari; and, as we cannot afford to stand out for low rates on account of the delay that would be caused thereby, it would be better to provide our own carriage, get our supplies regularly, guard effectually against the chance of running short, save considerable expenditure, and avoid the chance of the grain being plundered in transit,—a contingency which it is impossible to guard against with boats. Much of the relief work of this district is performed gratuitously by non-official members of sub-committees, and it is not an unfrequent experience to receive very urgent applications from these for immediate supplies of rice, owing to the consumption of former supplies. The necessity of giving timely notice of their wants has been impressed on the sub-committees, but with little effect, and stronger measures cannot be adopted. The head-quarters of many of these sub-committees are on or near the Bhagiruthee, and their wants could be speedily supplied if a steamer were available. One of the several small steamers that are, I believe, going as reserve to Maldah might conveniently work here, and could, if required, be sent to that place without delay.

I beg to annex a statement showing, on the materials available, the consumption of grain in the district for the past fortnight. This statement is, however, very incomplete, owing to the omission on the part of the sub-divisional officer of Lalbagh to furnish the required information, and the palpable incorrectness of the returns furnished by the sub-divisional officers of Rampore Hât and Jungipore. The former, for instance, gives the consumption by gratuitous relief at only 50 maunds, when, as a matter of fact, that amount at least is consumed at one place alone, and he has at least four places in his sub-division at which gratuitous relief is given. We may estimate his expenditure under the head of gratuitous relief at 200 maunds at the very least. I will, however, give his own figures in the return annexed. The statement received from the relief sub-divisional officer of Kandi is also incomplete, inasmuch as several of his sub-committees, whose expenditure under this head is very large, have been omitted altogether from his return. The same remarks apply to Jungipore. In the return also submitted by the Executive Engineer of grain issued to laborers in lieu of money-payments, there are omissions which affect the correctness of the return, as the statement of the expenditure of grain by two of his subordinates for the second week of the fortnight has not been given. At the rate of issues by these for the first week the consumption should be increased by more than 300 maunds. I consider the

expenditure of grain in the district may safely be put down at treble what is given in this return, and I very much doubt whether it would not be under-estimated even at that amount.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were 16 cases pending at the close of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the Sudder sub-division; only two fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total 16, 9 cases are under investigation; in 2 cases order for payment has been made, and in the remaining 5 cases the securities tendered have been found to be insufficient. During the fortnight a sum of Rs. 965-8 has been advanced, of which Rs. 22-8 have been advanced in grain. No advances have been made in any of the sub-divisions.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed, as regards each sub-division separately.

There was a balance of Rs. 37,168-3-7 at the close of the last fortnight, the receipts during the fortnight amount to Rs. 75, making the amount of total receipts Rs. 37,243-3-7. The total actual expenditure during the fortnight amounts to Rs. 4,435-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,807-9-7 at the credit of the relief fund. A considerable amount of this balance will be diminished as soon as the price of Government rice, purchased by the relief committee on a very large scale, has been paid.

During the fortnight a small cook-house has been opened at Rungamuttee under the Gokurn relief sub-committee. The relief given in the shape of cooked and uncooked food has much increased of late, and continues to increase. A large majority of the recipients of relief belong to the professional beggar classes, and to those who from age, infirmity, disease, or great poverty, usually obtain charitable support in the villages. Some of the children, however, who come in great numbers to the poor-houses for cooked food, belong to the more respectable agricultural classes, who, though averse to resort to these for relief in person, do not object to send their children there. Enquiries have been, and are being, made to discover what persons are deserving of relief under heading (d) of the Central Committee's notification, which relief is usually given by the bestowal of a supply of rice for a month or so, and in some cases by an additional pecuniary allowance for other expenses.

In the Lalbag sub-division, Nawab Mansur Ali Khan Bahadur has subscribed Rs. 600 to the sub-divisional relief fund, and the committee have resolved to start charitable relief within the city of Moorshedabad. In thana Bhudrihat, which appears to suffer most in this sub-division, work has been started on eight different roads. Road repairs have also to a certain extent been taken in hand by the committee in thana Assanpore, and it is contemplated to start other works in that thana. Out of the total number shown in the statement, 997 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief, and the remaining 570 represent persons employed on relief works. The following is the financial state of the relief fund in this sub-division :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance at the close of the last fortnight	1,659	4	8
Subscriptions realised during the fortnight under report ..	600	0	0
Government contribution received	4,905	11	6
Total	7,165	0	2
Expenditure during the fortnight	213	3	0
Balance	6,951	13	2

In the Jungipore sub-division, numbers have been at work on tanks and road-repairs. During the fortnight under report, one person received a dole of pice amounting to Re. 1; 32 persons who had their houses destroyed by the late great fire at Raghunathgunge were paid Re. 1 each; 23 persons were relieved under heading (d) of the Central Committee's notification dated the 4th March 1874, of whom 3 received doles of pice in amount Rs. 2-2, and 20 persons received doles of rice weighing 9 maunds; 162 persons received wages for jute-spinning, amounting to Rs. 60; 1 person received wages for spinning cotton amounting to 8 annas; and 9,257 persons, of whom some were fed in the annachatra started there on the 21st instant, and others assisted with doles of rice. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,073-0-4, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,640-5-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,432-11-0.

Out of the number, 6, shown in column 5 of the statement annexed, 4 only are as yet in working order.

The following is the statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Rampore Haut sub-divisional relief fund :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance in hand at the end of the last fortnight	...	280	12 10½
Total receipts during the fortnight	...	1,051	4 3
Total	...	1,332	1 1½
• Total amount disbursed during the fortnight	...	1,289	15 0
Balance	...	42	2 1½

Crime Return for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

	Dacoity.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 13th to 26th June 1874	4	33	24	61	35	22
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874	3	17	9	29	26	9
Jungypore sub-division, for the fortnight ending 25th June 1874	...	11	10	21	7	5
Rampore Haut sub-division, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874	4	9	3	16	4	5
Total	11	70	46	127	72	41

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works during the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure up to the last fortnight	..	68,525	9 7
Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—			
Nowada road	..	75	0 9
Panchgaon road	..	156	1 9
Badshahi „	..	217	3 2
Kandhi „	..	33	0 0
Nulhatti „	..	23	6 3
Radhaghat „	..	59	2 3
Patkabarry „	..	195	14 6
Jungypore to Khumra road	..	215	0 0
Khumra road	..	10	0 6
Kishnaghur road	..	79	2 3
Calcutta „	..	113	8 0
Bhugwangolah road	..	221	11 6
Dewanseraï	..	33	3 6
Total, Public Works Department	..	1,432	6 5
By Executive Engineer, Nuddea Rivers Division, for Gorabazar drain	..	242	15 9
Grand Total		1,675	6 2

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the district of Moorsheadabad for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.							REMARKS.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Kandi sub-division ...	May 28th.	3,383	3,383	Nil.	Mds. S. 523 29	Nil.	Not given	523 29	2,000	2,000	This return is quite incomplete. Two of the principal relief centres omitted also the information for Column 8.
Lalbagh ...	"	906	906	"	11 23	"	Not given	11 23	500	600	This return is entirely wrong; the consumption under heading 6 and 8 was much larger.
Rampore haut...	"	1,612	1,612	"	50 4	20 0	1,282 0	1,361 0	1,000	1,000	The figures under heading 10 are clearly wrong; they might be for one golah only.
Jungipore ...	"	1,953	1,953	"	294 34	"	5 6	300 0	600	1,000	Figures only given for one centre out of 4.
Head-quarters...	"	1,328	825	"	311 5	4 35	52 14	368 0	2,000	2,000	This is incomplete. figures given for parts of fortnight only.
			Stored in principal golah, and given as required.								
Public works ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,882 0	1,882 0	3,000	3,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses, or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.			
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Head-quarters sub-divn., 17	2	4	15	15	...	...	...	5,612*
Lalbagh sub-division ... 1	.....	3	.....	5	559	292	716	1,567
Jungipore " ... 6	.....	3	.....	6	829	474	167	1,470
Rampore Haut sub-divn., 7	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	...	1,162

* The figures for the Sudder sub-division are incomplete, as returns have not been received from several sub-committees.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries, as shown in the last narrative ..	37,505	3	11
Detail of the above total:—			
Establishment charges:—			
Travelling allowance ..	Rs. 58	13	6
Salary ..	848	12	10
Contingencies ..	61	7	3
	969	1	7
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government ..	11,515	6	4
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoyramarce ..	200	0	0
Paid for construction of a furrash ..	83	0	0
Tuccavee advances ..	26,079	8	0
Advances for purchase of grain ..	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells ...	33	4	0
Paid to the district grain officer for transport of Government grain ..	600	0	0
			35

Advances during the fortnight under report:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Tuccavee advance to Koylash Nath Roy	100	0	0
„ to Alahi Buksh and Mowla Buksh ..	334	0	0
„ to Syed Muzafur Hossein and Syed Tussidin	125	0	0
„ to Lall Shaikh	100	0	0
„ to Lakno Mundul	100	0	0
„ to Fakeer Chunder Sircar	134	0	0
„ Eshur Chunder Sircar	50	0	0
Paid to the grain officer on account of transport of grain ..	700	0	0
Salary of a relief assistant	85	5	4
Ditto of another „	80	0	0
Paid to the district grain officer	51	9	0*
Ditto to the sub-divisional officer of Jungypore ..	61	15	0*
Ditto to the Officiating Magistrate and Collector ..	9	0	0*
Total ..	1,930	13	4
Grand Total ..	39,434	1	3

* These items represent salary, establishment, and office contingencies.

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

No. 1375—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 29th June 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The health of the people has been on the whole good. Cholera still lingers in a few localities, but has almost disappeared; a few cases of small-pox also have been reported, but the disease does not seem to spread. The weather for the past three weeks or a month has been all that could be desired. There has been a good fall of soaking rain, with alternations of bright sunshine, which has assured the prospects of the early rice, and given hope for the winter crop. It appears that, taking an average one place with another, about twice the usual area has been this season sown with bhadoi rice, and everywhere the crop is described as most flourishing, the villagers confidently counting on reaping a good return. Jute and sugarcane, too, have come up wonderfully during the last month, and will turn out well. The rain has also moistened the soil, and enabled the ploughing for the hemanta to be pushed on; while the moisture has caused the seed in the seed-beds to germinate freely, and covered the nurseries round the ryots' houses with vigorous rice-seedlings, which in some few places will soon be fit to transplant. The earliest sorts of bhadoi, of which there is a little in this district, will be fit to cut in a week or two, while a good deal more is in flower, and will be reaped by the end of July. The people themselves are no longer despondent. Assured of support till the bhadoi comes into the market, certain of a good early, and with a fair prospect for their winter crop, they feel that there is no further cause for anxiety. This seasonable weather has also had the good effect of loosening the mahajuns' purse-strings, and I learn that with good prospects for the future, money can now be obtained, which a month ago would not have been procurable. This feeling of confidence has further had the effect of slightly lowering rates in some of the markets, the few stocks in reserve having been thrown on the market: very little rice is to be had in any bāt, but small quantities of old dhan are exposed for sale, which is taken and husked at home. There is still plenty of seed-grain procurable at prices varying from 14 to 18 seers per rupee: the supply of seed-grain is not limited, and all who wish to do so can obtain supplies. Boro rice in the Porsha circle, where it is extensively grown, is selling at 14 and 15 seers for the rupee, while common country rice sells at 11; there is therefore no demand for Government grain in that quarter, except to a certain extent in the way of advances. In other places the price varies from 8 to 9 seers per rupee; in some few places going up to 7 to 7½. Rice is now dearest in the Beergunge and Thakurgaon circles, where the villagers got in some places a pretty fair crop; but where tempted by the high prices, the villagers sold almost more than they could spare. There seems to be a great demand for Government grain in that quarter; the mahajuns' stores are completely exhausted; the villagers have no more to dispose of; and the rice we send in boats to the golahs in the Beergunge circle is brought off the boats, and carried off as soon as the vessels arrive. A great many of the villagers there have rice sufficient for their own needs in their houses; but those who have no such stocks, find it rather difficult to obtain supplies. It is generally reported that the Government operations and the past seasonable weather have so far restored confidence,

that holders of stocks are now parting with them, and that the slight fall in prices is due to this circumstance. It is gratifying to find that the panic, which undoubtedly existed during the earlier part of the year, has been allayed,—a panic which, but for Government interference, would have caused most disastrous effects. The very slight fall in prices, caused by the stocks of rice in the country being thrown on the market, proves that we were not far out in our estimate of the requirements of the country, or in our calculations that the amount of grain in hand was not nearly sufficient for the supply of the district,—a deficiency which could, under the circumstances, only be supplied by Government, as no private firm could or would undertake business of such magnitude. Favorable weather, and Government operations combined, have drawn out the stocks, so as to prevent prices rising above $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 seers per rupee; but there is not the slightest doubt that, but for the above combination, prices would have gone up to 4 or 5 seers for the rupee, if it could have been got even at that price. More than 4,00,000 maunds of Government rice have been disposed of up to date, and yet prices continue very much as they were. A comparison, however, of the prices current this year with those ruling in 1866 or any other year is no test of the comparative severity of the want; for in the Orissa famine, prices rose through a panic which there was nothing to stay or mitigate, whereas this year they have risen steadily in spite of every effort to afford help and make the market easier. Nothing but importation on a scale at once costly and extensive sufficed for the emergency; private enterprise declined the task, and Government in taking it up and carrying it out has undoubtedly saved the district from a great disaster, and that this is a fact is admitted by all. With the prospects of the next crop assured, it becomes a question how far price of grain and the general condition of the people will be altered for the better, when such crop comes into the market. The experience of 1866 teaches us to expect that the appearance of the early crop will make very little, if any, amelioration in the condition of the people, and in that case we may calculate on the distress lasting, in a very slightly modified form, until the winter crop comes in. I do not, however, consider that this will be the case. It is true that in 1866 the coming in of the bhadoi or aous crop made very little difference in the rates throughout the district; but then in that year a larger area than usual of bhadoi was not sown; the crops in this district had not suffered to any extent, the prices having been raised by excessive exportation; and there was nothing therefore to induce the people to interest themselves in a crop which is kept for local consumption only. This year it is different; about twice the usual area has been sown with bhadoi, and twice the usual supply in the hands of the villagers, it seems to me, must tell on the market rates. Those who are fortunate enough to own lands suitable for this crop will keep enough to last themselves till the end of January, and it will only be the surplus stocks that will come into the market. The grain, too, is coarse and said to be unwholesome if eaten fresh. With all these reservations, however, I expect prices in the end of August or beginning of September, to fall to about 15 or 16 seers per rupee. I am not sure that they will hold at that figure however. I suspect after the first rush, prices will rise again to perhaps 12 seers per rupee during November and December. I do not expect the demand for Government grain entirely to cease after the 1st September; bhadoi is a coarse, and I believe, if fresh, an unwholesome grain; the sales from our golahs will, therefore, probably continue till the winter crop comes in. Some say that the bhadoi will make very little difference in prices, but the majority seem to think it will have the effect described above. There is, as I have said, plenty of seed-grain in the market, and the villagers, notwithstanding their complaints, have generally managed to supply themselves: in a few cases it is reported that cultivators are unable to procure funds: in such cases the circle officers will be prepared, if, just before the season is over, it is evident that help is really needed, to advance the necessary funds, charging it to charitable relief.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The work on the roads has now been almost stopped, the coolies having gone off in numbers, taking advantage of the rain to plough up their lands. There has been no necessity to disperse the coolies with a present of grain, for the system of task-work has never held out any inducement to any person to neglect cultivation: the relief works have from the beginning been a great boon to the people, enabling them to earn a livelihood, but as all had to earn their wages, they have never staid longer than was absolutely necessary. Many of those still at work manage to work in their fields one-half the day, devoting the other half, often till late at night, to digging chowkas on the road-side; cultivating, and earning enough to support themselves at the same time. Instructions were issued directing circle officers to disperse their coolies by the 1st July, giving a donation of a fortnight's supply of grain to those who could not otherwise leave: the grain will, however, be required in comparatively few instances, for the coolies are going off of their own accord, and the few who remain on 1st July, will be men who cannot otherwise obtain employment, and to such men, I presume, it is not the wish of Government that a fortnight's supply should be given. A certain small proportion of our laborers are men who do not engage at any time in agriculture; there are men who make mats and baskets; there are Haris who earn their living as musicians &c.: it would be inexpedient to give such persons a fortnight's supply, for at the end of that period they are sure to return on our hands: it would be better in every way to continue to employ these men, paying them in grain for work performed, rather than to let them idle for a fortnight on gratuitous assistance. I have always insisted on some return being given for help afforded, and do not see the good policy of doing otherwise now. There is yet another class that I do not consider should obtain the

fortnight's advance at once: a number of our laborers are men who follow agriculture, but who, having no land of their own obtain their livelihood by working for others: some of these men will certainly not obtain employment until the planting-out season comes on, and then only for a short time; others will not obtain employment at all, for many a ryot who used to employ three or four hands, doing no manual labor himself, has, in these hard times, been obliged to reduce the number of hands employed by him, making up for the deficiency in hired labor by working with his own hands. Men thus remaining unemployed also may be unobjectionably employed, it being distinctly understood that they are kept on such subsistence allowance, that they will be glad to obtain employment elsewhere if they can. Such of our women and children as require employment will be employed in repairing and turfing roads, or doing other light labor, coming under heading C of the Central Relief Committee's rules. The earth-work on nearly all the roads has now been completed; it only remains to make them passable by putting up temporary bamboo bridges. We have been enabled to open out some most important lines of road, placing the head-quarters in direct communication with localities that used to be almost, if not entirely inaccessible during the rainy season.

C.—TRANSPORT.

No Government rice is being now brought into the district from outside, though some little internal transport operations are going on, the recently established circles of Beergunge and Thakurgaon having to be supplied, where owing to the ryots having parted with their stocks somewhat indiscreetly, there is a demand. Very little is done in the way of importation, a few boat-loads of rice are sometimes brought up the Atrai river from Pubna, and are bought up at 9½ or 10 seers per rupee. The cost of carriage, I presume, hinders more being done in this way, for rice could be sold without the least difficulty at 10 seers per rupee alongside of our sales at 13, for we sell at present only Burmah rice, in order that all fear of competition may be removed. Supplies of country rice all over the district are scanty; but private enterprise, even now that the rivers are open and communication free, has not stepped in to supply the deficiency.

D.—STORAGE.

Our golahs are distributed conveniently all over the district, so as to place supplies within reach of all, the distribution of grain among the people being easily carried out through the agency of the local paikars; hundreds of these men, failing to obtain their supplies elsewhere, obtain grain from our golahs at wholesale rates, they undertaking to retail at a certain fixed rate in the markets they are in the habit of frequenting. These men are paid no salary, they merely obtain their supplies at a seer per rupee cheaper than they retail to the public. We have in fact created no new agency, but merely utilised the existing machinery whereby supplies reach the market in ordinary years. The amount of grain stored in the district will, I think, be sufficient for our wants. Allowing for wastage, and a quantity we are about to send to Purneah, there are about 10 lakhs of maunds stored in the district; up to the end of June we will have disposed of about 4,50,000 maunds; our consumption during July and August may amount to 3,00,000, or perhaps more, which leaves 2,00,000 or 2,50,000 for consumption during the time that intervenes between the coming in of the bhadoi and the ripening of the winter crop.

E.—ADVANCES.

A considerable amount has been issued during the past fortnight in the shape of advances, the people are very eager for help in this shape, and though the zemindars have hitherto been very backward as a body in standing security for advances made to their ryots, I hope when the extremely liberal terms Government are prepared to give become known, more of them will come forward. The name of one zemindar has been particularly brought to my notice, he having not only set an example to others in the matter of advances, but having been of great assistance to the circle officer in many ways. I allude to Babu Shamanath Rai, of Mohadebpore thana, Putnitolla. This gentleman, when we first began to import rice, offered us accommodation free of cost; he has since superintended charitable relief in his own neighbourhood, and has all along supplied the circle officer with all the information in his power; further, when the question of advances was mooted, he offered to become security for the grain advanced to his ryots. I have much pleasure in bringing the services of this gentleman, who is of an old and once powerful family, to the notice of Government. I may add that Mr. Payter also, a Government farmer, has done a great deal for his ryots, advancing money for their assistance in the most liberal manner. Zemindars as a rule have shewn a decided unwillingness to become security for their ryots; the headmen and respectable inhabitants however, have shown a better spirit, and have generally become security jointly with the other villagers. The circle officers take care that the security pledged, viz., the holdings and coming crop, are sufficient to cover the price of grain advanced, but as the produce of the land is, as the land at present stands, hypothecated for the rent, I fear the zemindar, for whose ultimate good these advances are made, will forestall our claim by distraining the crop for rent due. Considering that the land-owner is the ultimate gainer, I think the question is deserving of consideration whether some legislative interference is not called for. Where a cultivator has no security to offer, he gets grain, not as an advance to be repaid, but as a charitable dole. The circle officers have been at some pains, ascertaining

the real wants of the villagers in this respect, having to guard against the villagers asking for more than they actually required, and inquiring into the sufficiency of the security pledged. These advances have been a great boon to the villagers, enabling them to obtain means of subsistence during this slack period, when little or no work can be given them by Government officials, and when their cultivation demands their presence at home. Mr. Pollen, the circle officer of Durgapore, reports as follows:—"There can be no doubt that these advances have in many cases proved the salvation of the village. They could not have been delayed any longer with safety to the community, while they have been delayed quite long enough to enable the zemindars to assist their distressed, ryots, had they been so disposed. I confidently expect that the greater portion of these advances will be recovered without difficulty. I consider grain advances to village communities one of the most effective, and least objectionable ways of meeting a great calamity like the present scarcity."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The numbers on our lists are on the increase, and now that road work has stopped, they will probably go on increasing. Our organization, however, for meeting distress is now complete, and will, I feel sure, be equal to any strain put upon it. The group system sketched out in Sir George Campbell's minute, has been adopted with some slight modifications. Charitable committees we have none of; everything is managed direct by the circle officer, subject to the supervision of the Magistrate. It seemed to me very inexpedient that action should be hampered by reference to an irresponsible committee: while, therefore the circle officers were directed to avail themselves to the utmost of local experience and knowledge, each one was told that he was responsible for the management of the division put under him, and as a rule right well have they all performed what were often arduous duties. The village munduls are entrusted with the duty of distributing charitable relief, each within his own village, or if a neighbouring village is small, he perhaps has charge of that too: the mundul makes out lists of his paupers, obtains passes, and distributes grain obtained from Government stores among the poor, reports fresh cases of distress &c. All this the mundul generally does without reward; in some cases he gets a donation of rice for his trouble, in others he is content with the recognition of his status as headman by the sircar. It was suggested at first that picked munduls should be appointed over every eight or ten villages, thus forming the group superintendents alluded to by Sir George Campbell: it was found however that the scheme would not work: a mundul willing to look after his own villagers was seldom willing to give the time and trouble necessary to looking after others, so the idea was abandoned, and each mundul allowed to look after his own village only. To look after the munduls, there are, attached to each circle, a certain number of inspectors and assistant inspectors, who have circles of 30 or 40 villages put under them, of which they have charge, their duty being to look after any relief work going on in the portion of the country allotted to them; to inquire into and report about advances to villagers, and to supervise the proceedings of the munduls, calling up the persons whose names stand on the list as paupers, seeing that they are fit objects for relief, &c., &c. Each mundul being thus responsible for so limited an area, and his operations being supervised as above described, it is impossible that any distress should remain unalleviated. Many of the inspectors are military men, whose services His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has very kindly placed at our disposal: these native gentlemen have been most useful; they are active and intelligent, doing their duty with a will; they are also so thoroughly open and honest that the circle officers feel they can depend upon them with the most complete confidence. The Commander-in-Chief will, I am sure, be glad to hear that the services of his nominees are so appreciated, and that they have succeeded so completely in winning the approbation and esteem of those under whom they are serving.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was Rs. 17,68,697-6-11

<i>Details of the above.</i>			Rs.	A.	P.
For road-works	...	...	11,26,061	7	6
„ construction of golahs	...	...	39,476	12	6
„ transport of rice	...	...	3,94,366	7	5
Hire of carts for conveying money to circle officers	...	...	1,200	0	0
For purchase of fodder	...	...	2,000	0	0
„ construction of bungalows	...	...	2,643	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c.	...	...	20,535	5	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	4,428	2	8
Salary and travelling allowances of native doctors	...	...	305	7	3
For tank-digging	...	...	82,150	0	0
Price of gunny bags	...	...	4	0	0
Office furniture	...	...	127	12	0
Placed at the credit of executive engineer for road-works	...	...	45,000	0	0
Placed at the credit of Major Lindsay, R.E., for road works	...	...	50,000	0	0
Railway freight for kodolies, &c.	...	...	399	0	0

The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been Rs. 95,313 8 9.

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
J. Pollen, Esq., for road-works	16,308	4	6*
Baboo Hari Mohan Chand for road-works	9,572	14	1
Circle officer of Ranisankoil for ditto	14,940	4	0
Baboo Jogodisnath Roy for ditto	4,120	13	9
Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot for ditto	5,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for ditto	11,246	0	7
Baboo Purna Chundra Gupta for ditto	9,000	0	0
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., for ditto	5,000	0	0
Placed at the credit of the executive engineer, Dinage- pore, for road-works	15,000	0	0
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Roy for transport of rice ..	2,000	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for construction of golah ..	300	0	0
Rohimulla, darogah, for Kaliagunge golah establishment for May	54	0	0
Native doctor Jowadally, for his salary for May ..	25	0	0
Ditto ditto for his travelling allowance ..	13	13	4
Ditto ditto for contingencies for May ..	5	12	9
Hyder Bux compounder, for pay for April and May ..	20	0	0
ditto ditto for travelling allowance ..	26	8	1
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Pateraj golah establish- ment for April	42	0	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Chooramun golah estab- lishment for March	62	0	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Chooramun golah estab- lishment for April	62	0	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Itahar golah establishment for March	19	7	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Mirjadighi golah estab- lishment for March	4	0	3
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Mirjadighi golah establish- ment for April	31	13	4
Bamon and Jhumak, syces, for feeding Government horses. .	4	0	0
Sikoos, Syce, for feeding Government horses. .	2	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for his pay for May	212	14	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for golah establishment for May. .	174	2	6
M. Finucane, Esq., for pay of his office establishment for May	293	0	0
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for Luskerhat golah estab- lishment for May	46	0	0
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for Ramchandrapore golah establishment for May	22	13	3
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for Luskerhat golah estab- lishment for April	22	14	1
Baboo Hari Churan Mozumdar, court inspector, for travel- ling allowance	174	0	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Mirjadighi golah estab- lishment for May	41	0	6
Zemiruddeen, compounder, for his pay	6	4	0
Edar Mahamud, compounder, for his pay for April ..	10	0	0
Kumar Singh, relief inspector, for his pay for April ..	34	12	6
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., for golah establishment for May ..	1,303	6	6
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., for contingencies	39	9	9
Doctor W. H. Gregg for travelling allowance for visit- ing Porsha and other stations	71	0	0

* All these expenses have been more than covered by the receipts in the hands of the officers on account of rice sales. No money has been sent from head-quarters.

Statement shewing the Number of Persons receiving Charitable Relief.

No.	Name of circle.	No. receiving relief.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Shown in last report.	In this report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dinagepore ...	2,430	3,001	571	.....
2	Ranisonkoil, Thakurgaon ...	4,631	5,169	538	.....
3	Bindole ...	1,876	1,964	88	.....
4	Doorgapore ...	1,500	2,500	1,000	.....
5	Churamon ...	630	952	322	.....
6	Kaliagunge ...	705	8,534	7,829	.....
7	Tamboolee ...	1,280	4,866	3,586	.....
8	Gungarampore ...	2,363	8,633	6,270	.....
9	Luskerhat ...	1,129	2,613	1,484	.....
10	Porsha ...	622	1,379	757	.....
11	Putnitolla ...	965	1,264	299	.....
12	Patiram ...	1,557	2,038	481	.....
13	Bhadoorea ...	1,266	946	.....	320
14	Bochagunge ...	959	4,626	3,667	.....
15	Beergunge ...	4,689	4,902	213	.....
16	Habra ...	547	1,306	759	.....
	Total ...	27,149	54,693	27,864	320

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Dinagore during the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				Total quantity of grain consumed as per last report.	Sold to the laborers or to public.	Given for charitable relief.	By advances to ryots.	Amount paid in kind to laborers.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Dinagore	27th June 1874	96,000	1,25,706	34,770 30 10	42,517 7 10	3,378 28 12	10,334 19 2	205 33 0	56,436 8 8	
Choraman	23rd ditto	45,000	61,000	16,226 7 13½	3,498 37 5	602 19 5	12,301 15 0	3,343 23 4½	19,886 14 14½	
Bindol	24th ditto	88,000	52,207	21,071 38 15½	19,447 30 4½	2,469 23 0	16,064 25 0	2,535 37 5	40,517 85 9½	
Ranisonkoil	23rd ditto	80,000	1,37,080	23,355 31 6½	29,085 13 6	1,548 17 5	1,328 35 0	978 28 14½	32,889 14 9½	
Thakurgaon	25th ditto	30,000	24,558	7,088 10 4	8,986 26 3	537 14 8	.....	2,009 26 15½	12,433 27 10½	
Bochagunge	23rd ditto	40,000	36,017	12,910 36 13	10,585 33 10	1,263 27 12	7,337 0 0	1,865 24 11½	21,052 6 1½	
Kahagunge	25th ditto	1,00,000	1,02,101	17,934 5 12	7,444 0 12	1,469 31 8	8,242 32 12	3,364 7 2	20,550 32 2	
Tamboolee	20th ditto	80,000	64,059	26,806 0 0	22,274 0 0	1,261 0 0	880 0 0	5,444 0 0	33,868 0 0	
Gungarampore	24th ditto	40,000	34,082	4,743 15 8	3,392 8 4	1,908 33 4	2,101 30 0	1,907 19 0	9,400 10 8	
Lusherhat	23rd ditto	40,000	58,386	2,363 18 9½	275 14 11½	2,103 26 8	3,864 0 0	937 26 10	6,170 27 13½	
Porsha	23rd ditto	95,000	1,07,163	20,209 39 7	14,471 1 9	2,248 37 5	37,065 20 0	1,911 0 3	55,720 19 1	
Putnitolls	24th ditto	85,000	84,456	25,685 1 7	28,571 13 11	1,192 4 4	6,272 14 2	.....	36,035 32 1	
Patnam	24th ditto	50,000	42,445	10,463 2 8	11,274 27 12	964 28 0	1,688 0 0	.....	13,927 15 12	
Bhaduria	23rd ditto	1,50,000	1,47,558	18,657 20 9	16,472 15 3	2,153 26 2	23,688 35 13	3,927 3 0	46,220 0 2	
Doorgapore	26th ditto	.....	8,067	1,375 19 8	4,318 34 4	191 13 6	61 0 0	.....	4,571 7 10	
Parbuttypore	25th ditto	.....	18,916	.....	2,084 5 7	103 29 12	730 17 13	.....	2,908 12 15	
Foolbarre	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,097 35 1½	318 17 8½	7 1 1½	.....	11,423 13 11½	
Beerungee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		10,00,000.	10,90,035	2,43,671 39 1½	2,35,747 25 1½	24,744 18 3½	1,36,146 5 10½	29,330 30 2½	4,24,968 39 1½	.....

Statement showing the daily average number of Persons employed on each work in the several Relief Circles in the District of Dinagepore.

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
DINAGEPORE SUDDER.	Beeroole road	140	91	73	304	110	194	
	Bazeetpore " " " "	17	.....	65	82	.....	82	
	Sumelia " " " "	58	.....	53	109	50	59	
	Sahibrunge " " " "	246	3	15	264	244	20	
	Noolaharee " " " "	32	40	69	141	.....	141	
	Maharajpore " " " "	22	26	83	131	.....	31	
	Raneogunge " " " "	44	.....	65	109	30	79	
	Ramdubee " " " "	44	68	73	185	85	150	
	Karimullapore " " " "	69	45	59	173	67	116	
	Darail " " " "	62	.....	13	75	60	15	
	Kantaharee " " " "	487	292	102	881	471	410	
	Binnukuree " " " "	404	31	78	603	470	133	
	Gopalrunge " " " "	6	7	44	57	.....	57	
	Fooltalah bund " " " "	106	7	32	145	86	59	
	Kanchan Golah road " " " "	11	.....	2	13	11	2	
	Bhowanipore tank " " " "	4	1	8	13	.....	13	Finished.
	Dinagepore " " " "	14	20	40	74	.....	74	
	Balarampore " " " "	8	.....	1	9	.....	9	Ditto.
	Chougharia " " " "	8	.....	7	15	.....	15	
	Hooloopore " " " "	30	24	34	88	.....	88	
	Raneedighy " " " "	13	34	65	102	.....	102	
	Shibpore " " " "	14	.....	9	23	.....	23	
Total ...		1,927	689	990	3,596	1,624	1,972	
PATIRAM.	Patiram to Hilloe road ...	180	12	38	230	180	50	
	Paglee to Khanpore " " "	225	89	56	370	225	145	
	Balughat to Hilloe " " "	653	104	124	881	653	228	
	Kumargunge to Sumdia " " "	83	115	48	246	83	163	
	Balughat to Palsa " " "	142	13	9	164	142	22	
Total ...		1,283	333	275	1,891	1,283	608	
BEERGURGE.	Khansama to Nascorpore road ...	1,625	1,013	359	2,997	54	2,943	
	" to Bhusee " " "	454	28	.....	484	.....	.....
	" to Debeogunge " " "	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
	" to Durwanee " " "	303	.....	.....	303	.....	.....
	" to Beergunge " " "	461	114	100	675	.....	.....
	Beergunge to Kaharal " " "	500	27	54	581	.....	.....
	" to Pergunge " " "	700	80	20	800	.....	.....
	" to Dariapore " " "	140	2	8	150	.....	.....
Total ...		4,310	1,204	541	6,115	54	2,043	
KALIAGURGE.	Udgaon road	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
	Kaharunge " " " "	57	.....	.....	57	.....	.....
	Radhikapore " " " "	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
	Pakura " " " "	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
	Bhamool " " " "	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Heemtabad " " " "	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Koonoor " " " "	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
	Ramgunge " " " "	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total ...		322	.....	.....	322	.....	.....
TAMBOOLEE.	Kalikamara road	24	.....	.....	24	22	2	
	Kuanroundi " " " "	13	1	.....	14	4	10	
	Jamaree " " " "	17	.....	.....	17	16	1	
	Mohipal " " " "	123	25	.....	148	.....	148	
	Baniatpore " " " "	110	89	11	210	71	139	
	Dhowlupore " " " "	109	.....	.....	109	107	2	
	Harirampore " " " "	16	.....	.....	16	8	8	
	Total ...	412	115	11	538	228	310	
<i>Under Public Works Department Subordinates.</i>								
	Seralhat road	12	8	.....	20	.....	20	
	Tamboolee " " " "	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Mahipal " " " "	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	
Total ...		24	8	.....	32	.....	32	
GANGARAMPORE.	Kardaha road	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....
	Lushkerhat " " " "	39	45	23	107	.....	.....
	Nowbazar " " " "	27	.....	.....	27	.....	27	
	Foolbarry " " " "	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
	Gangarmpore " " " "	39	133	21	193	8	185	
	Darail " " " "	211	129	4	344	.....	344	
	Katalhat bund " " " "	41	58	25	124	20	95	
	Kooroomshool " " " "	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
	Ham Cam Acharjee's tank ...	191	12	.....	203	.....	203	
Total ...		509	377	75	1,021	37	854	
BINDOLE.	Bindole to Serajrunge road ...	38	2	1	41	41	.....
	Bindole to Moharajhat " " "	236	215	200	711	.....	.....
	Heemtabad to Bindole " " "	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
	Heemtabad to Moharajhat " " "	171	306	210	687	171	522	
	Heemtabad to Maloon " " "	530	27	718	1,075	.....	.....
	Hurriopore to Moharajhat " " "	602	691	239	1,532	125	1,407	
	Dinagepore to Purneah " " "	680	107	77	864	130	734	
	Torra to Hurriopore " " "	111	.....	.....	111	111	.....
	Heemtabad to Fakergunge " " "	5	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Total ...		2,176	1,348	1,512	5,036	578	2,603	

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
DOORGAPORE.	Maharajahat road	523	2,099	509	3,131	.....	3,131	
	Kumijorate " " " " " "	117	573	170	860	.....	860	
	Gobra tank " " " " " "	12	75	32	119	.....	119	
	Mendignon road " " " " " "	20	116	52	188	.....	188	
	Eupahar " " " " " "	44	356	12	412	.....	412	
	Hontabad " " " " " "	427	317	102	846	447	399	
	On bridge works " " " " " "	76	.....	.....	76	.....	76	
	Koonoor road " " " " " "	40	177	.....	217	40	177	
	Palibarre tank " " " " " "	13	150	12	175	.....	175	
	Total	1,276	3,863	889	6,024	487	5,537	
RANESANKOLE AND THAKURGANE.	Nokmurd to Raniaankole road ...	114	547	127	788	114	674	
	Satughatta to Jamoon " " " "	65	.....	.....	65	60	5	
	Satughatta to Mirdanga " " " "	146	58	9	213	68	145	
	Raniaankole to Peergunge " " " "	29	.....	.....	29	.....	29	
	Raniaankole to Bindole " " " "	192	116	.....	308	.....	308	
	Raniaankole to Haripore " " " "	337	19	19	375	.....	375	
	Haripore to Jamoon " " " "	87	13	11	111	80	31	
	Bodessari to Satughatta " " " "	12	121	13	146	.....	146	
	Bodessari to Jagodol " " " "	14	36	16	66	.....	66	
	Palasbari tank " " " " " "	275	.....	.....	275	275	.....
LUSKARHAT.	Siangungge " " " " " "	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....
	Total	291	910	195	2,396	617	1,779	
	Bhakarapore road	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	
	Ram Chandpore road	48	.....	2	50	27	23	
	Lakhi Narayanpore tank	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....
	Koorahar " " " " " "	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....
	Kai Chand " " " " " "	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
	Lakhidanga " " " " " "	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....
	Saharee " " " " " "	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Neempore " " " " " "	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
CHOC-BAKON.	Sookdehpore " " " " " "	8	.....	1	9	9	.....
	Balukadahho " " " " " "	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....
	Balughat road	625	.....	.....	625	625	.....
	Ganghar road	243	.....	.....	243	163	80	
	Pallah road	30	.....	.....	30	30	.....
	Total	1,013	.....	3	1,016	905	111	
	Itahar road	160	112	55	327	136	201	
	Potaraj road	340	814	94	1,248	227	1,021	
	Mirjadikhy road	63	122	62	252	57	1,095	
	Etahar tank	96	15	9	120	83	37	
PORSHA.	Total	664	1,063	220	1,947	493	1,454	
	Sapahar to Ghatnagar road ...	211	70	85	366	154	212	
	Mardanga tank " " " " " "	21	.....	4	25	21	4	
	Gopalpore " " " " " "	38	.....	4	42	38	4	
	Kherenda " " " " " "	55	.....	8	63	.....	63	
	Simuldanga " " " " " "	35	34	37	106	35	71	
	Serahi " " " " " "	70	101	173	344	70	274	
	Telna " " " " " "	31	.....	43	74	31	43	
	Total	461	205	354	1,020	349	671	
PATNITOLA.	Seobgunge to Sateorhaut road ...	62	.....	.....	62	.....	62	
	Modool to Sheebpore " " " "	170	.....	5	175	.....	175	
	Matageer to Farseeppara " " " "	227	.....	8	235	124	111	
	Matageer to Hafaneer " " " "	33	.....	.....	33	31	2	
	Farseeppara to Harogouri " " " "	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18	
	Dobipore to Bangamatia " " " "	230	.....	40	270	.....	270	
	Patneetollah embankment, " " " "	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	
	Total	746	.....	53	799	155	644	
BHADOORIA.	Ghoraghat to Sontapur road ...	1,719	171	209	2,099	794	1,304	
	Bhadooria to Nawabkunge road...	484	70	76	630	139	491	
	Bhadooria to Horokandi " " " "	334	53	53	439	179	260	
	Gharaghat to Kulanundopore, " " " "	328	170	128	626	252	374	
	Gharaghat to Kamdia " " " "	35	41	15	91	16	75	
	Gharaghat to Govindogunge " " " "	35	84	13	132	30	102	
	Seala tank " " " " " "	6	.....	.....	6	6	1	
	Total	2,941	588	494	4,023	1,415	2,608	
BOCHAGUNGE.	Dhukurjhari road	125	38	137	300	16	284	
	Maloon " " " " " "	384	43	54	480	68	413	
	Bochagunge " " " " " "	320	98	182	600	106	494	
	Bonbarce " " " " " "	731	276	92	699	200	499	
	Katihar " " " " " "	153	59	73	285	29	255	
	Beerkunge " " " " " "	446	158	212	816	60	756	
	Azlabad " " " " " "	101	9	13	123	45	78	
	Raneesankole " " " " " "	654	32	273	959	139	820	
	Peergunge " " " " " "	14	.....	.....	14	14	.....
	Bonbarce " " " " " "	29	.....	.....	29	29	.....
BOCHAGUNGE.	Boabhangha " " " " " "	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
	Jaugan " " " " " "	223	.....	.....	223	222	.....
	Chandpore " " " " " "	65	.....	.....	65	65	.....
	Joyppore " " " " " "	86	.....	.....	86	86	.....
	Bhomradaha " " " " " "	82	.....	.....	82	82	.....
	Total	3,026	713	1,086	4,775	1,180	3,595	

No. 1450, dated Rajshahye, the 1st July 1874.

From—W. H. D'O'LY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 27th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The crops are progressing most favorably. In parts of Nattore the late sowings of amun rice in the lowest lands have suffered from the excessive rain, but not over any considerable extent of country. Rice and dhan are being imported in large quantities, and prices have everywhere fallen; though in a less degree in Godagaree, Tannore, and Manda, and in a portion of Singra, than elsewhere. In these thanas, prices still range from 9 seers, to 10 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. The numbers of persons seeking relief at the several poor-houses are increasing, although work is exacted from all who are capable of doing work; and I think we must not expect that the numbers will much diminish till the aous harvest commences, when there will be work enough in the fields.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, it would appear that in the year 1866 there was a larger area of aous cultivation than usual, but all seem to agree that this year aous has been more extensively cultivated than it was even in 1866. The scarcity in 1866 was caused chiefly by damage done in 1865 by *high floods*, not by drought. The Bhurind crops were excellent, but those in the low lands suffered, and it was chiefly where the lands are low that aous was extensively cultivated in 1866. In that year prices fell in June and July, but that I believe was, as in this year, owing to large importations as the rivers began to rise. The aous crop did not affect the market till August and September, when prices suddenly fell (about 2 seers), but they rose again in October in Beaulah. This year the aous crop being so much more extensive, should have a more lasting effect on the markets.

The condition of the people generally is good, and there have been no cases of starvation. Petty thefts and cases of house-trespass have increased in number, though not to an unusual extent.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The daily average on district works during the first week of the fortnight was 1,092½, while that during the last week was 938½. Grain has for some time past been given for six days in the week, and lately on all seven days of the week.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

See statements.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

See statement showing consumption of Government grain.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advanced up to end of previous fortnight.

					Rs.	As.	P.
In money	...	...	...	...	1,27,532	12	0
In grain	...	...	...	...	292	8	0
Total				...	1,27,825	4	0

Advanced during fortnight.

In money	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
In grain	...	...	...	...	2,915	10	0
Total				...	1,31,740	14	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

See statement.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	...	3,71,120	9	7
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Detail of the above—

Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	...	1,85,953	12	5
Advanced to Mr. Luff, &c., on cheques	...	1,29,117	3	1
Advanced for storage of Government grain	...	351	3	6
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief...	...	8,926	13	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Paid on account of contribution to district relief fund ...	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance ...	9,059	12	5
Advanced for purchase of golah materials ...	9,453	0	0
Advanced for relief work ...	1,873	12	0
Expended for relief work ...	3,005	0	0
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution ...	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling ...	229	1	8
Contingencies ...	687	5	0
Miscellaneous charges ...	95	5	3
Package ...	176	4	11
Permanent advance ...	50	0	0
Advanced to Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway No. 2, on his cheques ...	16,480	8	4
Paid to Mr. Luff, Bural, Northern Bengal State Railway on his cheques ...	4,596	8	0
<hr/>			
Expended during the fortnight—			
Travelling expenses ...	18	0	0
Permanent advance ...	50	0	0
Contingencies ...	13	7	6
Miscellaneous ...	30	13	3
Storage of Government grain ...	119	1	0
For conveyance of Government grain ...	435	2	0
<hr/>			
Total ...	666	7	9
<hr/>			
<i>Nattore Sub-division.</i>			
Paid to Messrs. Luff and Anderson, Executive Engineers, Northern Bengal Railway, on their cheques ...	9,713	3	9
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ...	3,71,120	9	7
<hr/>			
Grand Total ...	3,81,500	5	1
<hr/>			

Statement showing the Cholera cases treated by the 3rd class Hospital Assistants and Compounders, from 1st to 8th June 1874, in the Rajshahye District.

Names of villages.	Disease.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	RESULT.				REMARKS.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	
Lallogore ...	Cholera	1	1	1	These cases of cholera treated by the 3rd class hospital assistant in charge of Saipara famine hospital.
Buthdai ...	Ditto ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Chandreegram ...	Ditto ...	3	1	4	3	...	1	...	
Saipara ...	Ditto ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Doarail ...	Ditto ...	8	3	11	9	...	1	1	
Casher ...	Ditto ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Singmara ...	Ditto	1	1	1	
Total ...		14	7	21	18	...	2	1	
Badeegram ...	Cholera	4	4	1	3	These cases treated at Bagmara station by 3rd class hospital assistant G. Manikuni.
Aarown ...	Cholera ...	14	6	20	...	1	...	19	
Jegoori ...	Ditto ...	4	...	4	4	These cases treated by compounder at Nattore sub-division.
Total ...		18	6	24	...	1	...	23	
Sreepore ...	Cholera ...	1	...	1	1	These cases treated by the compounder of Nowhatta outpost.
Gagonbareah ...	Ditto ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Barapara ...	Ditto ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Joyngger ...	Ditto ...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
Total ...		2	6	8	8	
Grand Total ...		34	23	57	27	1	2	27	

BEAULKAH,
The 13th June 1874.

B. H. CURRAN,
Offg. Civil Surgeon, Rajshahye.

No. 572.

B.—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 20th June 1874.

Serial No. of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK.												How long work is likely to	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	GRAIN.														
			Sunday, 14th June.			Monday, 15th June.			Tuesday, 16th June.			Wednesday, 17th June.					Thursday, 18th June.			Friday, 19th June.			Saturday, 20th June.			Rate of rice.	Name.	Distance.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				Men.	Women.	Children.
10	Byah road ...	7	230	38	12	228	39	14	226	43	21	129	25	12	217	31	11	220	27	12	219	21	10	1,454	224	92	10th July	Metalling road ...	Byahat ...	2 miles.	
11	Natore road ...	30	330	...	10	300	...	10	315	...	10	260	...	8	198	...	8	97	...	5	1,500	...	51	1st July	Three-fourths would not work on the road.	Berulda ...	2 ditto.
12	Road from Natore to Bagur	8	38	...	...	35	...	...	62	...	...	88	...	...	120	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	1st July	One-half of these men would not work.	Dighapata ...	2 ditto.	
2	Dinapore road ...	10	76	67	...	83	69	...	69	66	...	83	69	...	48	32	...	104	71	...	57	38	...	520	446	...	August	Laboring class (Booras) ...	Sooltlangunge	1 mile.	
1	Maldah road...	8	53	40	...	41	24	...	64	41	...	...	...	...	60	10	...	34	37	...	43	20	...	390	172	...	August	Three-fourths would not work in ordinary years.	Ditto ...	2 miles.
5	Godagaree road ...	20	11	16	...	9	12	...	7	15	...	33	6	...	9	5	...	9	7	...	6	8	...	83	69	...	...	Ditto	Prentoll ...	2 ditto.
13	Pubna road ...	22	10	8	11	10	3	39	...	16	15th July	Laboring class.
Minor works {	Saipara road, 1st section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	993	...	...	...	Three-fourths of these men would not come on to the road.	...	...
	Saipara road, 2nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	No reports received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Feeder road ...	...	345	...	10	238	...	9	391	...	10	14	...	8	...	...	16	...	...	8	...	...	...	1,124	...	45	15th July	Three-fourths of these men are compelled to work this year, who in ordinary seasons would not come on to the road.	...	...
16	Kathoom to Goolas Hat	...	...	...	...	No reports received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial works	...	10	...	4	10	...	4	10	...	5	13	...	6	11	...	7	11	...	6	17	...	5	...	82	...	36	...	...	...
	Imperial works	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
	District work	...	7	...	3	9	...	4	9	...	5	9	...	4	8	...	6	8	...	5	14	...	4	...	64	...	31	...	...	...
	Total number employed	...	1,103	161	41	1,077	144	41	1,164	105	51	1,007	109	37	665	78	32	743	143	39	361	57	31	6,505	871	572	...	Rate of wages paid for full work to each man, 10 pica.	...	...

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer.

No. 623.

B.—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.												How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks shewing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates, and doing full work for their sex and age.	GRAIN.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			Sunday, 21st June.			Monday, 22nd June.			Tuesday, 23rd June.			Wednesday, 24th June.					Thursday, 25th June.			Friday, 26th June.			Saturday, 27th June.			Total.	Children.	Women.	Men.	Children.	Women.	Men.	Rate of rice.	Name.	Distance.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.											Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
10	Ryeh road	7	220	3	12	212	25	11	206	23	10	202	23	11	204	23	12	208	23	11	198	23	11	190	23	10	197	23	10	190	23	10	183	23	10	175	23	10	168	23	10	160	23	10	153	23	10	146	23	10	139	23	10	132	23	10	125	23	10	118	23	10	111	23	10	104	23	10	97	23	10	90	23	10	83	23	10	76	23	10	69	23	10	62	23	10	55	23	10	48	23	10	41	23	10	34	23	10	27	23	10	20	23	10	13	23	10	6	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	10	-	23	

Payments have been made in grain. On some works for every day grain wages, on others, grain for six days and money on seventh day only. In future grain only will be given even on the 7th day.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer.

BEAULKAH;
The 29th June 1874.

GODAGAREE.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
11th June 1874	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	13	25
13th " "	Ditto ditto ...	20	40
15th " "	Ditto ditto ...	31	60
17th " "	Ditto ditto ...	13	25
19th " "	Mr. Dawson for Moorshedabad district.	850	1,700
20th " "	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	8	15
21st " "	Mr. Dawson for Moorshedabad district.	825	1,650
22nd " "	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	5	100
23rd " "	Mr. Dawson for Moorshedabad district.	1,550	3,100
24th " "	Ditto ditto ...	180	360
25th " "	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	40	80
26th " "	Mr. Dawson for Moorshedabad district.	200	400
27th " "	Ditto ditto ...	129	257
27th " "	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	5	10

Nowgong.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Maunds.
12th June 1874	K. N. Chatterjea, store-keeper, Northern Bengal Railway.	212	324
13th " "	Ditto ditto ...	87	174
14th " "	Ditto ditto ...	105	210
15th " "	Ditto ditto ...	60	119

Nowgong.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
12th June 1874	Bogra district	212	324 0
13th " "	Ditto	87	174 0
14th " "	Ditto	105	210 0
15th " "	Ditto	160	319 0
16th " "	Ditto	613	938 0
17th " "	Ditto	483	663 0
18th " "	Ditto	150	300 0
19th " "	Ditto	324	323 6
21st " "	Srekisto Saha, mohurir in Bankura district.	63	100 0
25th " "	Prish Chandra Lahiri ...	207	200 0

NOWGONG (RAILWAY DEPÔT).

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	From whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
4th June 1874	Not stated in the return ...	426	851
12th " " ... ..		.....	.....
13th " "		483	866
14th " "		125	248
15th " "		60	119
16th " " ... ..		.....	.....
21st " "		30	57
22nd " " ... ..		.....	.....
25th " " ... ..		.....	687

Statement showing operations of Charitable Relief in the Rajshahye District during fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of poor-house.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY.		REMARKS.
		Gratuitously.	Doing light work.	
Sudder sub-division...	Beauleah	250	189	
	Koosadanga	1,781	2,125	
	Pannanugger	688	2,057	
	Baragatchee... ..	314	48	
	Sarda	165	94	
	Tabirpore	1,403	3,171	
	Nowhatta	292	91	
	Arani	195	.....
	Galimpore	204	.....
South Bhurind sub-division	Chowbeesnugger	1,014	2,372	
	Raneenugger			
	Mehrapore			
	Sarpara			
	Tannore	4	22	
	Dhoorail			
	Hattrra			
	Nooroolabad			
	Salgore	125	74	
	Narupara	4	88	
	Bamiogram	33	91	
	Dasatina	15	30	
	Kusumba	20	17	
	Shabai	113	95	
North Bhurind sub-division	Chandunnugger	59	43	
	Sonadanga	21	44	
	Dandaikhara	5	8	
	Baksail	53	36	
	Bagmarah	69	129	
	Haludghur	86	62	
	Takurpara ... ..	.....	119	
	Palapara and Rokhitpore	.....	87	
	Tegatchee ... ..	.....	100	
	Banupore ... ..	.....	154	
	Kour ... ..	.....	170	
	Shainpara ... ..	.....	323	
	Mahamedpore ... ..	.....	143	
	Bhabanipore ... ..	.....	145	
Nattore sub-division.	Baingache ... ..	.....	13	
	Shanjuria ... ..	.....	76	
	Shajanpursa... ..	.....	31	
	Koalipara ... ..	.....	52	
	Nattore	575	64	
	Anubagha	51	41	
	Singrah	1	.....
	Kashimpore... ..	.....	8	
	Karachmaria	2	2	
	Total	7,452	12,274	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Rajshahye District during the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds. Srs.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Sudder sub-division	27th June 1874.	19,500 0	15,461 4 0	30 0 0	9,117 56 8	726 0 0	630 24 0	10,541 20 8	9,000 Mds.
South Bhurind sub-division		13,866 0	13,649 29 0	595 0 0	1,610 30 0	458 35 0	704 29 0	2,339 14 0	
*North Bhurind sub-division		29,107 5	29,033 11 1	...	100 0 0	356 0 0	119 5 0	575 5 0	
Nattore sub-division		37,226 35	37,226 35 0	548 26 8½	1,312 4 0	304 20 0	182 32 14	2,378 3 6½	
Total		1,00,000 0	99,370 39 4	1,173 26 8½	13,170 30 8	1,845 15 0½	1,637 10 14	15,887 2 14½	

* No return has been received from this sub-division.

† These advances have been made through the zemindars.

W. H. D'O'LY,
Collector.

No. 671F., dated Maldah, the 29th June 1874.

From—F. WYKE, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending 27th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been a very plentiful rainfall during the fortnight over the whole district. The prospects of the bhadoi crop are very good indeed, and in all probability there will be a bumper harvest. In Kalliachak thana, where during the preceding fortnight, owing to the absence of rain, cultivation was nearly at a stand-still, the people are now busy sowing their lands; but judging from the number of people relieved there, distress must be still somewhat severe. In the Borin, lands are being ploughed up and sown with the hymanti crop. Some of this is already growing, and so far the prospects of this all-important crop are fair. There are many complaints of want of seed-grain for this crop; but I am confident that the ryots either have it, or will be supplied with it by the mahajuns. Of course they would much prefer to get advances from Government free of interest, but I think that those advances are not necessary. During the past fortnight there have been large imports to English Bazar of rice and dhan, chiefly from Dacca; altogether 3,280 maunds of the former, and 3,516 maunds of the latter having been brought in by boats up the Mohanunda. During the last three days there has been a further importation of 2,920 maunds of rice and 1,191 maunds of dhan by the same route, so that the local markets are well supplied, and in no place in the district is rice higher than 10 seers for the rupee. I have stopped the sales of Government rice in Maldah. The sales in Chanchal have increased, 1,498 maunds having been sold during the past fortnight.

The following tables give the latest prices of paddy and common rice at the chief markets in the district, and the quantity of grain imported during the fortnight:—

	Paddy : number of seers per rupee (80 tolahs.)	Common rice : number of seers per rupee (80 tolahs.)
English Bazar ... ..	...	12
Old Maldah ... ..	...	12
Gazole	15	12
Nowabgunge	18	10½
Rohanpore	16½	10½
Chanchal, Toolsigunge, Samsi, and Abadpore	15	10
Kalliachuck	16	10½
Sheebgunge	17	10

Importation.				Rice.	Paddy.
From Dacca	...	...	...	3,045	2,040
" Sylhet	...	...	...	0	1,050
" Burisal	...	...	...	150	0
" Furreedpore	...	...	...	0	80
" Nilpore	...	...	...	0	75
" Rohonpore	...	...	...	65	250
" Bulbulchandee	...	...	...	20	25
Total				3,280	3,520

Rainfall.

The following quantity of rainfall was recorded at the head-quarters, viz.—

Head-quarters	6·01
At Chanchal	13·44

Condition of special tracts.—Since the heavy rain in Chanchal, cholera has nearly entirely disappeared. There were a few cases in other parts of the district, as well as some cases of small-pox.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

During the past fortnight there has been a large falling off in the number of people employed on relief works. The daily average of the number employed under the Department of Public Works has decreased from 2,567 to 1,640, and under the circle officers from 3,915 to 2,796. Thus there has been a decrease of 2,052 persons, or about one-third of the average number which was working during the preceding fortnight. This decrease is owing chiefly to the laborers having gone off to till their fields, and in a minor degree to the introduction of grain payments. The following table will show the number of persons employed in each circle, and under the Public Works Department:—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.		Number of Public Works Department laborers.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION	Sudder circle ...	1,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,576
	Gazole circle ...	3,778	1,408	246	.....	.....	.....	1,200
	Maldah circle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,474
	Sheebgunge circle ...	5,270	1,080	306	.....	.....	.....	700
	Gomastapore circle...	2,362	1,309	623	4,058	2,027	1,309	8,894
	Nawabgunge circle...	2,725	1,304	391	10,090	508	428	11,635
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION.	Chanchal circle ...	.....	.....	.....	6,503	1,674	492	8,668

REMARKS.—The returns for Gazole and Sheebgunge have not been received, but the number is about 1,200. The figures given are very nearly correct.

Total number of laborers under Department Public Works ...	<div>Men 15,609</div> <div>Women 5,791</div> <div>Children 1,566</div>
--	--

Total 22,966

Total number of laborers under Sudder sub-division circle officers	30,479
Total number of laborers under Chanchal circle officer ...	8,668

Grand Total 62,113

Daily average number of laborers employed in the Sudder sub-division—

Under Department Public Works	...	1,640
" circle officers	...	2,177
Total		3,817

Daily average number of laborers in the Chanchal sub-division—

Under Department Public Works	...	
" Circle Officers	...	619
Total		619

Daily average for the whole district 4,436

Amount disbursed in wages by the Public Works Department during the fortnight was—

In cash.			In grain.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
763	1	6	4,086	0	0

The laborers at work in the Chanchal circle have now been given employment on village roads &c., near their own villages.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

During the last fortnight 20,000 maunds more of the Purneah rice were sent to Dengra Ghât. This will make in all 74,000 sent direct from here to Dengra Ghât, to which add the 65,861 previously sent to Dumroil. Total, 1,39,871. The quantity received at Dengra was, according to the last accounts, 95,000 maunds; 10,000 maunds from the Maldah supply were sent to Godagaree for the Moorshedabad district, and 1,600 maunds have been sent from Hyatpore to Rajmehal for the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The following quantity of grain has been stored in the district, viz. :—

	Mds.
English Bazar golah	40,462
Old Maldah „	27,195
Gazole „	9,995
All the golahs of the Chanchal circle	44,910
Gomastapore	1,125
Nowabgunge golah	8,750
Jhelim „	1,000
Parbuttypore „	1,000
Sheebgunge „	1,500
Total	1,35,937

The following amounts of grain were sent to the undermentioned golahs for expense in those circles, viz. :—

From English Bazar—		Mds.	Srs.
To Sheebgunge ... ..	...	567	0
„ Bulbulchundi ... ..	...	487	10
„ Charitable circle ... ..	...	209	30
„ Kalliachuck ... ..	...	97	15
„ Executive Engineer ... ..	...	53	26
„ Maldah Jail ... ..	...	22	39
„ District Relief Officer ... ..	...	152	25
		1,590	25
From Old Maldah—			
To Nowabgunge ... ..	...	5,000	0
„ Gomastapore ... ..	...	500	0
„ English Bazar ... ..	...	200	0
„ Charitable circle, Malda ... ..	...	89	24
Grand total		5,789	24

The total quantity of Government grain disposed of up to date is 35,488 maunds 17 seers 13½ chittacks.

To this must be added 10,000 maunds sent to Godagaree for Moorshedabad, leaving a balance of 90,448 maunds 22 seers 2½ chittacks.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight, either for purchase of grain or for land improvements. 2,908 maunds 33 seers 8 chittacks were advanced to ryots; the total quantity advanced up to date is 9,311 maunds.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The daily average of the number of people relieved during the past fortnight was 12,730, showing the large increase of 3,168 on the preceding fortnight. This increase has taken place in the Chanchal, the Sudder, and Maldah circles, where the total fortnightly increase was 14,358; 22,437; and 7,018 respectively. In the Sudder, the increase in the number of persons relieved was chiefly in Kalliachak the. The number given under this head includes those who are relieved by spinning jute, cotton &c. There will not, I think, be any decrease in the

numbers until the end of July or middle of August, but on the contrary a small increase. The following shows the number relieved during the fortnight in each circle:—

Name of Circle.						Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.			REMARKS.
							Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION	Maldah.	...	...	...	...	31,804	441	11	15	
	Gazole	...	...	...	...	5,700	.....		
	Sudder	...	...	...	...	38,570	426	18	13.	
	Sheebgunge	...	...	...	...	2,400	75	23	12½	
	Nowabgunge	...	...	...	...	33,124	681	22	6½	
	Gomastaporo	...	...	...	...	20,174	170	3	0	
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION	Chanchal	...	...	...	...	45,248	891	36	13	

To this must be added 5,700 as the number of people relieved in Gazole, and 2,400 as the number of people relieved in Sheebgunge. The actual figures have not been received for these circles, but the numbers given above are, I believe, nearly right. Thus the daily average number of people relieved was 12,730.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from district treasury, as shown in the Rs. A. P.
last fortnightly narrative 3,33,945 6 2

Detail of the above total, viz.:—

Ordinary district roads and relief-works	...	...	1,06,062	15	0
Advances for purchase of grain	...	...	40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvements	...	...	17,800	0	0
Advances for helping ryots	...	...	1,650	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	1,68,432	7	2
Total		...	3,33,945	6	2

Financial Results of the Fortnight under report.

Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	...	...	388	4	4
Storage	...	...	23	6	2
Transport of Government grain	...	...	15,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,625	0	0
Total		...	17,035	10	6
(a) Final payments made		...	17,036	10	6
(b) Advances repayable		...	0	0	0
Total		...	17,036	10	6

P.S.—To-day coarse rice from Dacca is selling in English Bazar at 13½ seers per rupee.

Statements showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	{	District committee .	...	...	1
		Sub-divisional committees	...	...	7
		Relief centres	...	...	92
<hr/>					
Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers					7
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers					
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents ...					Nil.
Number of work-houses, or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief ...					92
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily ...					12,730

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Maldah District.

NAME OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.		
Maldah	26th June 1874...	Mds. 25,000	Mds. 27,195	M. S. C. 1,006 34 9	M. S. C. 984 7 7	M. S. C. 220 0 0	M. S. C.	M. S. C. 3,211 2 0	NIL.	15,000 maunds.
Gazole* ... ..	.....	10,000	9,995	1,304 10 12	308 37 8	63 0 0	.....	1,736 8 4
Chanchal	26th June 1874...	30,000	44,910	7,136 53 9	891 36 13	2,177 0 0	.....	13,606 16 7	
Sudder	" " }	25,000 {	40,462	692 21 14	1,328 36 7	220 33 8	.....	3,242 11 13	
Sheebgunge ...	20th " }		1,500	2,219 22 12	614 0 2	1,127 0 0	.....	3,963 22 14	
Nowabgunge ...	" " ...	5,000	9,750	1,340 4 1	2,132 2 0	1,162 32 0	1,437 4 10	6,072 2 11		
Gomastapore ...	" " ...	6,000	2,125	3,931 28 15	1,429 14 12	294 20 0	.....	5,655 23 11	
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	17,631 27 8	9,394 26 3	7,024 20 8	1,437 4 10	35,468 17 13

* Returns for the last fortnight not received.

† Payments in kind to laborers are shown in the 5th column for the other circles.

F. WYER,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

No. 16, dated Rungpore, the 27th June, 1874.

From—E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Rungpore District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the
27th June, 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the fortnight the supplies in the market have been abundant and prices have fallen everywhere; new aus rice, old amun stores, this year's millet, are to be met with, all from local sources. Importation still remains active; the Rungpore market is largely supplied in this way *via* Sundergunge, and Govindgunge receives supplies liberally from the south; but the trade is breaking up; the large improvised markets on the banks of the Brahmapooter near Kallygunge, usually exporting stations, have dwindled to near nothing as new selling depôts became opened on the small rivers. In Sadullapore the coolies sell in the markets the Government grain which they receive in excess of what they need to consume, and it is surprising what a marked effect a little extraneous supply of the kind independent of the usual trade has in reducing prices all round. But the people show their marked preference for their own coarse rice, to which they are accustomed, to the Burmah rice, and buy the former even when it is one to two pice a seer dearer than the latter. In the southern division the sale of Government rice on passes has almost come to a stop, the trade returning to its old channels.

But still along the extreme west the red land of Molung, and all to the north of the district, prices continue comparatively high, and the Government rice is eagerly sought after. In Duwrahee the sales have increased at a rapid rate. The Relief Officer has been selling lately over 500 maunds a day; the last two days' returns show each a total of 560 maunds, in addition to which he has, during these two days, given passes to traders in Chillakhal to the amount of 1,400 maunds.

In Sundergunge a large accession of local supply brought down the prices to 16 seers a rupee at the close of the fortnight; other quotations are as under:—

	per rupee	Seers.	
Head-quarters,	..	11½	of 80 tolabs weight.
Govindgunge	..	10	"
Pirgunge	..	10	"
Sadullapore	..	12	"
Sundergunge	..	16	"
Molung	..	11	"
Mahigunge	..	11½	"
Koomargunge	..	12	"
Borobaree	..	13	"
Durwantee	..	10	"
Kallygunge	..	12	"

The rainfall has been copious; 9·99, or nearly 10 inches, is the return at head-quarters. Everywhere it has been the same. A week ago I commenced a short tour southwards, and the country was swimming in quite a flood of water, which poured down almost incessantly. The crops could not be better. In Sundergunge 4 annas have been already cut of a crop which will yield $\frac{1}{2}$ more than the average. Elsewhere the harvest is expected to be a bumper one. It is described as a 20-anna crop, under the old common style of calling a full average a 16-anna crop; but according to the new instructions of counting an average crop as 12-anna, I should class this as promising a 16-anna crop. The later aous in Mahigunge and the western tracts is looking well. Amun is being transplanted everywhere, and in Govindgunge and other late parts the seed beds are fully prepared and look healthy.

The condition of the people has wonderfully improved. The famine has, so to speak, collapsed in some parts very suddenly. I quote on this subject some very pertinent remarks of Captain Brehen, the Sundergunge Relief Officer, as it deals with the question of the advances taken by zemindars in the early part of the operations,—a system which, in this district has been largely resorted to, and to which I attribute in a great measure the comparative mildness of the distress in some of the tracts that at the outset distinctly revealed the most serious symptoms of scarcity, and to which alone is owing the unprecedented cultivation of the aous crop, the benefit of which we have now begun to reap:

“The collapse, so to speak, of the famine in this circle has been so sudden and complete as possibly to betray even those who have had opportunities of watching its progress all along into forgetfulness of the state of things that prevailed three months ago, and to produce an impression that the danger tided over was not so great after all. I venture, therefore, in conclusion, to recall to notice a few facts connected with the earlier history of the famine and relief operations in this circle, which will serve to put the matter in a truer light. In the middle of March last when the circle organization was first started in this district, Sundergunge was looked on as one of the worst parts. It was known that the condition of some of the villages in the neighbourhood was exceedingly bad, so much so, that in one, named Sonarai, about two miles from here, a large number of the inhabitants, on the refusal of the zemindar to afford them help, left the village in a body and emigrated to the further side of the Teesta. When I took over charge of the circle, I found the great mass of the people in not a destitute but a very impoverished state, and the appearance both of themselves and their cattle bore witness that they were suffering in no ordinary degree. But as I rode along from village to village, the cry was not for food and work, but for seed and for money, to help to put it in the ground; that the zemindars did nothing to help them; and that if they could not sow their fields they must die. The lands around many of the villages, where acres and acres were left untilled, gave evidence that their representations were not made without cause. I accordingly lost no opportunity of pressing the subject of advances on the agents of the zemindars, who had property in the neighbourhood, and constantly brought the matter under the notice of the Magistrate of the district in my reports. The result of the action taken on these reports, and similar ones made by other Relief Officers, was that the zemindars were shamed out of their selfish and short-sighted line of action. In villages where the people had at first complained loudest, they began to acknowledge that they were receiving help, and by the beginning or middle of May almost every available acre had been put under cultivation. The result of this and of the favorable weather of the last two months is a splendid crop of aous rice, three-fourths of which has been actually cut, and which has brought the price of this grain down to Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 a maund. Thus the famine has been brought, I may say, to a close in this circle with a comparatively trifling expenditure. One result, however, of the line of action thus pursued was that the great body of the people were kept off relief works by having to work in their own fields, and thus what is generally looked for to prove great distress, viz., a large number on works, was wanting. Had a different course been adopted, had the people been driven by absolute want to crowd on to works to the neglect of their fields, there would have been less room to doubt the reality of the famine, but distress would not have been brought to an end so soon, or at so little cost to Government.”

I visited the divisions of Molung and Pirgunge, and met the Govindgunge Relief Officer at Palashbaree, in the Govindgunge division. The condition of the people is everywhere bettering; all along the eastern side where the land is loamy operations will speedily close. On the red land distress is still keen, and will so continue for some time. Mr. Damant remarks on this head as follows:—

“Distress has not increased, and we have now begun gradually to close relief works; it is confidently expected that after three weeks more relief measures may be almost entirely closed in the part of the thana lying east of the Karatuya; in the neighbourhood of Kamdya relief measures will probably be necessary for two months more, as the aous crop there is much later than in the rest of the thana. It will probably, however, be necessary to keep a few annochatras open for some time longer to provide for the few people who have no land of their own, and in an ordinary year would be dependent on the charity of others.”

The group system is now fully inaugurated in these three thanas. In Molung 95 villages have been so dealt with, 56 on the red land, and 39 on the loamy; the latter will only need detailed inspection for a short time. In Pirgunge 131 villages have been grouped, and in Govindgunge, 153 on the Kamdya side and 150 on the east. The superintendents have been allowed 10 to 15 rupees a month; in some cases the assistant himself does all the work, and superintendents are dispensed with. The work is progressing as favorably as before; village

jungles have been cut, village paths have been widened and joined with the main roads. The people everywhere take a great interest in this endeavour to improve their village communications. In one village in Sadullapore they put on some able-bodied laborers at their own expense to direct and help the women and children in their labor. A good foundation has thus been laid to enlist the sympathies of the people in case it should be subsequently decided to lay on a cess for the improvement of village roads, and they will the better understand the object of Government in the matter.

But while distress has generally so remarkably decreased in some places, the opposite results are seen. And first: in Mahigunge division the numbers on charitable relief already large have become larger. This is owing to the close of many private annochatras prematurely. The thana is a nucleus of beggars; a larger number of poor who are not agriculturists is to be met with here than anywhere else. So in Durwanee, applicants for relief are increasing; this is owing to the continued strain of high prices there. In fine, while pressure of the scarcity proper has been confined to the southern part of the district, its back stroke, as it were, is felt in the north now at about its close consequent on the constant drain of produce from those parts. At the same time the gradual curtailment of relief operations has been kept in view, and I have given detailed instructions to the Circle Officers in this matter. Those receiving cotton relief will get a short time allowed for doing their work, so as to strike off the bad workmen, who will revert to former occupations, or be put on charitable relief; and in all cases of relief fresh enquiries will be made with a view to relegate the recipients to their relatives or former mode of subsistence as quickly as possible.

I went to Molung with a view to look personally into the question of the need for advance of cash for seed-grain. I have received sanction to the Rs. 5,000 asked for, but instructed the Relief Officer not to give any money without my order in each case. There is no doubt that there is a certain want of seed, not in the supply but in the ability to buy it. A part of the khair land in Molung is owned by small putneedars, who cannot help their ryots in this crisis. But I have now arranged that all ryots who want seed-grain must take advances of rice, and they can sell that rice readily enough in the market. I shall not now advance one pie in cash without special report to the Commissioner. I have instructed all other Circle Officers that they can give advances for seed-grain under the same principle. These advances will be under the same rules as those for subsistence; there will be no difference; in fact, the ryots will get the rice and will eat it, or sell it, or do what they like with it. In some cases of course the state of the market and the reaction against the Burmah rice is such that its sale will be made at a loss; this will merely enhance the cost of the seed—a purely commercial result—and will at the same time act as a test that those who do not need it will not take it.

Mr. Damant had special sanction of Government to advance cash for seed-grain to the amount of Rs. 10,000, and he had distributed Rs. 1,844 up to date; he expects to give only Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 more. He reports: "I was very much pleased to find that the people seldom asked for more than was barely sufficient, and showed great reluctance to burden themselves with debt; these advances have done a great amount of good."

Elsewhere I do not expect the ryots would have hesitated to take any amount of cash, but they certainly draw back from burdening themselves with more rice than they absolutely need, as they are well aware the value will have to be refunded in cash when their harvest is ripe and the price of rice is low.

I arranged with the different officers while on tour about completing these advances for subsistence. This fortnight's return shows that 2,400 maunds have been given in Molung to 977 families. In Pirgunge a commencement has been made with 286 maunds. The Relief Officer may perhaps use 3,000 maunds in this way. In Govindgunge 490 persons, laborers on the roads, have received at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer a day, and more will be required. The majority of the people have, however, put by money. There has been no great demand as yet for advances, but in view of late orders of Government I have specially instructed the officer to give them liberally wherever required. In addition to the three circles above noted, advances to some extent will be made in Mahigunge and Sadullapore. The condition of the payment of these advances, as set forth in Circular No. 3966, do not seem to be applicable to this district yet, but I have applied to the Commissioner for the extension of the same here, and suggested that where clean rice is charged at 12 seers cargo rice should be 16, and where clean rice is 16 cargo rice should be 20. As soon as reply to this communication is received, further detailed directions will be issued, and I hope in next fortnight's return to be able to show that most of the advances have been given.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The return of laborers again shows a reduction of one-half, from 34,833 to 15,702. Govindgunge takes the lead in the decrease. The people on the khair lands, who before crowded in thousands, have now almost entirely left for their cultivation; and on the pali they are fast decreasing as the aous ripens. Sadullapore, too, shows a great improvement. The former Relief Officer, Sub-Deputy Behari Lall Mitra, proved worse than incompetent, and Mr. Damant, engaged in Govindgunge, could not exercise so close a supervision as was desirable. I removed him and placed in charge Sub-Deputy Upendra Lall Mozoomdar, who Borobaree Circle successfully; he has taken off the roads the large number of women and children, and set right for details of management. As I before reported, grain payments have been made for six days out of rice on all the roads, but in Sadullapore and

Molung divisions the officers have been careless in carrying out the rules, and have allowed the laborers to crowd to the works on the cash days in excessive number. On finding out that this was the case, I yesterday sent special orders to all circles that even on the seventh day rice instead of cash was to be given, as the coolies could sell the grain if necessary. To-day the Government telegram to the same effect has been received, and the orders have been reiterated.

Molung division shows a great decrease, as do the others noted. The majority of the laborers still at work are on the red land. On one special road there are still 1,161. The road (Bolua to Satibari) was opened very lately at the earnest request of the people. They had refused to take loans from their zemindars, preferring to work out their living instead of getting into debt, and they work half the day on the road, which passes through their villages, and half the day on their fields. Earlier in the season they had worked on distant roads, but made special application for the opening of the road now in progress, which connects two important markets, so that they might have work near their homes and not be driven by their necessities to load themselves with obligations they would find it difficult to meet.

Abstract Statement of the Relief Roads for the Fortnight under report.

DIVISION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED.				Number on piece-work.	Number on daily wage.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
A. Govindgunge ...	2,615	819	584	4,018	1,288	2,730	
B. Pirgunge ...	2,034	42	14	2,090	2,057	33	
C. Sadullapore ...	1,752	107	208	2,067	1,721	346	
D. Sundergunge ...	128	76	53	257	122	135	
E. Molung ...	5,878	33	28	5,939	5,673	266	
F. Mahigunge ...	436	16	17	469	403	66	
H. Borobaree ..	63	28	...	6 1	.....	.....
Executive Engineer ...	668	1	102	771	.....	.....
Total ...	13,574	1,122	1,006	15,702	11,264	3,576	Unenumerated 862

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Little remains to note. Transport is alone active in the Durwanee division to keep up the supply for sale from the railway golahs and from Chillakhal.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The sales to the public have been principally at Durwanee, Chillakhal, and Sankamari (Rungpore); by far the largest amount at the first-named place. The payments to laborers in kind now show a large amount, being over 11,000 maunds in the two principal divisions of Govindgunge and Molung. No returns have been received from Kumargunge for either headings B or D, and I must specify this officer, Mr. G. D. Khan, as very irregular in this respect.

Statement showing Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore for the Fortnight ending 27th June, 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Total stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.					Balance.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Govindgunge ...	20th June, 1874	55,000	1,09,339	26,533	8,545	730	6,173	41,970	67,369	.....	.....
3. Pirgunge ...	23rd "	30,000									
7. Sadullapore ...	20th "	20,000									
2. Sundergunge ...	23rd "	10,000									
E. Molung ...	22nd "	40,000	9,992	897	435	4	225	1,051	8,941	.....	.....
F. Mahigunge ...	24th "	30,000	33,821	11,419	3,214	1,066	5,134	21,753	17,068	.....	.....
3. Kumargunge ...	24th "	30,000	23,515	1,453	3,215	.....	785	4,462	19,083	.....	.....
H. Borobaree ...	24th "	5,000	5,093	2,785	1,101	.....	277	4,163	929	.....	.....
I. Durwanee ...	24th "	25,000	15,904	443	555	79	.....	1,076	14,918	.....	.....
Sankamari ...	24th "	5,000	15,650	12,463	123	.....	223	12,809	3,842	.....	.....
Chillakhal ...	25th "	35,000	25,446	30,359	.....	.....	336	30,695	4,751	.....	.....
Kallygunge ...	25th "	15,000	23,384	15,185	.....	.....	231	15,396	12,998	.....	.....
Kishoregunge ...	24th "	30,000	13,409	6,274	.....	.....	.....	6,274	7,185	.....	.....
	24th "	.....	6,032	2,709	.....	.....	.....	2,709	2,803	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	3,00,000	2,90,684	1,00,048	1,98	2,789	13,382	1,32,407	1,58,377	.....	50,000

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
For purchase of food	..	..	..	7,500	0	0
To zemindars, for advances to their ryots	..	..	..	1,50,844	0	0
To jotadars, ditto ditto	..	..	..	27,106	0	0
Add advances sanctioned but not taken by the parties	..	..	..	20,300	0	0
Total				2,05,750	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

(Prepared by the District Relief Officer.)

The state of the country has become exceedingly prosperous, both as regards the present outturns of (aous) early rice and as to the prospect from the cultivation of the (amun) late rice. It is reported from all quarters that a considerable diminution of those requiring charitable relief may now be looked for. With the exception of Gobindgunge, Molung, and Mahigunge, no organised charitable relief will probably be found to be necessary in any part of the district after the close of July.

Everywhere discrimination is used in returning to their homes and to their relatives those who are unfit to be retained on the charitable relief registers.

Private charity continues as previously reported, and is every day becoming more general.

The closing of the Mahigunge private relief centres, where 1,749 people were being fed during the previous fortnight, naturally led to a temporary increase of the numbers at the Government annochatras in that division, which rose from 246 to 700 daily average. To guard against temporary suffering from the suddenness of the closing of these relief centres, it was arranged by the Secretary to the Central Relief Committee that each of the recently closed relief centres should be kept open by the zemindars on certain days of the week, so that cooked food should be every day obtainable by the habitual resorters to the kitchens of this neighbourhood, until the people can look about and betake themselves to their usual courses without inconvenience. Funds have been applied for, and care is being taken to provide for the wants of the helpless destitute in accordance with the generous instructions given regarding the distribution of charitable relief. While the general relief operations are being brought to a close, there will be many in want of assistance. People will not be able to recover their self-dependence for some time; for, owing to a still existing feeling from the panic caused by the dread of famine, alms will not, it is expected, be so freely given as they might easily be until the amun crop is assured. And for the same reason the husking of the jotadars' grain, which gave employment to many poor neighbours now mainly dependent upon publicly organized Government and private relief, will not be available for their support; and in ordinary times many poor women and children, who cannot go far from their homes to beg, will therefore continue to require such help as is afforded by gifts of food and clothing, with or without employment. Regular beggars who go their rounds or haunt particular spots can easily get their living now in their usual way. The distribution of relief is going on regularly. There has been no marked general increase of numbers. The apparent increase is due from transfers from roads to light village work.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The reason of the large expenditure in Molung is, as explained under B, the excessive number of coolies at work on the cash days, who worked hard to earn what they could. They averaged about 8,000 during the fortnight, and the Relief Officer informs me that they each gained more than a rupee by their concentrated labor in those days. At the same time it should be observed that in this division over 5,000 maunds of rice have been paid in kind to the laborers. In Govindgunge the cash payments were only Rs. 2,000, and the Relief Officer has a large balance of cash in hand which will be refunded to the treasury. The Durwanee payment is principally for transport, as relief works have been stopped there. The Sadullapore debit is an adjustment of previous drawings at the sub-divisional treasury. The outgoings during the last fortnight amounted only to Rs. 1,737 for road works.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	7,46,288	12	2
Advance to Baboo Akhoy Coomar Sein, Relief Officer of Molung, for relief works	10,000	0	0
Advance to Baboo Kisto Kanta Dass, Sale Superintendent of Chillakhal Golah, for advance for transport of Government grain	550	0	0
Advance to Baboo Dino Nath Chuckerbutty, Relief Officer, Durwanee, advance for relief works	1,100	0	0
Advance to Baboo Beharee Lall Mitter, Relief Officer, advance for relief works	6,600	0	0
To Executive Engineer of Rungpore for adjustment of inefficient balance by refund of that amount which had been made over to Mr. Patten and Captain Brehen by the Executive Engineer of Rungpore	728	11	1
Advance to Upendra Chundra Mozoomdar, Relief Officer, for relief works	700	0	0
	19,678	11	1
Total	7,65,967	7	3

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.
(Mean.)

Statement showing the Daily Progress for the Fortnight ending 27th June, 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION.	Government relief centres.	Private relief centres.	Number relieved at Government centres.	Number relieved at private centres.	Home relief on ticket system.	Home relief on cotton distribution.	Casually relieved by donations of food and money.	Other relief—weaving and husking.	Number employed on light village work.	Total.
A. Govindgunge ...	6	4	2,008	500	3,842	1,280	.....	286	10,100	18,731
B. Pirgunge ...	1	4	213	423	454	303	38	.....	.....	1,486
C. Sadullapore ...	4	2	116	1,474	1,761	5,579	39	65	2,118	11,151
D. Sundergunge ...	2	2	700	.....	2,872	1,910	108	62	338	5,955
E. Molung ...	5	.....	734	.....	126	388	.....	.....	.....	1,198
F. Mahigunge ...	3	.....	180	.....	21	16	.....	.....	10	227
G. Kumargunge ...	5	.....	354	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473
H. Boroharee ...	1	1	20	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
I. Durwanee ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head-quarters Under Superintendent of Bahirbund ...	1	1	12	390	19	.....	.....	80	.....	489
Bhowanigunge ...	.....	.....	2	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
Ghoramarah ...	1	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Total ...	34	26	5,104	3,368	9,095	2,486	174	493	12,026	40,346

No. 1268, dated Bogra, the 27th June 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector, Bogra,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

2. Since the 26th of May last, the prospects of the country and the people, the supply of food, and the state of the crops have been steadily improving. During the last fortnight this improvement has perhaps been greater than in the preceding fortnights. Last fortnight I drew attention prominently to the cheapening of food-grains all over the district. There has been a further fall this fortnight. For the purposes of comparison, I append figures which show the prices of rice at all the relief circles of the district both this fortnight and last. The fall is very appreciable. Everywhere excellent country rice is procurable at these rates. The bazars all over the district are well supplied.

3. The aous crop continues excellent. Many old ryots have admitted to me that for the last 30 years such an aous crop has not been seen in Bogra.

4. The weather continues most propitious. The rain falls very seasonably for the purposes of vegetation. From the 13th instant up to last night we have had a rainfall at Bogra itself of 9·64 inches, which was well distributed over each day of the fortnight. Every part of the district has had most propitious rain. The ryots could not have had a better seed time for the amun crop, which they are now putting into the ground.

5. The people physically are in their normal condition. Mr. Lyons, the civil medical officer of this station, was good enough to comply with my request to examine the laborers on two of the relief roads. These laborers are drawn exactly from those sections of the people which have all along been the worst pinched by the scarcity. The result of that examination is given in this table which I append.

	DINAGEPORE ROAD.					DUPCHANCHIA ROAD.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage of total examined.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage of total examined.
Normal condition ...	224	83	305	612	81·48	129	130	321	680	85·67
Under-fed ...	18	5	29	52	6·92	2	4	12	18	2·65
Aged ...	39	45	.....	84	11·18	25	39	.....	64	9·45
Sickly ...	.....	.....	3	3	·39	1	.....	8	9	1·32
Aged, blind and infirm ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	·88
Total ...	281	133	337	751	.....	159	175	343	677	.....

6. Mr. Lyons expresses thus his general inference from the inspection made by him—
 “The general physical aspect of the masses in this district, as far as my personal observation goes, has not been appreciably to any extent affected by the scarcity.

There is always to be found in this district a floating class of people who look, and in reality are, under-fed.”

7. With regard to the almost inappreciable difference which the scarcity has effected upon the general physical condition of the people, I hold one great cause of it to be due to the fact that a vast majority of the population are Mussalmans, and eat almost anything, while the Hindus of caste who have prejudices with regard to what they will use as an article of food, form an exceedingly small minority. The Mussalman ryot of this district is a well-nourished man in nine cases out of ten. The food-supply of the country has further been appreciably increased by a good fruit harvest, and especially by an abundant outturn of the *jack fruit* (*artocarpus integrifolia*), which has been especially luxuriant this year, and which grows to an extent in Bogra almost unprecedented in other parts of Bengal.

RELIEF WORKS UNDER THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

8. There is little to record this fortnight with regard to them. The season is unfavorable to the prosecution of road-work and tank-

For what time.	Daily total average number employed.	No. of women and children in this total.
Last fortnight... ..	27,020	20,653
This fortnight	16,520	12,311

digging. There has, therefore, been a very considerable falling off in the numbers who have recourse to these works. The figures in the margin shew this. This fortnight, out of a total of 16,520, only 4,209 are men, and of these men many are old and quite ineffective. Very few able-bodied persons remain on our works.

9. As earth-work and tank-digging are impossible in the rainy season, which is now fairly upon us; and as coming to our works in the rain must be injurious to the young and the aged and the women, who are almost the sole occupants of our relief-works, I am of opinion that the time is now fully come for shutting them altogether. This will, however, be done only gradually and with caution. I have ordered work to cease on the eight roads noted on the

Name of road.	Daily average number employed on it during last fortnight.
Khetlal	132
Buroganj and Dupchanchia	635
Badagaohi	170
Badagaohi and Adamdighi	16
Dupchanchia	219
Shariakaudi	167
Sultangunge	8
Madhapore	367

margin, at once. It will be seen that very few laborers are engaged on these roads, and the people who are working on them will be duly provided for. When each road is shut up a relief officer will be present upon it, and will give to each person an order for a month's food upon the nearest golah. The names of these persons will also be entered in the registers, so that any distress into which they may subsequently fall will be relieved. I do not, however, from the present prospects of the country, anticipate that each of

them will fail to earn for himself, independently of our aid, an adequate livelihood.

10. The closing of the works will enable us to dispense with the temporary road establishment, which is very inefficient, and cost, moreover, above Rs. 4,000 a month. The Executive Engineer will energetically hurry forward the settling of his accounts with each one of these subordinates, and then dispense with his services.

11. Grain payments to the laborers on the roads have continued to work smoothly and effectively during the fortnight, and have give satisfaction to all concerned.

12. The process of weeding out the very old and feeble was continued. Mr. Clay, c.s., sent off the works 1,240, and Mr. Collier, c.s., 1,200 during this fortnight. This makes a total of 7,958 of these old and feeble creatures who have, during the last five weeks, been taken off the roads and sent back into their villages with a month's supply of food each.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. Movements of grain from golah to golah, according as necessity arises, continues. We can use the rivers now, which greatly facilitate our operations. The transport and storage proper are completed.

ADVANCES.

14. The advances in cash stand as follows:—

	Rs.
(a.)—Advances to traders and others for the purchase of grain, (paragraph 4, circular No. 80)	500
(b.)—Advances to zemindars for improving water-supply of a village (paragraph 21, circular No. 80)	3,150
(c.)—Advances to zemindars to help their ryots (see Government letter No. 463—S.R., dated 3rd February 1874)	50,870
Total	54,520

15. The advances in grain stand as follows:—

	Mds.
C. G. Ridge, Esq. ...	102
Tohurennesa Bibi ...	218
Piari Lal Mozumdar ...	115
Gour Ramani Dasya ...	18
Total	453

16. Only advances in grain are now given. Advances in cash have ceased for some time.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO THE PUBLIC.

17. The bazar rates of rice, which I quoted in paragraph 2 of this narrative, will be sufficient to show the Government that, as our selling prices now stand, the sales of our rice out of our gôlahs must necessarily cease altogether in a very short time. In my last narrative I called prominent attention to this, and I suggested the only remedy, viz. cheapening our rates and giving the local officers a discretion to fix the sale price in accordance with the bazar rates ruling at each locality (see paragraphs 19 to 23 of my last narrative). I have not yet been favored with the orders of Government on these suggestions.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Amount sold last fortnight.	Amount sold this fortnight.
	Ms. S.	Ms. S. C.
Sheebgunge ...	199 0	20 27 8
Sherpore ...	224 32	133 8 12
Khetlal ...	156 26	258 8 13
Bogra ...	670 0	340 20 0
Adamdighi ...	210 24	450 0 0
Panchbibi ...	1,105 35	934 28 13
Total ...	2,638 37	2,106 13 14

18. I give in the margin figures which show what sales have been effected in each relief circle, both last fortnight and this fortnight. As was to be expected, the sales have fallen off during this fortnight.

19. The money actually transmitted to the treasury as realised from the sale of Government grain amounted in the fortnight to Rs. 5,066-13.

20. I have done everything to foster these sales. The selling prices of the Government

grain all over the district stand at the rates which are noted on the margin. I am actually selling in the Bogra circle one seer per rupee cheaper than the rates fixed by Government, and in all the other circles the Government grain is freely offered at the maximum rates prescribed. Buñniāhs sell in the villages. Notwithstanding, the business done is very small, and as the markets get easier, it will become smaller still. The only remedy is to sell cheaper, and, as I have previously urged, I think the time has come when the Government rates might be safely lowered to 16 seers for clean and

20 seers for mixed rice, as recommended in paragraph 23 of my last fortnightly narrative.

LOANS OF GRAIN TO CULTIVATORS.

NAME OF RELIEF CIRCLE.	Amount of grain lent to ryots last fortnight.	Amount of grain lent to ryots this fortnight.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Shibgunge ...	44 10 0	2,089 39 8
Sherpore ...	77 5 0	36 35 0
Khetlal ...	2 10 0	427 24 4
Bogra ...	313 12 0	404 10 0
Adamdighi ...	452 20 0	1,477 30 0
Panchbibi ...	130 0 0	1,009 10 1
Total ...	1,019 17 0	5,445 28 13

21. As the amun crop had to be sown, such of the ryots as were in poor circumstances and had been earning money by extraneous labor had to leave these works and betake themselves to their fields. I, therefore, relaxed the restrictions which I had previously imposed on these loans, and urged the relief officers to work this form of relief vigorously, so as to see that in all proper cases the really necessitous, and only those, should be assisted with an advance of grain. I give on the margin figures contrasting the loans of this fortnight with those of last fortnight.

22. With the exception of the circles of Sherpore, Khetlal, and Bogra, where there seems to have been a want of energy, these loans have been very strenuously worked in all other parts of the district. I have called the attention of the relief officers of Sherpore, Khetlal, and Bogra to this matter again.

CHARITABLE AND GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

23. The figures in the statement below will enable the comparison to be made between the work under this head done this fortnight and last. The falling off in the numbers is attributable to the general improvement which has taken place in the condition of the country.

24. Nearly the whole of this gratuitous relief was given in grain, the expenditure of which I note in the 4th column of the table below. Very little was given in money, save in

the case of a few Brahmin families who were found in a state of privation, and who were relieved by cash.

NAME OF CIRCLE.					Total number relieved last fortnight.	Total number relieved this fortnight.	Expenditure of grain in gratuitous relief.	
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	S. C.
Shibgunge	...	...	...	...	3,303	1,430	500	10 8
Sherpore	...	...	...	...	1,313	2,206	339	11 6
Khetlal	...	...	...	...	2,119	2,520	319	37 14
Bogra	...	...	...	...	5,367	1,011	777	22 0
Adamdighi	...	...	...	...	859	950	456	17 10
Panchibibi	...	...	...	...	742	1,166	611	21 4
Total					13,703	9,362	3,035	3 10

25. *Spinning and weaving relief in cotton and jute.*—The marginal figures give the number relieved under this head both this fortnight and the last. There is a marked falling off in the Bogra circle, also attributable to the improved condition of the inhabitants.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	No. relieved last fortnight.	No. relieved this fortnight.
Shibgunge	645	1,507
Sherpore	425	220
Khetlal	2,277	2,313
Bogra	4,380	460
Adamdighi	1,092	1,547
Panchibibi	591	509
Total	9,419	6,646

26. The new rates and the new mode of payment (five parts in grain and one part in money) work well. The manufactured material continues upon our hands. I have tried to sell it locally and failed. I have written to other districts where relief operations are going on, and offered to send it to be converted into cloth by the weavers whom they were relieving. The Collector of Burdwan only has offered to take a portion of the cotton yarn. The jute twine, or yarn, is in no way saleable here. I recommend that the jail department be ordered to take the cotton and jute yarn to be woven by the prisoners into cloth and gunny bags. Thus only do I see any chance of disposing of the Government yarn without incurring a heavy loss.

VILLAGE VISITATION AND REGISTRATION.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Number of villages visited, of which the registration has been completed during the fortnight.	Number of villages of which the registration has been completed during the fortnight.
Shibgunge	86	14
Sherpore	133	Not given.
Khetlal	120	48
Bogra	84	Not given.
Adamdighi	142	Ditto.
Panchibibi	89	73

27. This work has, in most of the circles, been actively prosecuted during the fortnight. These figures show that the relief officers have been moving within their circles to such an extent, that they must have become cognizant of any severe distress within them. Such village registration as is necessary has been almost completed. It is only necessary in three or four tracts, as the condition of the rest of the district does not require this special treatment.

POOR-HOUSES OR ANNACHATRAS.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	No. of poor-houses opened during the fortnight.	No. relieved at them.
Khetlal	2	1,334
Shibgunge	2	180
Bogra	1	31
Adamdighi	3	150
Sherpore	5	1,443
Total	13	3,144

28. In the margin I give the statistics of annachatras for the fortnight. Besides these, the Raja of Dighapathia has four relief kitchens, at which a daily average of about 977 persons are fed.

29. The absence of any distress of a really severe type was shewn when we opened the annachatra at Bogra. The daily average fed never exceeded six. The annachatra was, of course, closed, but it is ready should the necessity for it ever arise.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure as shewn in the last narrative ... Rs. 4,50,624 A. 9 P. 8

Details of the above.

Relief roads and works	...	...	2,59,426	7	8
Transport of Government grain	...	...	1,17,978	13	0
Establishment	...	...	5,762	14	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,086	15	0
Packages and incidentals	...	...	700	0	0
Construction and repairs of rice golas, &c.	...	...	6,116	8	3
Loans to zemindars	...	...	47,170	0	0
Advance to ryots	...	...	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalow	...	...	1,200	0	0
Relief works under Railway officers	...	...	10,000	0	0

Total ... Rs. 4,50,624 A. 9 P. 8

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Relief roads and works	...	...	18,901	9	11
Salary and establishment	...	...	1,072	0	9
Transport of Government grain	..	...	468	10	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	191	0	0
Storage, including buildings and repairs	...	...	6	7	0
Total			20,639	12	5
Total of last fortnight			4,50,624	9	8
Grand total			4,71,264	6	1

No. 1269, dated Bogra, the 29th June 1874.

Memo. by E. J. BARTON, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra.

Copy forwarded to the Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye Division, for information.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight.

Name of Circle.	Charitable relief.	In payment for work.	Transport.	Purchase of material.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bogra	20 10 6	.....	.....	50 0 0	42 11 9	113 0 3	
Chetlal	402 9 3	688 7 3½	58 15 9	.....	39 14 10½	1,189 15 2	
Shariakandi	866 13 9	97 1 7	.....	106 3 1	20 7 9	1,090 10 2	
Sheebgunge	21 4 6	117 4 6	.....	519 9 3	30 0 0	688 2 3	
Chanchibi	83 6 6	660 0 0	342 9 3	.....	613 13 0	1,699 12 9	
Damdighi	58 14 0	32 2 6	57 7 0	758 7 6	51 11 6	958 10 6	
Total	1,453 10 6	1,594 15 10½	459 0 0	1,434 3 10	798 10 10½	5,740 9 1	

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the expenditure of grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the fortnight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of relief circle.	Grain sold to public.	Grain given away gratuitously.	Expended in relief centres.	Grain given away in exchange for labor of all kinds.	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots.	Other expenditure of grain.	Total expenditure.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	309 20 0	777 23 0	24 10 0	568 0 0	401 10 0	.....	2,081 31 0
Chetlal	258 8 13	349 37 14	.....	847 0 9	427 24 4	.....	1,882 31 8
Shariakandi	133 8 12	339 14 6	.....	105 27 0	36 35 0	.....	615 5 8
Sheebgunge	20 27 8	500 10 8	.....	718 5 8	2,089 39 8	.....	3,329 3 0
Chanchibi	934 28 13	611 21 4	.....	382 4 11	1,009 10 1	.....	2,937 24 13
Damdighi	450 0 0	456 17 10	7 2 8	1,060 27 3	1,477 30 0	0 28 14	3,463 20 3
Total	2,106 13 14	3,035 3 10	31 21 8	3,679 25 5	5,446 28 13	0 28 14	14,299 2 0

APPENDIX C.

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the Fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of People relieved by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE.	Date.	At centres.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By loans of grain.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By other means.	Total.
Bogra	2,254	31	.....	.....	1,045	456	4	.....	3,790
Dumdighi	893	1,419	.....	5,199	1,431	166	.....	9,108
Chanchibi	865	7	294	561	1,112	481	23	.....	3,348
Shariakandi	2,216	1,443	27	4	55	214	6	203	4,208
Sheebgunge	1,347	188	.....	.....	2,891	1,430	20	.....	5,493
Chetlal	756	.....	.....	.....	1,612	117	2,135	4,620
Total	6,682	3,316	1,740	565	9,762	5,693	341	2,998	30,507

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 27th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.			
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Bogra circle.*</i>		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Sabrool	2,000	6,172 8 2	10,482 38 10	10,170 13 12½	19,956 34 13
Dargahat	2,000	2,458				
Chundma	700				
Bogra	1,00,000	38,012				
Chanchaitra	600				
Gohail	4,000	4,644				
Naruaamala	2,000	1,998				
Noongola	610				
Malancha	2,000	510				
Durgapore	400				
Gokul	3,000	3,232				
<i>Khetlal circle.†</i>							
Khetlal	20,000	20,000				
<i>Panchbibi and Badalgachi relief circle.</i>							
Panchbibi	15,000	11,763				
Heeleo	10,000	4,502				
Badalgachi	3,000	1,804				
<i>Shibgunge circle.‡</i>							
Mokamtola	440				
Sheebgungo	5,000	4,244				
Burigungo	5,000	5,998				
<i>Adamdighi circle.</i>							
Adamdighi	3,000	2,583				
Duplachancha	15,000	15,214				
Elahigunge	2,000	402				
Shouamookhi	5,000	2,170				
<i>Shariakandi and Sherpore circle.</i>							
Sherpore	5,000	5,000				
Dhunat	3,000	3,000				
Shariakandi	30,000	20,500				
Chandanbasia	3,000	3,000				
Madheepore	3,000	3,000				
Total	1,07,282				
Reserve at Chandanbasia	50,108				
Sent to Ghoraghat	28,194				
Total	2,49,584				
Railway rice	15,000				
Total	2,64,584				
Nowgong rice	20,000				
Grand total	2,84,584				

* The figures in column 4, represent all the grain that has been put into each golah from the beginning of operations. They are not yet absolutely correct, and I am trying to eliminate the inaccuracies which yet remain.

† The railway rice (15,000) maunds is all stored in the original railway golahs.

‡ The Nowgong rice has been transported into the interior but, as the returns and accounts of it are yet incomplete, it has not been credited at the golahs to which it has been taken.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the daily average of men, women, and children employed on relief works in the District of Bogra, for the fortnight ending the 6th June 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers.

Number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Daily average number employed during the fortnight.				Amount expended in the payment of them.		REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Grain.	Money.	
						Mds. Srs. C.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Sultangunge road	219	456	448	1,123	372 12 12	263 8 0	
2	Matidali road	13	151	68	235	38 28 4	82 13 3	
3	Khettai road	85	20	20	125	19 12 12	79 7 6	
4	Dupchanchia road	370	12	603	985	107 9 4	1,484 8 0	
5	Dumagepore road	2,209	2,052	2,885	7,146	926 28 6	3,093 10 3	
6	Nungela road	206	132	262	594	92 19 4	248 8 0	
7	Nashupore road	267	591	748	1,606	100 32 4	250 7 0	
8	Shonamukhi road	111	305	274	690	157 29 0	120 15 9	
9	Tank at	137	.....	6	143	.....	17 8 0	
10	Ditto at Sukhanpukhuri	35	2	2	39	48 31 3	56 6 9	
11	Mudhupore road	108	516	437	1,061	210 14 9	136 9 0	
12	Tank at Narhatta	18	.....	.....	18	.....	53 10 3	
13	Khettai and Ghoraghat road	109	430	179	718	166 33 8	103 2 0	
14	Badalgachi and Adamdichi road	32	12	21	65	4 5 0	17 1 6	
15	Badalgachi and Nabalgunge road	49	52	67	168	20 21 8	43 6 0	
16	Tank at Dhawapara	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8 7 0	
17	Shariakandi road	134	478	526	1,138	264 9 6	158 7 6	
18	Buregunge and Dupchanchia road	67	37	41	145	59 18 0	189 11 0	
19	Shibgunge road	33	275	200	508	55 36 12	46 1 0	
20	Panoetola road	10	.....	.....	10	93 15 12	.....
	Total	4,209	5,524	6,787	16,520	2,864 37 8	6,453 3 9	

E. J. BARTON,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1109, dated Pubna, the 30th June 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Narrative for the Sudder Sub-division for the fortnight ending the 29th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE improvement mentioned in last report still continues. There has been a marked and general fall in prices. There is a general belief that the worst is over. Teel and kaon have turned out well, and the aous crop is very forward and promising. Every endeavour is being made to reduce the already moderate number receiving gratuitous relief. The health of the district continues good.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The numbers employed on the several roads are as follows:—

Maligacha	... 157	Maldah	... 73
Ataikula	... 23	Sujanuggur	... 177
Chatmore	... 240	Dulai	... 150
Fureedpore	... 64		

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

2,000 maunds of rice have been stored at Pubna, and is being used for advances and payment of coolies. We have not received the second 5,000 maunds indented for. There has been no difficulty about storage.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Rs. 4,600 have been advanced before rice was received; since then 526 maunds have been given.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Charitable relief is given in the sub-committees to all persons who are found destitute and unfit for road work. Daily average number of recipients of charitable relief in the several sub-committees, 337.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

No more subscriptions promised or realised in this fortnight. Expenditure as detailed below—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Paid for wages of coolies on the	Sujanugger road	...	...	600	0	0
Ditto	ditto	Chatmore road	...	300	0	0
Ditto	ditto	Maligacha	...	300	0	0
Ditto	ditto	Dulai	...	200	0	0
Pay of a sircar of	Malanchi road for May 1874	...	...	7	0	0
Sent to Pubna sub-committee for charitable relief	...	...	...	100	0	0
Charges for the transport and storage of 2,000 maunds of rice received from Dhapari depôt	...	...	...	116	3	0

Since the receipt of rice from Dhapari no cash payments are made. Rice is given to the coolies on the roads. Details given below :—

				Mds.	Sr.	Ct.
Given to the	Maligacha road coolies	...	...	140	0	0
Advanced to Pubna sub-committee for charitable relief	...	...	...	75	0	0
Ditto	Onumkola	...	...	100	0	0
Ditto	Ataikula for ditto	...	...	65	0	0

Eleventh Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Serajgunge Sub-division from the 11th June to 24th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE has, during the past fortnight, been a very marked improvement in the condition of the people. This is attributed to the fall in prices, the cutting of the kaon and til crops, and the promising appearance of the aous crop and jute fields.

The supply of rice in all the bazars has been sufficient. The following table shows the extent to which prices have fallen :—

NAME OF MARKET.			Number of seers per rupee in last fortnight's return.	Number of seers per rupee according to last return.	Date of last return.
			Seers.	Seers.	
Serajgunge	...	...	11½	13	24th June 1874.
Shazadpore	...	...	....	12	22nd „
Ullapara	...	...	10½	15	Ditto.
Raigunge	...	...	10	11½	Ditto.
Pangasi	...	...	9¾	13½	21st „
Taras	...	...	9	9	Ditto.

The ryots have now in stock or in the fields a quantity of kaon sufficient to carry on most of them until the aous harvest. There are, however, many villages in which little or no kaon was sown. There is little rice in the district, except that required to meet the current demands of the retail trade.

All the shops are supplied by imports. There is now free water-communication between most of the markets and the eastern districts, whence we draw our supplies. The only exception is at Taras, where rice continues to sell at 9 seers the rupee, although 12 miles off, on the banks of the Phooljore, it is to be had steadily and in any quantity at 13 seers the rupee.

Although there has been so much improvement, it is not to be supposed that the distress is over. The class of women who live by husking rice, generally the widows of cultivators, will not get employment until the aous crop is cut. The ryots who have enough to eat have nothing to spend, and so there is no demand for commodities, and private charity is suspended. Moreover, in some places there has been but little kaon or til to cut, and the ryots of such villages are still living on insufficient food.

One case of starvation is reported, but it has not ended fatally. A woman was found lying senseless in a field near Taras; she was taken to the annochatra and was there found to be starving. It turned out that her husband has refused to maintain her, and that she complained to the zemindar. The zemindar had the parties before him, and directed the husband to give

her food. He, however, again deserted her, and in trying to follow him she became faint for want of food and fell down on the path where she was found.

The rainfall during the fortnight has been 5·61 inches.

About half the kaon crop is still uncut. It is doing remarkably well, and the outturn is most satisfactory. The aous crop looks exceedingly well towards Bogra, though not quite as good as it is in this district; it is more backward in the south-east; on the whole, it promises to be a twelve-anna crop, that is, a fair average yield.

There have been no grain-thefts, but many disputes as to cutting crops, some leading to fights. The number of reported cases of this nature is not so great, but I have found out while in the interior, that the owners of kaon fields find it hard to keep the produce from their hungry neighbours. Where the villagers are on good terms with each other and the pressure is severe, the produce of each field is divided among them as cut.

The condition of the people of Taras is getting worse. There has been no kaon and little aous, in that quarter.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The system of paying coolies in grain six days of the week has been introduced during the fortnight, and has had the effect of encouraging the villagers to come to the works when in distress, but it has driven away the professional workmen, who have hitherto been employed at Chunderkona. The total number of coolies now at work is 617. As I have visited most of the works during the fortnight, I may here make some notes as to their progress:—

The road at Chunderkona is a continuation of the high road from Bogra towards Serajgunge. It is to be about 21 miles long, of which 16 miles to 17 miles have been completed, as far as earthwork is concerned. The break of from four to five miles is from Pungashi towards Dhangora, where the road crosses the Phooljore. If we could complete it, our communication with Bogra would be excellent. Even in its present state it does much good. The kaon crop has been excellent along this route, and so local laborers are few. The coolies from other parts of the district left during the fortnight, and now only 30 are employed. I am instructing the superintendent to go to Taras and bring a detachment of the coolies working there, if possible.

The road from Chunderkona towards the Ranee's land has come to very little. As workmen did not come in sufficient numbers to do it and the Serajgunge-Bogra road, it has been neglected after the first mile and is now deserted.

The Hurnial track is meant to be a mere fair-weather cartway, as distinguished from the unbanked road at Chunderkona. It is designed to facilitate communication along the principal route from Pubna and the Ganges to Bogra, as far as the route passes through this sub-division. There were 232 workmen employed on it on the 20th June.

Recent rains have almost stopped the works. In the same neighbourhood 56 men are employed in cutting jungle on Government khas mehals.

The Gaita tract is to connect the bheel country south of Taras towards the Chalun bheel, with the Phooljore river at Ullapara. 80 coolies are employed on it.

68 coolies are working at two small tracts at Shahzadpore and Jhau; the former on the Pubna-Serajgunge, the latter on the Serajgunge-Ullapara routes. About 40 are working at a similar tract, connecting Kacjuri with the Oorasagur river. 143 coolies are working at opening up an old khall at the deserted Challa factory: distress is severely felt there. Some 30 men are working at a khall at Porjana, and nine at Dussika. The latter would be the most useful work of any, but distress having become less there, on account of the good kaon crop, workmen do not come to it.

All these minor works are calculated to improve the condition of the neighbourhood in which they are carried on.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The storage of 1,700 maunds of rice at Taras, was completed during the fortnight. We will have to send more rice to that neighbourhood in July, when the bheel communications open out. The rice is primarily intended for the coolies on the Hurnial track, and the khas mehal laborers; charitable relief being given from Raigunge. But later on, when the scanty aous of the neighbourhood is exhausted, we may have to make it a centre. Before that time distress elsewhere will have ceased.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

During the fortnight no rice has been received. Our storage accommodation is everywhere sufficient.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

During the fortnight 831-10-8 maunds of rice have been lent to private parties: 212 maunds 20 seers to khas ryots, and 618 maunds 10 seers to zemindars desirous of assisting ryots. This was done first at the rate of Rs. 3-5-4 a maund (12 seers the rupee), latterly at the rate of Rs. 3 for Burmah, and Rs. 3-8 for cleaned rice. If the new system of giving 18 seers Burmah rice is introduced quickly, very large loans could be made, but at present there is no great necessity for such a measure.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The only form of charitable relief given generally over the whole sub-division is supplied at annachatras, where cooked grain to persons in need of a meal and unable to work is given on the following scale :—

Morning Meal.

4. Chittacks of rice.
2. Ditto of dāl or potatoes, or kaon, or any cheap food.

Evening Meal.

2. Chittacks of rice.
2. Ditto of dāl or potatoes or kaon.
1. Ditto of salt.
- $\frac{1}{16}$. Ditto of long pepper.
- $\frac{1}{16}$. Ditto of oil.

Until the middle of May there were but five annachatras, but the distress then becoming severe, they were increased to 14. I have now again reduced them to eight, namely one at each police station and outpost, except at Soobgacha in the north, where there has been a fine kaon crop; and one at each of the following places, Ichla, Chunderkona, and Koymy. The annachatras are managed by committees. I have returns showing the number relieved only from 10 of the 14; and these show 687 persons relieved on the last day, or 69 to each annachatra. If the four others have the same average, the total number in receipt of this form of relief will be 957. At the relief stations of Ullapara and Raigunge most of those fed are ticket-holders who have to wait half a day for their supply of rice, the work of weighing being great. The only other places where large numbers come to the annachatras are Belkuchi, Nraijuri. At Beleoochee, a quarter of the expenses is contributed by a zemindar who manages the institution, and who I fear is a little lax. At Kaijuri there is a good deal of temporary distress, there having been little kaon, boro, or till in that neighbourhood, and even the aous being backward.

In Raigunge and Ullapara thanas, the system of house-to-house visitation, and the issue of the monthly doles to all found in distress and unable to do road-work has been adopted. Where the destitutes can work on cotton or jute, such work is exacted. During the past fortnight I have allowed the superintendents to give less time to inspection and more to accounts, and have personally helped them to check the issue of tickets by rejecting all persons sent in by the assistants who seemed able to work. In this way the number of tickets, which was previously increasing most rapidly, has been somewhat reduced. On the 17th June the number outstanding at Raigunge were :—

		Monthly allowance in rice according to scale.	
		Mds.	Srs.
Gratuitous	{ Full	724	9 25
	{ Half (for children)	3,701	24 30
Total		4,425	34 15
Industrial (for cotton, and jute work)		1,723	23 3
Grand total		6,148	57 18

The average consumption of rice issued on these tickets from 1st to 20th June was 51-12 maunds, so that it appears that some of the ticket-holders have ceased to attend.

The latest return from Ullapara, on this point, is only up to the 10th June.

It is as follows :—

Gratuitous tickets	{ Adults ..	844
	{ Children ..	3,470
Total		4,314
Cotton ..	..	1,602
Jute ..	..	1,033
Thread..	..	1
Grand total		6,950

Since the 9th I have been twice to each station, and have myself cancelled many tickets, and I know that the superintendent is engaged in the same work. On the other hand, fresh tickets continue to be issued, particularly to distressed weavers and persons, other than those dependent on cultivators. These classes have been benefited by the fall in prices, but have no share in the relief derived from the actual reaping of the crops. In one weaving village tickets have been freely issued during the fortnight, though it is in Shazadpore thana, as the inhabitants were in a very reduced state, and were reported to be living on jute leaves and other such innutritious food.

The total number of persons receiving charitable relief in any form may be put down in round numbers at 1,400. In my report No. 87, dated 10th February 1874, I estimated for 10,000. It is certainly large when compared with the small number of coolies on road-works. But it so happens that the distress has been most severely felt in a part of the district

where labor for hire was almost unknown, and the people felt an antipathy to undertake it. Had they sought employment they could always have had it from private persons. Of course, they would rather have worked in any form than submit to starvation, but I found that they would not undertake it in order to maintain the beggars, the widows and children not immediately connected with them, the sick and infirm, and in fact the large pauper or semi-pauper population which is to be found, on enquiry, in most villages. The able-bodied ryots have derived no help from charitable relief. They have in great measure been supported by the money and rice advanced on loan to zemindars. It might have been supposed that the landlords would neglect them, on account of the rent disputes which have prevailed in the sub-division. But, in fact, they have been rather more free in taking and giving advances than in other districts, and nowhere more so than in the disturbed neighbourhoods.

(G.)—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Purchase of grain—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid for 2,620 maunds of grain, ordered from Mr. Alexander, before Government grain arrived ...	11,091	4	9

Conveyance charge—

Paid for conveying 565-39-10 maunds of rice from Serajgunge to the annachatras and road works ...	170	4	6
Paid for conveying one set of scales to Bogra ...	6	7	0
Erecting a mauchan in Serajgunge grain golah ...	87	12	0

Charitable Relief.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to annachatras for purchase of dāl, fire-wood, and for contingencies ...	248	3	6
Paid to relief superintendent of Raigunge relief station for purchase of dāl, jute, cotton, &c. ...	500	0	0
Cotton purchased at Serajgunge for Raigunge relief station ...	185	0	0
Paid to superintendent of Ullapara relief station ...	496	6	6

Roads—

Purchase of Kodalees ...	31	15	9
Establishment ...	24	6	4
Paid on Executive Engineer's cheque on account of Chunderkona road ...	455	10	3
Paid for coolie labor, &c., on petty roads ...	225	0	0
Total ...	13,522	6	7

REMARKS BY MAGISTRATE.

THE improvement in Serajgunge still continues, except at Taras. This is to be accounted for by the fact that river communication is still closed, and land communication not easily available; but from our experience as regards other places, we may confidently expect that once the river is open matters will immediately improve. Mr. Nolan wishes to import Government rice there; I can scarcely think this will be necessary, and as I am reluctant to take any measure that has a tendency to interfere with private trade, Mr. Nolan has been called on for a further report. The case of starvation alluded to requires little comment; the same may have occurred in any year. It is satisfactory that there has been a decrease in the number receiving gratuitous relief.

W. V. G. TAYLER,

Magistrate.

The 30th June 1874.

No. 144—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 1st July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

1. I HAVE the honor to submit in original the District Fortnightly Narratives which have been received up to date, for the fortnight ending 29th June.

2. *Hooghly.*—I have little to add to the Collector's report. There is a tendency to a fall in the price of rice. There has been a sufficiency of rain, and the prospects of the season appear good.

3. The total daily number of laborers employed on relief works of every sort is given at 4,026 against 4,539 of the previous fortnight.

4. The exports of private rice are returned at 5,918 maunds. The amount of Government grain imported during the fortnight was 2,014 maunds. The Collector has applied for a further supply of 3,000 maunds, which has not yet reached him, but is much needed.

5. The return of persons receiving charitable relief during the fortnight has been duly classified under headings B., C., D., and shews a daily average of 3,923 against 4,043 of the preceding fortnight.

6. *Beerbhoom*.—The Collector submits a generally favorable account of the state of the district. There has been, and there is, considerable pressure and distress, but it has not been exaggerated, and the efforts which have been made to relieve it, have been judicious and sufficient. The first impressions of Mr. O. Donnell on his joining the district as Relief Officer, are described by him with much vivacity, and will be read with interest.

7. The average daily number of persons employed on public relief works, as shewn in Statement C., is 13,146 against 10,913 of the previous fortnight. But the actual number employed on the last day of the fortnight is shewn as 9,352. This is, however, apparently due to the omission of the laborers on the Kamra to Aundee road.

8. The exports of rice from the district were 5,514 maunds against 8,672½ maunds in the previous fortnight. The Collector is in much want of the further supplies of Government grain for which he has indented, and which had not arrived when he wrote his report; but I understand from a private note from the Relief Officer to my special Assistant that four or five thousand maunds reached Bhulpore yesterday (30th June.)

9. In Statement No. 4, the total daily number of persons receiving charitable relief is given as 18,014, out of which 13,088 are in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. The number shewn in the return of the previous fortnight was only 10,913. In the classified Statement under headings B., C., D., the total number of persons receiving relief on 20th June was 17,855. This shews a large increase of pressure on charitable relief, and I have applied for further Government agency to superintend it under the Relief Officer.

10. *Bankoora*.—The Collector gives a good account of the state and prospect of the crops, but he adds that distress has increased and is increasing, especially amongst the higher classes. "Relief, however, (he observes,) is within reach of all, and our difficulties lie not so much in giving, as in refusing to give."

11. The statement of labor shews a daily average of 4,866 persons against 3,823 during the previous fortnight. This is attributed to the completion of tank-works for private parties.

12. The Collector's report is not so clear as could be wished, on the subject of Government grain. From the statement appended to his report, it appears that he had received 3,912 maunds, of which 1,947 maunds had been gratuitously distributed, and 1,740 maunds had been advanced to ryots. But in his 11th paragraph he states that out of a total amount of Rs. 18,756 of advances to private parties, he had been able to supply only 25 per cent. of grain, and 20 per cent. in cash, on account of the urgency of the case. His fortnightly estimate of expenditure is set down at 4,000 maunds, which is usually sent to Rancegunge, and thence forwarded by cart. I have asked for information as to the consignment which he is expecting from the Collector of Balasore, but I do not see that a sufficient case has been made out for the establishment of a Telegraph Office at Bankoora, although the wires run through the station.

13. The classified statement of charitable relief shews a large increase of numbers against the previous fortnight.

			Previous fortnight.	Present fortnight
Class	B.	...	9,972	17,670
"	C.	...	3,609	4,683
"	D.	...	865	2,282
Total			14,446	28,635

The increase is so large, and the pressure on the Collector is becoming so great, as he has no European Assistant or subordinate for relief purposes, that I would recommend that a special Relief Officer should be deputed to this district, if one can be spared.

14. *Burdwan*.—The report of the Collector is more than usually interesting. I am not able to ascertain from what remarks of mine the Collector infers that I disapproved of his practice of giving an abstract of the sub-divisional reports, but provided that the information required by Government is submitted, it is immaterial to me in what particular form it is given by the Collector.

15. The rainfall has been very abundant, and the prospects of the crops are good. It is to be noted that the seed grain sent to the Cutwa sub-division, was not wanted there.

16. The Collector has sent me a copy of a telegram addressed direct to him and other Collectors, by Government on the 27th ultimo, absolutely prohibiting cash payments to relief laborers, and holding Relief Officers personally responsible for cash expenditure on works or advances until explanation is given. The Collector has offered a full explanation shewing, in my opinion, sufficient reasons, why payments in grain had not been generally adopted in the district, and why they could not be adopted on certain roads, for which contracts had been given to public contractors. It will be seen that he reports that he has ordered all existing contracts to be set aside, with the exception of those on which funds not belonging to Government are being spent, or works in the Embankment Department. He does not state what is the amount of contracts thus cancelled; and the chief ground for hoping that the loss on this account may not be heavy, is to be found in the statement that but little work now remains

to be done. The application which the Collector is submitting for overseers, sirkars, and store-keepers to carry out the system of payments in grain, will be submitted as soon as received, for the orders of Government.

17. The receipt of Government grain amounted during the fortnight to 13,736 maunds, of which 9,366 maunds had been consumed in advances, and in feeding paupers. The Statement No. 2 shows that 20,725 maunds had reached the district, of which 5,632 maunds had been gratuitously distributed, 5,770 maunds had been advanced to ryots, and 745 maunds had been used for payments in kind to laborers. The Statement No. 4 shows that 308 applications for advances had been granted, but the "Remarks" in that statement leave it doubtful, if all the advances were made in grain. I must call attention to paragraph 6 of the Collector's report, which forcibly represents the existing feeling of the people of Burdwan in their applications for Government advances.

18. The statements of charitable relief are imperfectly drawn up. Statement No. 6 gives the daily number of persons receiving relief at 26,599 against 13,651 in the previous fortnight. I understand that these figures include the 3,279 persons entered in Statement No. 7. But last week, I took a different view of these returns, and calculated the total number relieved daily as 15,382. The Collector will be requested to explain what is really meant, and to submit his returns more clearly and correctly in future. I request attention to the Collector's remarks regarding the food-depôt at Bheddiah, on which I submitted a special report last week, but have not yet received the orders of Government upon it. Even as a sensational relief station, inspected by philanthropic visitors animated with Sydney Smith's principles of vicarious charity, an assembly of only 1,800 candidates for relief could be collected out of the tens of thousands of the population of the district. I greatly regret that any such sensational movements should interfere with the operations of relief which are really needed in the district, and for which ample provision had been made, until a fictitious excitement on the subject was created. It will be seen from paragraph 6 of the Collector's Narrative, that in consequence of the telegram of 27th June, he has stopped all charitable relief in cash, for advances of different sorts, and even for expenditure on nutritious diet and milk for fever patients. I have submitted a special report to the Lieutenant-Governor on tour shewing that it is absolutely necessary that nutritious diet and milk should be supplied as usual to fever convalescents, on special medical authority, and that cash expenditure must continue for this purpose. To all other recipients of gratuitous charitable relief, or relief for light labor, the uncooked Government rice will be served out in future.

No. 190, dated Hooghly, the 29th June 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Collector of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There is no scarcity of food-grains in the bazars of the district.
3. Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts:—

1	2	3	4	5	6					
	QUANTITY PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.									
Names of principal marts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Babookunge in Hooghly ...	13	13	...	...	9 to 9½	9 to 9½	12 to 12½	11½ to 12	13 to 13½	13 to 13½
Chinsurah, Khurooa Bazar...	13	13	...	...	9 " 9½	9 " 9½	12 " 12½	11½ " 12	13 " 13½	13 " 13½
Balora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jinkrapottahungo ...	13½	13½	...	...	9 to 9½	9 " 9½	12½ " 13	12 " 13	13½ " 14	13½ " 14
Serampore ...	12	12	16	16	8 " 8½	8 " 8½	12½ " 13	12 " 13	13 " 14	13 " 14
Chunditallah ...	...	...	...	...	...	10, 0	10 " 13	12 " 0	10½ " 0	13 " 0
Hydabatty ...	13	13	17½	17½	8 to 0	8 " 0	12½ " 0	13 " 0	13 " 0	13 " 0
Bhudressur ...	12½	12	16½	15	...	...	11½ " 13	11½ " 13	13½ " 0	13 " 0

4. On the whole there appears to be a tendency to a fall in price.

5. Information as to the kind and price of rice in the hands of zemindars, traders, &c.—Same as previously reported.

6. Rainfall, if any.—It rained during the fortnight in almost all the thanas of the district.

At Hooghly the fall was as follows:—

17th June	...	...	...	...	01
19th "	...	...	...	...	45
20th "	...	...	...	...	01
24th "	...	...	...	...	87
25th "	...	...	...	...	22
27th "	...	...	...	...	50
29th "	...	...	...	...	69
Total					275

At Serampore the fall was greater, being 3.75.

7. *Prospect of crops.*—The early rice is now growing in the high lands, and though planted rather late, promises a fair crop. The seedlings of the late rice have also been got in and are growing in the nursery beds; but the low ground is not yet sufficiently inundated to admit of the seedlings being planted out, nor are they generally sufficiently advanced yet to stand transplantation. Probably last night's fall of rain will enable the ryots to commence the transplantation. The rainy season appears to have set in on the 24th, when the barometer fell, and a damp south wind brought heavy clouds and continuous rain. If this weather continue, the rice crop will be unusually good.

8. *Condition of the people.*—I have to note no change in the condition of the people. The cultivators are busy with their labours; crime is light.

9. *Grain-thefts.*—Two cases occurred, one in the town of Chinsurah and another in the town of Hooghly; there was nothing remarkable about them.

10. *Condition of special tracts.*—There is no tract here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hooghly Sub-division.</i>						
Dhunyakhally road, metalling...	310 Including carters.	Coolies purchase their own food from the nearest market.	Fair	Generally all works are done by task labor at fixed rates. The coolies get 2 annas daily as khoraker, and the carters get 5 annas; accounts are settled weekly, or as soon as the contractors are able to do so.	Contractors supply	Nearly 66 men belong to the Pandooah thana and 30 are local. The rest are from Burdwan and Beerbhoom.
Sharunge and Tribany road	8	Ditto	Do.	At annas 3-3 per day.	Ditto	All local coolies.
Tribany to Gooptiparah...	15	To be had from the nearest market.	Do.	Paid at annas 3-3 per 100 cubic feet of earth-work, getting annas 2 as khorakee, and accounts settled twice in the week.	Partly by contractors and partly by department.	The coolies are all local.
Pandooah to Culna road	120	Ditto	Good	Paid at annas 8 per 100 cubic feet of metal broken and stacked, but receiving annas 2 as khorakee, and accounts settled twice within the week.	Ditto	About 45 are local.
Moolye to Jamgram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Earth-work finished.
Koolayparah to Nischindeepore	25	To be had from the nearest market.	.....	At annas 3-3 per 100 cubic feet.	.....	Under Executive Engineer. All local.
Dakchura to Ballaghur	15	Ditto	Good	Ditto	.....	Ditto ditto.
Khonyan to Chapta	79	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Ditto ditto.
Chandpore to Bukooliah...	78	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Ditto ditto.
Baksagore to Chandra	108	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Ditto ditto.
Dhunyakhally to Khanpore	89	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Ditto ditto.
Naksa to Diguai	65	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	All local.
Tahirpore to Mamoodpore	18	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Ditto.
Pandooah to Cooltee	76	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Ditto.
Chapta to Sikra	25	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Ditto.
Mahanad to Gopikantpore	132	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Under Baboo Joggodissar Bhutacharjee.

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
Bhastora to Goorooop	32	To be had from the nearest market.	Good ...	At annas 3-3 per 100 cubic feet.	.....	Under Baboo Joggesaur Singh.
Mugrah to Nasarye	50	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	.....	Under Joint-Magistrate.
Bhastora to Dhunyakhally ...	13	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	.....	Under Baboo Joggeshur Singh.
Dwarhasinee to Kamryo	18	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	.....	Under Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee.
Total ...	1,276					
<i>Serampore Sub-division.</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road ...	12	Coolies supply their own food from the nearest bazar.	Fair ...	Rs. 6-8 per month; receiving Rs. 1 khorakoe every week.	Partly by contractors and the rest by department.	All imported coolies; no local coolies can be had here for road work.
Sheakhalla road	103	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Coolies get 3 annas 3 pie per day; jhama-breaking at 10 annas per hundred cubic feet.	Contractors supply tools.	40 local.
Bordyabatty feeder-road ...	80 Including car- ters.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Partly by contractors and the rest by department.	20 are local.
Old Benares road	88 Including car- ters.	Ditto ...	Fair, i.e., not so well off as in latter years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	About 30 men are local.
Bhola to Nalicoal and junction of old Benares road.	47	Coolies supply their own food from the nearest bazar.	Fair ...	At as. 3-6 daily ...	Contractors supply tools.	Out of this about half local and half imported.
Chundranuggore and Bhola road.	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Partly by contractors and the rest by department.	These are local coolies employed in rectifying defects of slope cuttings.
Tarakoshur road	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Contractor ...	Ditto Ditto.
Connuggore and Jonye road ...	12	Ditto ...	Good ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Coolies are scarce; gone to cultivation.
Bora to Nussecpur	26	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local coolies work under Baboo Unoorup Chandra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Bora	63	Coolies supply from the nearest bazar.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Contractors supply.	All local coolies work under Baboo Aunoorup Chandra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Barnaset	18	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local coolies work under Baboo Chandra Kant Mookerjee.
Harida to Baksa	55	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Dorghango to Dargurampore ...	24	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local coolies work under Baboo Sarat Chandra Banerjee.
Bhudrepore to Nussibpore ...	31	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Rajkristo Banerjee.
Serampore ...	578					
Hooghly ...	1,276					
Total ...	1,854					

12. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.

13. The following laborers were employed daily on tanks and works in the municipalities, towns, and unions:—

	Total.
Hooghly and Chinsurah	468
Serampore	169
Kotrung	25
Ballagurh	75
Total ...	737

14. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following work is in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average No. of coolies during the fortnight.	Condition.
Bydabatty ...	Kana nuddee and Surrosutty canal.	158	Good; no local laborers.
	Ordinary embankment repairs.	About 39	Good, local; the laborers occasionally leave for cultivation.

15. The returns of work on 32 tanks which are being dug or improved from tuccavee advances have been received. These show a daily average number of 1,238 coolies employed, of whom 391 are local. Almost all the tanks are nearly complete; dressing and turfing alone remain to be done at most. No return of coolies employed in the Gheca nuddee has been received.

16. I give here a comparative statement of the number of coolies employed on relief works, as shown in the last and present report :—

		Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under the chairman of road cess.	Sudder sub-division ...	1,202	1,276
	Serampore sub-division ...	510	578
	Total ...	1,742	1,854
Municipalities, towns, and unions.	Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	570	468
	Serampore ...	203	169
	Towns and unions ...	528	100
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division ...		135	197
Employed on works executed from tuccavee advance ...		1,361	1,238
	Grand Total ...	4,539	4,026

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

17. The following is an abstract of the Railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 20th June 1874 :—

Up—Outward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore ...	.....	.....	178	692	.....	178	692
Chandernagore ...	.....	1,280	2,637	105	1,262	3,899	1,385
Hooghly ...	560	106	451	.....	1	1,012	106
Muggrah ...	34	.....	791	5,504	.....	825	5,504
Pandooah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,918	7,687

Down—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.	OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore ...	172	.....	1,004	.....	172	1,004
Chandernagore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly ...	69	147	188	218	69	553
Muggrah ...	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Pandooah ...	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	1,574

Up—Inward.

STATION.	. UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.	OVER 300 MILES.	* TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore	517	.....	.....	.....	517	.....
Chandernagore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	1,519	.....	.....	.....	1,519	.....
Muggrah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandocah	632	5	.....	.....	632	5
Total ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	1,268*	5

* This is Government rice.

18.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKS.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED.				AMOUNT SENT OUT.				
STATION.	QUANTITY		TOTAL.	NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	Balance in hand.
	Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.			Up to 13th June.	Up to 27th June.		
	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.		Mds. S. O.	Mds. S. O.	Mds. S. O.	Mds. S
Hooghly	871 0	1,500	2,371 0	Ballagurh ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Muggrah	201 10	.....	201 10	Goopluparah	382 20 0	.....	382 20 0	
Pandowah	201 10	.....	201 10	Chapta	9 0 0	100 0 0	109 0	
				Pandowah	137 10 0	.....	137 10 0	
			2,773 20	Sooltangacha ... ..	.....	98 0 0	98 0 0	
				Mahanad	401 0 0	.....	401 0 0	
Serampore	833 21	514	1,347 21	Dwarbasinee	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
				Boichee	27 0 0	100 0 0	127 0 0	
				Haral	15 0 0	100 0 0	115 0 0	
				Bhastarah	12 0 0	100 0 0	112 0 0	
				Goorup ... ..	.....	160 0 0	160 0 0	
				Makhalpore ... ..	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	
				Basce ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	
				Dhunyakhally ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	
				Bhandarhatty ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	
				Sahabazar ... ..	.....	98 0 0	98 0 0	
				Muggrah ... ..	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	
				Bansberya	29 10 0	30 0 0	59 10 0	
				Executive Engineer, Hooghly.	.....	170 0 0	170 0 0	
				Police for Sorais ...	16 20 0	.....	16 20 0	
				Municipality	144 0 0	116 0 0	260 0 0	
Total ... ..	.....	.....	4,121 1	Total	1,273 20 0	1,500 0 0	2,773 20 0	None.
				Seerampore Sub-division. (Mufussil details not yet given.)	370 12 8	476 27 8	847 0 0	500 21

19. From this it is clear that all the rice which has been sent to Hooghly has been without any delay sent to different parts of the district. The Serampore sub-divisional officer has been ordered to despatch what is at Serampore at once to the mofussil.

20. On the 18th June last I applied for 3,000 maunds more grain, and I expected to have received the amount on the 23rd or 24th at latest, and I sent out all the rice with me as fast as possible to the interior, except 170 maunds, which I have made over to the Executive Engineer for relief works, but the amount is not enough for fully supplying all store-houses arranged for, and I consequently have not been able to stop the issue of pice at those places for which I had no rice. I have to request that grain may be sent me at once, to enable me to comply with the Government orders to stop money relief.

21. As the orders of Government are very stringent, I beg here further to explain that from the moment the Government orders for sending rice to Hooghly, viz. on 28th May were received, I have been incessantly occupied in arranging proper accommodation for it, and for its safe transport in showery weather. In the prospect of the approach of the rainy season it was necessary to secure good pucca houses which are not easy to find; and as many roads are impassable in the rains, it was necessary to get considerable quantities out to the store-houses before the rainy season. Hence some of the nearer centres are still unsupplied with rice, and I am unable to supply them till Mr. Toynbee sends me more.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Hooghly for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Name of circle—Shewn in the statement under heading D.

Date for which figures are given—For the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

			Mds.	S.	C.
Total allotment of Government grain	...	...	4,121	0	0
Total quantity of grain stored, &c.	...	...	4,121	0	0
Total quantity of grain consumed up to date—					
By sale to the public or laborers	...	...	Nil.		
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	...	...	335	5	2
By advance to ryots	...	...	None.		
By payment in kind to laborers	...	...	46	8	8
Total	...	...	381	13	10
Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	...	...	3,000	0	0*
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	...	...	3,000	0	0

Note.—Only five returns from the mofussil of expenditure of Government grain have as yet been received; the expenditure is considerably above what is shewn. The estimate in the last column is an estimate of the quantity I wish at once to store in the mofussil.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

			Ra.
22. Advances for grain as already reported	...	...	18,000
Advance to municipalities	...	...	Nil.
Advance under the Tuccavee Act up to date of last narrative...	...	...	37,561
During the fortnight	...	...	Nil.

23. Some of the tanks, for the excavation of which advances under the Land Improvement Act have been granted, are reported as complete, and inquiries are being conducted by the Sub-Deputy Collector.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

24. Number of committees as yet appointed :—

District committee	...	...	...	1
Sub-divisional committee	...	...	...	1
Sub-committees	...	...	...	62
				64

This is less than the number shewn in previous reports, as I have been obliged to supersede many of the old committees by bodies exercising supervision over an increased area, in consequence of the setting in of the rains and the orders to give relief in grain. Besides there are seven serais for the use of travellers.

25. Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the three heads is shewn below :—

B.				
Men	...	...	...	583
Women	...	...	...	1,866
Children	...	...	...	1,028
			Total	3,477
C.				
Men	...	...	...	31
Women	...	...	...	80
Children	...	...	...	14
			Total	125
D.				
Men	...	...	...	49
Women	...	...	...	175
Children	...	...	...	97
			Total	321
			Grand Total	3,923

* Only.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

26. The disbursements to Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were as follows :—

				Rs.
To Executive Engineer .. ..	..	..	..	20,000
To zemindars, road cess committees, &c. ..	..	..	..	1,600
For tucavee advances .. ..	..	..	..	Nil.
Total				21,600

				Rs.	A.	P.
Local subscription to relief committee realised up to date of last fortnight .. ..	..	..	..	7,150	15	0
During the fortnight .. ..	..	..	..	95	0	0
Total				7,245	15	0

Government contribution for the month of May ..	..	951	0	0
Received from the central committee ..	..	3,000	0	0

The disbursements are as follows :—Up to date of last narrative						
During the fortnight .. ..	..	..	..	18,747	3	3
	..	..	..	2,269	6	9
Total				16,016	10	0

27. The decrease in expenditure on relief over that shown in last report is owing to the substitution in the middle of the fortnight of rice relief for money relief over almost the whole district.

No. 330, dated Soory, the 29th June 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

There is again a large increase in the number of paupers, but, on the whole, I think the condition of the people is improving; agricultural operations are going on vigorously, the planting out of the seedling rice has commenced; and there is every promise of an early and abundant harvest; cholera and small-pox are gradually disappearing; epidemic fever seems slowly burning itself out; no death from starvation has been reported, and the relief agency continues to work successfully. The lower castes, the Haris, Bhowries, Dhangars, Domes, &c., are able to strengthen their curries with snails, which are now in season, and form an important adjunct to their food-supply. Frogs, crabs, shrimps, and other small fry, which can be caught in almost in every pool, and snakes, which many of the semi-aboriginal inhabitants of this district eat freely, are now abundant; the middle classes, however, to whom such things are unclean and an abomination, seem to feel the pressure unabated. I submit a copy of the report of the special relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell, which is both interesting in itself and as exhibiting the impressions of a fresh observer: there is, of course, some distress among the poorer members of the higher classes, as Mr. O'Donnell observes, but I do not think there is sufficient cause to warrant any general system of loans; sufficient aid can be given in individual cases by the charitable committee if on enquiry they appear to require relief. The Khamars of Itanda who waited on Mr. O'Donnell, met me at that village with a similar tale of misery some two months ago; and on my remarking on their excellent physical condition, said I should have seen them a month previously to judge how they had fallen off! It is satisfactory to learn that, though nothing has been done to relieve them, they are still alive and hearty: on the whole it is, I think, reassuring to find that an officer, whose special mission it is to search out distress has found so little actual privation. Full instructions for the conduct of the weekly food distributions, copy of which is submitted, were issued to the relief agents some days ago: two grain-robberies occurred during the fortnight; rice can be procured in all the principal marts at the prices given in Appendix I.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Two new relief works, the metalling of the Bulpore to Bangchatra road, and a road from Mahamed Bazai to Malarpore, Nos. 22 and 23, have been opened during the fortnight to give employment to laborers withdrawn from other works approaching completion; cash payments have been perforce continued during the fortnight, owing to the non-execution of my indent for Government grain, and the consequent deficiency of supply: the number of laborers on district works of all kinds is given in Appendix form C.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 5,514 maunds of rice having been exported against 8,672½ maunds of the preceding fortnight; there has been no importation of Government grain during the week although an indent for 2,000 maunds was despatched on 15th instant, and the entire stock in hand has been expended in allotments to charitable centres, and to zemindars under concession G. Transport will now be a matter of extreme difficulty owing to the flooding of the rivers, and the country generally, which, except there where are good roads, has become almost impassable for the few carts the district can turn out, and the general employment of the draught cattle in ploughing. When I get grain for the laborers on the relief roads, I purpose organising some of them into a transport service, which will serve the double purpose of carriage, and of relieving the pressure on the works and engineering staff. The rice shewn as in store in last report is now partly in process of transport to different centres and police stations to which it was allotted; partly actually stored at those destinations; partly actually consumed by paupers and chowkeydars, and partly awaiting removal by the zemindars to whom it has been allotted under concession G. There is not nearly

enough in stock to meet the last mentioned allotments, and, if my order for this week* (5,000 maunds), is not quickly executed, I shall be forced to purchase rice locally for several of the relief centres, whose supplies are now running short.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

This heading is blank, no supplies having been received during the fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Are shewn in Appendix tables II and III.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Vide appendix return IV and V.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Up to date Rs. 61,615 have been drawn from the treasury on certificates granted under Act XXVI of 1871; Rs. 79,635 have been placed to credit of the executive engineer for relief works; Rs. 7,000, have been advanced to Messrs Farquharson and Campbell of Ilambazar; Rs. 2,504-2 to Mr. Jones of Gonotia; Rs. 750 to Baboo Kishoree Mohan Roy of Naguri; and Rs. 105 to the Mundals of Kulliar, for the construction of roads chargeable to relief. Rs. 1,200 have been disbursed for the Rajah's tank, which is now nearly completed, Rs. 4979-3 placed to credit of the charitable fund on account of the Government subscription, and Rs. 591-8-7 drawn in advance to meet charitable expenditure.

From—C. J. O'DONNELL, Esq., Special Relief Officer, Beerbhoom,
To—The Magistrate of Beerbhoom.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the result of my tour through the parts of the district which may be considered the most important from a scarcity point of view. I have visited all the relief agencies from Ilambazar to Gonotia, and from Bungehatra to Batikar. This tract includes that part of the district which has been visited by the Burdwan fever, and also where the failure of the rice crop was most marked. The actual condition of the people naturally engaged my first attention. With this object, I seized every opportunity to make enquiries on which I could form an opinion. My ordinary procedure was this: when passing through a village, the people, who seemed to be wonderfully well-advised of the movements of the relief sahib, came to me with a petition. I then at once went to the house of the first signer of it, then to that of the fifth or tenth, then back to the second or fourth, and so on. There never seemed to be any preparations to receive me in the house, as I used to find the women working or cooking, and saw other signs of my being unexpected. The conclusion generally at which I arrived was that there was considerable distress; that there are not stores of rice in the houses of the peasantry, even of the higher castes; and that there is ample room for charity and assistance in the form of loans. As to stores of rice, I examined altogether, in different houses, a couple of thousand large earthen kolshis in which rice is ordinarily stored, and did not find a grain anywhere. Another point that struck me, was the alacrity with which even Brahmins showed me through their houses, some of which were packed, regularly "up-stairs and down-stairs and in my lady's chamber," for I usually saw all the female members of the family. I took this, I think fairly, as a proof that they really were willing to yield some of their caste-prejudices to the present pressure. There was a great absence of ornaments and brass-vessels, which I found much more abundant in the houses of some of the laboring classes than in those of the humble numbers of the high castes. To be sure, I met with some most ridiculous instances of exaggeration, as at Etanda, where a body of as sturdy Kamars as we could see assured me they were fast dying. At Ramnagar a Brahmin came up to me with a similar assurance that he was not long for this world, if the State did not feed him: I went straight for his house, and was nearly regretting my hasty curiosity, by being almost run over by half-a-dozen of his cows, which were at the instant coming out, perhaps driven out of his enclosure. However,

these occasional cases of folly, or worse, did not prevent me from being convinced that the scarcity falls heavily on two classes, viz., the lowest of the low castes, Haris, Domes, and Moomies, and on the poorer of the high castes. This pressure is to be met, in the former case, by charitable relief and relief works; in the latter by advances of grain, which I believe in nine instances out of ten would be recoverable.

As to the relief now being given, I can say that, so far as road-work goes, judging from the appearance of the laborers, men, women, and children seem sufficiently nourished on all the roads where I have come across them. The relief-houses for charitable distribution are in most cases working well, at least as far as the choosing of deserving objects goes. I was pleased to find that at the outlying villages of Etanda, Ramnagar, Ekshoodhara, and others, the fever-sick and real poor were in receipt of relief. I was present at the selecting of deserving relief-recipients at Ilambazar, Gonotia, Labpore, and Bungehatra, and thought the selections made by the agents in charge were judicious. The great fault is crowding and crushing at the time of distribution. I have, therefore, in every agency pointed out to the agent how the crowd could be best dealt with, by means of bamboo barriers, behind which he could sit and relieve the paupers in small batches. The system would here be much improved if the tickets were made of substantial paper, if possible card-board. The present slips of Bengal paper rarely last a week without being torn or soiled so as to render them illegible. I have to mention the relief agent of Bungehatra as having his rice most carefully stored, and his books and papers in the best order.

Instructions to Relief Agent, Kusba.

(1.) THE name, father's name, and residence of each pauper is to be entered in the register with serial number, and a ticket with corresponding name, number, and residence given to the pauper.

(2.) A strong bamboo enclosure is to be made with one gate for entrance, and another for egress.

(3.) On distribution day all the ticket-holders are to be served before the new-comers, the women and children being served first, the men afterwards: after all the ticket-holders are served, male and female, the new comers are to be attended to in the same order,—first the women and children, then the men.

(4.) Six ticket-holders only are to be admitted to the enclosure at one time, being admitted as they come without reference to their serial numbers in the register. As each ticket-holder receives the allowance, a mark is to be put after the corresponding name and number in the register, and the ticket returned to the pauper, who will pass out by the exit gate at once. When the first six have been disposed of, a second batch of six is to be admitted, and so on. All the ticket-holders having been disposed of, the new-comers will be disposed of in the same way.

(5.) The police are directed to employ the chowkeedars receiving weekly allowance from them in keeping order, and rendering any other assistance required by the relief agent.

(6.) Each adult is to receive four seers, and each child two seers per week.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children, employed on Public Works in the District of Beerbhoom during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 20th June 1874.

Serial No. of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.
		Men.			Total.	Women.			Total.	Men.			Total.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.		Men.	Women.	Children.		Men.	Women.	Children.			
1	Scoory to Cynthia	409	4	413	29	29	37	37	1 month.	All doing full work and receiving full wages, except some 700 day-labours on the Doobrajpoore-Iambazar road, paid at the rate of 1 anna for each adult and 1/2 anna for each child. The work-people are of the ordinary laboring classes, including under this term cultivators who work on their own fields but not generally on public works; payment has been made altogether in cash during the fortnight, the indent for Government rice not having been complied with.
2	Scoory to Nagore	177	53	.....	230	12	.....	.....	15	15	4	.....	19	1 1/2 ditto.
3	Scoory to River Adjai	231	5	.....	236	16	.....	.....	16	17	.....	.....	17	ditto.
4	Scoory to Ahmadpore	98	36	.....	134	7	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	ditto.
5	Ahmadpore to Loghatia	2,785	609	.....	3,394	198	36	.....	234	190	35	.....	225	1 month.
6	Monpore road	251	.....	.....	251	17	.....	.....	17	20	.....	.....	20	ditto.
7	Dangal tank	523	452	.....	975	37	32	.....	69	38	30	.....	68	ditto.
8	Barwan to Panchthoopi	3,919	124	8	4,051	279	8	.....	287	200	.....	4	204	1 week.
9	Boleopore to Sacoolipore	4,390	4,324	.....	8,704	312	308	.....	620	155	315	.....	470	ditto.
10	Mullarpore to Mouressor	13,713	3,177	.....	16,890	979	228	.....	1,205	163	.....	.....	168	ditto.
11	Kanra to Audi	24,138	2,603	.....	26,741	1,724	135	.....	1,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2 months.
12	Boleopore to Bungochottra	10,038	7,106	4,331	22,155	704	507	512	1,563	751	462	150	1,303	3 1/2 ditto.	
13	Labpore to Kalgram	13,764	.....	.....	13,764	953	.....	.....	983	813	.....	.....	812	ditto.
14	Boleopore to Kasba	2,695	2,235	91	5,021	192	159	6	357	740	443	.....	1,182	1 week.
15	Cynthia to Audi	7,237	1,153	.....	8,390	516	82	.....	598	80	8	.....	88	ditto.
16	Poorandarpore to River Adjai	15,553	9,915	.....	25,468	1,109	703	.....	1,817	641	297	.....	939	ditto.
17	Metalling road Boleopore to Soorool	2,216	811	269	3,296	165	57	19	241	138	77	62	267	1 month.	
18	Dubrajpoore to Iambazar	20,054	11,874	6,311	38,239	1,434	848	456	2,732	1,365	942	377	2,634	1 1/2 months.	
19	Ganotia to Kotasar	2,257	1,571	1,139	4,967	163	112	81	356	285	212	161	646	1 ditto.	
20	Rajah's tank	438	519	.....	957	32	37	.....	69	41	71	.....	112	1 week.
Total number employed		125,696	46,471	12,199	184,366	8,068	3,310	808	13,146	5,683	2,505	764	9,353		Rate of wages paid for full work— Rs. P. To each man 3 6 " woman 1 3 " child 0 0 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 18,073-11-3.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 Rs. P.
 To each man 3 6
 " woman 1 3
 " child 0 6
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 13,073-11-3.

All doing full work and receiving full wages, except some 700 day-laborers on the Doobrajore-Ilambazar road, paid at the rate of 1 anna for each adult and ½ anna for each child. The work-people are of the ordinary laboring classes, including under this term cultivators who work on their own fields, but not generally on public works; payment has been made altogether in cash during the fortnight, the indent for Government rice not having been complied with.

Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the District of Beerbhoom for the week ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

DISTRICT.

APPENDIX RETURN II.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Beerbhoom, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

- 1.—Name of circle, Beerbhoom.
- 2.—Date for which figures are given, from 18th to 27th instant.
- 3.—Total allotment of Government grain, 1,000 maunds per week.
- 4.—Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts, none during the fortnight.
Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.
- 5.—By sale to the public or to laborers, none.
- 6.—By gratuitous distribution in any shape, 1,550 maunds disposed of to charitable committee.
- 7.—By advances to ryots, none.
- 8.—By allotments to zemindars, 2,770 maunds.
- 9.—By payments in kind to laborers, none.
- 10.—Total, 4,320 maunds.
- 11.—Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds.
- 12.—Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds in charity, advances to proprietors under concession G, subsistence allowances of chowkedars under special orders of Government, and payment of laborers on relief works.

APPENDIX TABLE III.

Statement shewing the number of applications under the Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871 up to 27th June 1874.

					Amount.
					Rs.
Number of applications registered...	...	683	...	...	2,82,823
Ditto ditto disposed of	...	683	...	...	2,82,823
Ditto ditto granted	...	232	...	...	72,880
Ditto ditto refused	...	451	...	...	2,09,993
Ditto ditto pending	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of certificates drawn	...	181	...	...	61,615

APPENDIX, STATEMENT IV.

Statement shewing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	...	10
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	...	20
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	12
Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	...	11
Number of work-houses, or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	21
Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	...	18,014

Remarks.—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief 3,926 are spinners and weavers, and 1,000 are employed in light labor on village-tanks and roads, leaving 13,088 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief.

APPENDIX STATEMENT V.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved up to 20th June 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R., of the 19th May 1874, para 5.

	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
B.—Total number of meals given up to 20th June, i.e., persons fed for one day	401,302			
Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice at present on the 20th June	12,929			
Total disbursement up to 27th June, including cost of out-door laborers	} By cash for rice ... } By Government rice ... } Miscellaneous „ ...	13,957	11	8½
		2,675	0	0
		276	0	10½
		16,908	12	7

C.—Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with thread and cotton and advance on the 20th June, and laborers employed on light out-door work				4,926
Total disbursement to 27th June, weavers and spinners only ... ..				... 15,429 3 9
D.—Total number of families under heading D on the 20th June				12
Total disbursement up to 27th June ... ..				... 34 15 6
Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 20th June				17,855
Total disbursement up to 27th June under all heads ... ..				... 32,372 15 10

Vide Appendix return V of the fortnight ending 30th May. Of the laborers under heading C, 3,926 are spinners and weavers, and 1,000 out-door laborers engaged on village tanks and roads.

R. D. HIME,
Offg. Collector.

No. 576, dated Bankoora Collectorate, the 29th June 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Prices have remained nearly stationary. The prevailing rates are given below. Rice is to be had in sufficient quantities in the chief bazars, but some difficulty is experienced in procuring it in outlying places. This is probably due to the fact that those who have grain are now either advancing it to their ryots, or supporting their laborers therewith.

			Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.
			Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.			
Bankoora	...	...	10 10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \ 8 \\ \text{coarse} \\ 14 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	12 12	21 0	13 4
Bishenpore	...	...	11 0	13 8	12 8	24 0	13 8
Chatna	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 8	17 8	13 8
Ondah	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	14 0
Gungajulghatty	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	14 0
Burjorah	...	...	11 8	12 8	15 0	.....	13 8

3. There has been heavy rain throughout the district during the last ten days, and even the small tract to which I referred in my last report has fared as well as the rest. Agricultural operations are progressing very favorably; sowings are nearly completed, and the rice seedlings are being planted out in all directions: sowings of other crops, such as Indian-corn, shakartil, cotton, and arhar have commenced, and the Sonthals are sowing their favorite kudú.

4. The giving of grain-advances is the great question just now, but as I am furnishing a special report on the subject, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the matter here. Figures are given below under the proper head.

5. Distress has increased, and is increasing, more especially amongst the middle classes, but relief is within reach of all, and our difficulties lie not so much in giving as in refusing to give.

6. No serious grain-thefts or robberies have been reported; in fact, crime is rather less than usual at this time of the year.

7. No cases of starvation have come to light.

RELIEF WORKS.

8. The accompanying table shows an increase of 1,000 in the number employed on roads since the date of my last report. This is partly due to the gradual completion of tanks by private parties. Our rates are too low to admit of the solution that coolies are unnecessarily attracted to road-work.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

9. There is nothing particular to note under this head.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

10. The accompanying statement gives details. I may say that our stock is exhausted; the requirements for giving advances have been so great, that none was available for payment to laborers. I trust the supply will in future be more nearly equal to the demand.

I have already reported, there is great difficulty in procuring carts at this time of the year, and the Joint-Magistrate of Raneegunge, who has done all in his power to help me, reports that the supply of cartage is not more easy in that sub-division. The Collector of Balasore has advised me of the prospective despatch of a consignment of rice, but has not stated the quantity thereof. In this matter of importing grain, a telegraph-station here would be of great advantage; I have already reported to you the facility with which one could be opened.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

11. Up to the 26th instant, 319 applications for advances were made; only 44 remained undisposed of. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 18,756. I have only been able to supply hitherto 25 per cent. of the grain sanctioned to each of the applicants, and the last few days I have been obliged to allow a small sum, 20 per cent., of the total allowed in these cases in cash, as, in the present state of cultivation, if ryots do not get assistance now it will be useless to offer it afterwards.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

12. The accompanying statement shows a very considerable increase in the number receiving relief. The number under Class B ought to be much less, and that under Class C proportionately greater, but the increase in the number of the middle classes requiring relief is so great, that it is impossible at once to supply light work to those who cannot work at roads, tanks, &c.

13. The number getting relief under Class D is also increased, and it is exceedingly difficult for me to keep the number down. A very stringent certificate from some member of the district committee is required before a family is admitted; but still I am of opinion that all do not deserve the indulgence shown them. If, however, persons who have received certificates from members are subsequently refused, even by my orders, the members granting the certificates are offended, and they are the persons on whom I have chiefly to depend for information.

14. In short, in dealing with large numbers of applicants, a strength of character is required which can hardly be expected from native subordinates, and, being single-handed here, it is impossible for me to leave head-quarters. It is doubtless satisfactory to know that all distress is likely to be relieved, but I confess to dislike seeing able-bodied men receiving relief and doing nothing in return.

15. Previous to the issue of the liberal instructions by the Central Relief Committee, willingness to work on the part of an able-bodied applicant was a *sine qua non* to the getting of relief, but now everyone claims to be by social position exempted from even twisting a little hemp. The really respectable who are in want decline to take gratuitous relief, and ask for work, while the drones of the hive, who at all times subsist on the labors of others, take their stand upon their respectability, and decline to move a finger to help themselves.

16. The accompanying statement gives detailed information as to the nature and extent of relief given:—

Statement of Charitable Relief.

- (1.) One central committee.
- (2.) Twenty-nine sub-committees.
- (3.) Thirty-three „
- (4.) None.
- (5.) Thirty-three „

Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight.

Average.			CLASS B.			Average.		
Moheshra—								
Mejia	...	672		Konamari	...	...	415	
Saltora	...	975		Godadihi	...	...	316	
Kustholia	...	585		Ondah	...	...	1,500	
Pahra	...	626		Taldangra	...	...	271	
Tiluri	...	420		Koorpa	...	...	322	
Bakulia	...	681		Harmeshra	...	...	224	
Gogra	...	535		Amdangra	...	...	143	
Dhaleani	...	380		Makra	...	...	646	
		4,874		Bishenpore	...	...	1,834	
Bankoora	...	1,808		Joypore	...	...	470	
Rajgram	...	674		Telishair	...	...	287	
Chatua	...	394		Chooamosna	...	...	307	
Arrara	...	532		Moliara	...	...	47	
Teghorea	...	621		Susnia	...	} Just opened.		
Gungajulghatty	...	240		Ramsagar	...			
Burjora	...	662		Ladua	...			
Dholeoni	...	1,083		Shaharjora	...			
				Total			...	17,670

CLASS C.—LIGHT WORK.

Tank work	...	...	...	...	...	918
Husking	...	...	...	...	...	731
Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	2,473
Spinning	...	...	...	...	...	437
Shell-lao	...	...	...	...	...	64
Shankari	...	...	...	...	...	60
Total						4,683

CLASS D.—RESPECTABLE MEN IN DISTRESS OBTAINING RELIEF.

Men	...	...	...	...	...	623
Women	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
Children	...	...	...	...	...	610
Total						2,282

Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Fund.

	Heading B.			Heading C.			Heading D.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.			Rs.	As.	P.
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight...	...	9,108	4	4	11,401	7	0	150		20,659	11	4
Ditto this fortnight	...	2,327	0	0	6,275	10	0	369		8,971	10	0
Total	...	11,435	4	4	17,677	1	0	519		29,631	5	6

Account of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.				
			By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
		M. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankoora ...	From 14th to 27th June 1874.	Balance in hand ... 151 31 10 Received ... 1,179 25 8 Total ... 1,331 17 2	458 34 10	865 20 0	1,324 14 10	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Gangajulghatty	Ditto ...	Balance in hand ... Received ... 530 13 8 Total ... 530 13 8	473 34 4	.....	473 34 4	.....	.....
Mejia	Ditto ...	Balance in hand ... 118 9 12 Received ... 323 20 12 Total ... 441 30 8	441 30 8	.....	441 30 8	.....	.....
Saltoerah. ...	Ditto ...	Balance in hand ... 143 26 5 Received ... 1,475 29 9 Total ... 1,618 25 14	573 12 0½	875 10 12	1,448 23 12½	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	Balance in hand ... 413 37 11 Received ... 3,499 9 5 Total ... 3,912 7 0	1,947 31 6½	1,740 30 12	3,688 23 2½	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0

BANKOORA DISTRICT.

Statement of Labor.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy road	65	38	.....	103
2	Ditto to Roghoonathpore	49	32	.....	81
3	Bishenpore to Namchura (Jeypore)	18	12	.....	30
4	Kolinpore to Joyrampore... ..	15	7	.....	22
5	Raneegunge and Midnapore road (Provincial)	310	117	.....	427
6	Ondah and Taldangra road	71	50	15	136
7	Gungajulghatty to Saltora	276	255	45	576
8	Moraloo and Mijsa road	312	208	57	577
9	Municipal work in Bishenpore	35	22	.....	57
10	Digging tank at Jeypore	75	80	3	158
11	Dolepore and Mohiana roads	280	99	15	394
12	Mejia and Malliarah	155	130	15	300
13	Dullavpore ditto	260	155	20	435
14	Burjorah ditto	205	287	23	515
15	Bankoora to Taldangra	370	210	25	605
16	Ditto Judpore	250	180	20	450
	Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,866

BANKOORA COLLECTORATE,
The 29th June 1874.

W. R. LARMINIE,
Offg. Collector.

No. 587—F.R., dated Burdwan, the 29th June 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Offg. Collector of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative due to-day. As I gather from your remarks on my last narrative that you disapprove of the practice which I have hitherto followed of giving a separate summary of each of the six sub-divisional reports regarding the state of the country, I shall discontinue it, and in future give one general summary of all reports and information received regarding the whole district.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The supply of rice continues to be much the same as previously reported. Prices are slightly higher. The prices of common rice in the several sub-divisions are as follows:—

S. Ch.

Burdwan	..	..	..	..	13	2	a rupee
Raneegunge	..	..	..	..	11	12	"
Bood-bood	..	..	..	..	12	11	"
Cutwa	..	..	..	..	11	6	"
Culna	..	..	..	..	12	0	"
Jehanabad	..	..	..	..	12	8	"

The Cutwa Deputy Collector says that, in searching for storage for the grain to be sent to him, he found most of the golahs empty. The rainfall has been heavy almost everywhere. The number of inches recorded in each sub-division is as follows:—

Burdwan	..	..	..	..	11.16	inches.
Raneegunge	..	..	..	..	8.15	"
Bood-bood	..	..	..	..	8.25	"
Cutwa ..	..	..	..	..	7.11	"
Culna ..	..	..	..	..	3.15	"
Jehanabad	..	..	..	..	1.35	"

The sowings are everywhere reported to be progressing favorably, and seed-grain is reported to be abundant everywhere but in Bood-bood. Some seed-grain has been sent there for distribution. Some seed-grain was sent to Cutwa for distribution, but the Deputy Collector says it is not wanted. Distress is said to be increasing in Cutwa and Bood-bood, and relief measures have been extended to meet it. No deaths from starvation have come to light. 51 emigrants were registered at Bood-bood; and a case of theft there is reported in which the accused pleaded hunger.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. These are shown as usual in Statement I. With reference to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's telegram of the 27th instant (copy whereof has been sent you under separate cover), I beg to report that the laborers on the roads in Cutwa under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Magistrate of that sub-division have been paid in grain for some time, so far as the rice held out, but elsewhere in cash. The reasons why payments

in grain were not introduced everywhere immediately upon receipt of Government letter No. 3255—S.R., dated 20th ultimo, are as follows:—

With the exception of the Cutwa roads and one in Raneegunge, all the roads in charge of the Executive Engineer and other officers are being made or repaired by contractors, under formal contracts executed at various times antecedent to 20th May last.* At the time these contracts were executed, the total estimated cost of each work was (according to the usual practice) at once paid to credit of the Executive Engineer or other officer in charge, and, therefore, in order to introduce payments in grain it would have been necessary, in the first place, to break all these contracts (either paying compensation to the contractors or abiding the not doubtful result of suits by them in the civil court), to recover such advances made to them as had not been worked out, and to organise a complete establishment of ticca overseers and sircars on each road to measure up the work and issue cheques or tokens to the laborers for grain, and another establishment of storekeepers and mohurrirs on each road to keep the grain and the accounts, and serve it out to the laborers in exchange for the cheques or tokens given them by the overseers. In the second place, it was to be considered that on that date (20th May) the season for earth-work was very far advanced and would be still further advanced by the time the new system could be organized, establishments appointed, grain imported, and stores of grain formed on all the roads in hand. In the third place, the Government letter No. 3255—S.R., of 20th May (which was the first intimation of its being intended to send grain here), said that 2,000 maunds of grain would be sent to Burdwan for payment of laborers, &c., but that more might be sent for advances (not for payment of laborers) if required. Then, again, a very considerable number of the works in course of execution are paid for from chowkeedary union and town committee funds, to which it is presumed the orders of 20th May do not apply. Another set of works are the ordinary annual embankment repairs and the Kana Nuddee works, which, though shown in the narratives of this district, are in no way under my control. In view of the above considerations, and the great pecuniary loss which (it seemed to me) a sudden change at this advanced season of the year to the system of grain-payments would certainly entail on Government, I thought that I was consulting the interests of Government and at the same time not transgressing the spirit of the Government orders, by refraining from taking the very strong measure of cancelling existing contracts. As, however, I now find that I was mistaken, I can only say that I regret the misapprehension, and I have ordered all contracts be set aside and payments of grain at once introduced on all works with the exception of the chowkidary union, town committee, and embankment department works, to which I suppose the Government orders do not apply. If I am wrong in making this exception I solicit correction. As the season is now so far advanced, and so little work remains to be done, I am not without hopes that the contractors may now be induced to give up their claims to execute the small portions of work remaining to be executed under their contracts without demanding compensation for the breach of their contracts. A statement of the establishment of overseers, sircars, and storekeepers necessary to be entertained to carry out the system of payments in grain is in course of preparation, and will be submitted for sanction immediately.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

4. The imports by rail for the fortnight ending 20th June were 30,497 maunds, and the exports 13,998 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The Statement II required by Government letter No. 3369—S.R., dated 26th ultimo, gives the particulars of this. At the commencement of the fortnight, 4,000 maunds in all had been received, whereof 2,000 maunds were then stored at Khanoo Junction, 1,200 maunds had been sent to Cutwa, and the remaining 800 maunds had been distributed to various places in the sudder sub-division. During the fortnight under report, 13,736 maunds in all have been received from Calcutta, whereof 4,096 maunds have been stored at Bood-bood, 2,000 maunds at Gooshkara, and 7,640 maunds at Burdwan. The consumption up to date amounts to 9,366½ maunds; it has been used mostly for advances and to feed the paupers at the food-dépôts.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6. These are shown in Statements III & IV. The recent concession, allowing advances of grain to be made on the joint security of not less than six persons, has had the effect of making the people take these advances much more freely. In some, but not many, cases, previous to the receipt of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's telegram of 27th instant, I availed myself of the permission granted in Government letter No. 3369—S.R., dated 26th ultimo, to make advances of cash for the purchase of seed-grain. The number of applicants for advances of grain is very large. Every day I have applications from 200, 300, and even more people*; the exact number cannot be given as many applicants join in one application. I examine these people, and after striking out the names of those who are evidently well-to-do, have local enquiries made by the sub-deputies and relief officers into the condition of the rest. In a few cases, so few that they might be almost counted on the fingers, I

* N. B.—It is only the sudder sub-division and a few Bood-bood people who apply at Burdwan.

have found amongst these applicants persons who appeared to be in positive distress; but such cases are not frequent, even among the chowkeedars, who as a class are certainly badly off. The majority present no appearances of distress; their bodies are well oiled, and appear generally to be well nourished. Moreover, in several, I may say in numerous, cases this fortnight, when the investigating officer has gone to make local enquiry, the applicants have refused to take the advance or to give security, in some cases giving the reason that they are not distressed to such an extent that they need to eat Burmah rice. The question naturally suggests itself, why should the people apply for advances in such numbers if they do not really need them? There are several reasons, I think, for this: in the first place, the terms on which we are advancing rice (*i.e.*, without interest) are favorable to an extent hitherto unheard of. The mahajuns' usual terms for advances of grain (*barhee*) are, I believe, 25 per cent., and this year I have heard of as much as 50 per cent. being asked. To get an advance, therefore, without interest, is a *bargain* which tempts people, though they do not really want it. Secondly, there is a firm belief amongst the poorer ryots that Government will not recover these advances, and that it could not do so, in many cases, even if it wished. When a ryot is well-to-do, and has lakhiraj land and garden, &c., he is very chary about signing one of these bonds, because he knows that if anybody had to pay, it would be he; but the mass of applicants have nothing but *jamai* lands held on tenancy-at-will, or, at most, under a right of occupancy, and they feel pretty safe in signing anything. Of course we inform and impress on them all that they will have to pay, but they think they know better. And, indeed, I myself think there will be great difficulty in recovering many of these advances, except in the few cases, where the talookdar has stood security. Thirdly, there is a set of *dalals* who go about inciting people to apply for advances, in order to get the job of writing the petition for a few annas. I annex a form of bond which I have had printed for use in these cases.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this are shown in Statements V, VI, and VII, the last being the special statement of relief to respectable persons required by Government letter No. 3216—S.R., dated 19th ultimo. It will seen that there has been a very considerable increase in the attendance; this is in consequence of the opening of several new depôts, and of increased attendance at some of the old ones. The numbers have been swelled, partly on account of clothes having been distributed at some of the depôts. Wherever this is done, it is found to have the effect of causing a rush to the depôt. At Bhedia, in particular, the sub-committee appear to have become quite demoralised, so much so as to admit all comers without restriction. Dr. Gupta, one of the inspecting medical officers, reported on Friday that he had found the attendance swollen all at once to about 1,800, and that the whole was a scene of confusion and want of arrangement. I could not understand the reason of this at first, as when I was there about the 19th instant, the attendance was only about 500 (at which figure, or thereabouts, it has been for a long time) and the arrangements seemed fair and orderly. But at last, I found that the local relief inspector had reported the cause. It seems that a week or two back the "*Friend of India*" invited people to go up to Bhedia and see the state of things there, and apparently some gentleman from Calcutta, or elsewhere, acting on this invitation proceeded to Bhedia, and he walked about the place saying to the sub-committee (no doubt with the best intentions) "give!" "give!" "give!" This, the inspector reports, was the tenor of his conversation, and the result is the state of confusion now reported by Dr. Gupta to exist there. I have taken measures to get the place in hand again. During the fortnight under report the central committee sent us a cheque for Rs. 5,000, to be applied to the special purpose of purchasing clothes for distribution to the poor. Accordingly, I have purchased that amount of the thans of cloth made by the weavers, who have received advances from this district committee, and am having the clothes distributed to the poor at the depôts. The proceeds of this cloth (Rs. 5,000), being a legitimate portion of the income of this committee, have been credited to the relief fund as such and afterwards disbursed and paid into the treasury to the credit of Government in part payment of the value of the Government grain supplied to the district committee for use in its depôts. The rate for cargo rice having been fixed at 14 seers per rupee, the district committee has consequently now paid for 1,750 maunds of Government grain. With reference to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's telegram of the 27th instant, I have, pending further orders, stopped all further relief in cash, viz., advances to weavers for the purpose of weaving cloth, advances to *harpis* to import seed-grain, purchase of seed-grain for gratuitous distribution or loan, permanent advances to relief officers for relief of urgent cases, expenditure on dâl, vegetables, and salt, used along with rice in the depôts, and expenditure on milk, &c., for fever patients. Cash expenditure for payment of relief establishments and contingencies, and for expenses of transport and storage of grain cannot, of course, be avoided.

I.

Statement showing progress of works in the Burdwan District for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

NAME OF ROAD.	Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.	REMARKS.
		Ra. A. P.		
Culina road	11	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 per maund	The work on all these roads has been executed by contractors under contracts. Arrangements have now been made under the recent orders for quashing the contracts in the cases of the roads marked with an asterisk and paying the laborers in Government grain. The other works are finished.
Buddipore "	200	0 2 6	3 " "	
Old Benares "	250	0 2 0	3 " "	
Burdwan to Jehanabad ...	400	0 2 0	3 " "	
Kanoo Junction to Sahebgunge	371	0 2 0	10½ seers per rupee	
Bood-bood to Sonamooky*	23	0 2 0	12 " "	
Undal to Wookrah*	222	0 2 0	Rs. 3-6 per maund	
Sittarampore to Sgndi*	224	0 2 0	3-6 " "	
Sowalla to Silla*	64	0 2 0	12 seers per rupee	
Doorkapore to Kooldea*	351	0 2 0	13 " "	
Rajbund to Gopalpore ...	138	0 2 0	13 " "	
Cutwa to Sooroo "	516	0 2 0	17 " "	
Bhedra to Boodah "	1,120	0 2 0	17 " "	
Mungelcote to Sreekund ...	1,534	0 2 0	17 " "	
Dianugur to Gula "	143	0 2 0	13 " "	
Khundaghose to Indas " ...	264	0 2 0	16 " "	
Burdwan to Bankoora " ...	150	0 2 0	15 " "	
Mancoor to Shambazar ...	1,154	0 2 0		
<i>In charge of Bood-bood sub-divisional officer.</i>				
12 Tanks in Sonamooky and Pattroshire.	425	13 seers	These works are executed from chowkidari union funds. These works are being executed under contract. The same remarks apply as those made above with reference to the Executive Engineer's roads.
Gooskera to Ausgram	1,107	2 0 0	17 " kutchra per rupee	
Gulsee to Russickpore	460	.....	12 " pueka " "
<i>In charge of Culna sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Drain in Culna town	12 " per rupee	This works is paid for from town fund, not from relief fund. No Government grain yet available in Culna.
Village roads in Nowapara and Manikpore.	27	0 2 0	11½ " " "	
<i>In charge of Raneeungunge sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Munglepore road	50	Rs. 3-6 per maund	No Government grain yet available in Raneeungunge. This work is executed from the Raneeungunge town committee's fund.
Excavation of Hattibund tank ...	157	0 6 0 per 100 cubic feet.	Rs. 3-6 " "	
<i>In charge of Jehanabad sub-divisional officer.</i>				
8 roads and one tank in Jehanabad union.	55	0 4 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13 seers.	These works are paid for from chowkidari union funds, not from relief fund.
3 roads in Balli union	90	0 4 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13 " "	
13 " and one tank in Shambazar...	110	0 4 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13 " "	
4 " in Kotulpore	60	0 4 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ " "	No Government grain available in Jehanabad.
1 Relief-Work Debkhundo to Santipore.	10	.....	.....
<i>In charge of Cutwa sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Cutwa to Bhulpore via Bellosser	81	Rs. 3-10 per maund	The laborers on these works have been paid in grain so far as the supply of grain at Cutwa held out, and partly in cash. 463 maunds, 5 seers grain paid to laborers.
Shambazar road	1	.....	3-10 " "
Katoogram "	210	.....	3-10 " "
Patooli to Bhowsing	36	.....	3-10 " "
Uddhanpore to Siluoree " ...	7	.....	3-10 " "
Bijnagar road	30	.....	3-10 " "
Badshai "	125	.....	3-10 " "
Belotia "	180	.....	3-10 " "
Collection of ghooting "	355	.....	3-10 " "
<i>In charge of Equitable Coal Company.</i>				
Doobrajpore road	This road is supposed to be completed. The repairs were entrusted to the Manager, Equitable Coal Company in February last.
<i>In charge of Executive Engineer Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.</i>				
Kanna Nuddy works	158	13 seers	These works are in no way under the control of this office.
Irrigation works	247	.....	13 " "
Edipore sub-division	78	.....	14½ " "
Embankment repairs	559	.....	14½ " "
* Total*	11,785			

* The decrease in the number of laborers is owing to the completion of works and to the agricultural employment now offering.

BURDWAN,
The 29th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Chairman, District Relief Committee.

II.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						REMARKS.
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	
Burdwan	...	Mds. Srs. Ch. 32,000 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 7,459 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 1,516 26 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 1,386 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. 2,902 26 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 12,000 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 10,000 0 0	Including 638 maunds stored at Mongleecote and 500 maunds stored at Kishnagore.
Bood-bood	6,000 0 0	914 0 0	3,850 6 8	.....	4,764 6 8	16,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
Khanoo	...	50,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,238 0 0	.....	.....	1,296 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	Including 400 maunds stored at Dignagore.
Gooskorrah	2,000 0 0	900 0 0	.....	.....	900 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	
Cutwa	...	50,000 0 0	2,296 0 0	1,005 36 0	534 11 8	745 16 0	2,285 23 8	20,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
Raneegunge	...	10,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	1,42,000 0 0	20,725 0 0	5,633 23 0	5,770 18 0	745 16 0	12,148 16 0	52,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

The 29th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,

Offg. Collector.

III.

Statement showing the progress made in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871 during the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.						APPLICATIONS REJECTED.						APPLICATIONS GRANTED.						ADVANCES DURING THE FORTNIGHT.						REMARKS.			
	Up to the end of the fortnight, 15th June.			During the fortnight.			Up to the end of the fortnight, 15th June.			During the fortnight.			Up to the end of the fortnight, 15th June.			During the fortnight.			Up to the end of the fortnight, 15th June.			During the fortnight.						
	Number.	Amount.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Total.		Number.	Amount.	Total.
Burdwan ...	225	1,46,629	132	89,457	84	36,335	9	21,737	60	26,393	1	400	61	26,793	Bills to the amount of Rs. 68,269 have been encased and passed by this office up to the 27th June 1874.
Raneegunge ...	163	42,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	19,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	10,964	.....	50	12,039	.....	46	9,154	.....	4	750	.....	50	9,904	.....
Bood-bood ...	219	85,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	56,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	17,991	.....	15	10,134	.....	45	15,063	.....	5	1,290	.....	50	16,345	.....
Cuttwa ...	105	41,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	35,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	6,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,775	.....
Culina ...	91	40,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	19,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	13,875	.....	8	6,450	.....	36	10,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	10,925	.....
Jehanabad ...	44	18,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,700	.....
Total ...	847	3,74,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	493	2,35,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	87,460	.....	82	50,360	.....	206	65,904	.....	10	2,430	.....	216	68,264	.....

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

E. H. WHINFIELD,

The 29th June 1874.

Offg. Collector.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Advances of Grain.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Number of applications made.	Amount.	Number of applications granted up to date.	Amount.	REMARKS.
				Mds. S. Ch.	
Sudder	356	This column cannot be filled up as many of the applications state no amount.	66	1,386 0 0	As the sub-divisional returns do not show the money and grain advances separately, the exact sum of money advanced cannot be given.
Raneegunge	50		.....	.....
Bood-bood	310		229	3,850 6 8	
Cutwa	829		13	534 11 8	
Culna	14		.....	.....
Jehanabad	21		.....	.....
Total ...	1,580	308	5,770 18 0	

V.

Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to the 13th June 1874.

Sub-Division.	Local amount of subscription.		Local subscription realised.		Amount realised, doubled by Government.		Remittance, Central or District Relief Committee.		Total of columns 4 and 5.		Expenditure.		Balance.		REMARKS.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Burdwan ...	8,116	8 0	6,664	0 0	13,328	0 0	*45,000	0 0	.....	.....	22,312	12 3	7,015	3 9	* Rs. 5,000 received for clothing.
Raneegunge ...	2,184	0 0	2,184	0 0	4,368	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,385	3 6	2,232	12 6	
Culna ...	5,900	0 0	4,317	0 0	8,634	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,969	4 3	5,664	11 9	
Jehanabad ...	1,941	0 0	1,649	0 0	3,298	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,669	8 7	2,128	7 5	
Blood-bood ...	1,096	5 0	1,096	5 0	2,192	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,175	1 8½	2,017	8 3½	
Cutwa ...	1,226	0 0	921	1 0	1,842	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,860	11 3	1,231	6 9	
Total	20,463	13 0	16,831	6 0	33,662	12 0	45,000	0 0	78,662	12 0	59,372	9 6½	20,290	2 5½	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 29th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

Sub-divisions.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of relief circles opened and manned.	Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.			Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance.	REMARKS.
					Men.	Women.	Children.		
Burdwan ...	District Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 56.	1	.....	15, of which 6 fever food-depôts, and 1 of Maharajah ...	867	2,331	1,492	Rs. 839	
Culna ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 30.	.....	.....	4, of which 1 of Maharajah ...	280	404	571	.....	4,387 men are working on four village tanks and three village roads.
Raucegunge ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 25.	2	...	8	243	593	314	.....	708 men are working on village roads.
Cutwa ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 34.	1	.....	13, relief houses	375	2,640	2,941	.....	9,801 men employed on village roads and tanks.
Jehanabad ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 42.	.....	...	4, of which 2 fever food-depôts and 1 private food depôts	107	250	169	.....	Returns from the 2 fever food-depôts not received.
Bood-bood ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 32.	1	.....	32, of which 1 of Maharajah ...	1,115	7,719	4,469	.....
	District Committee 1; Sub-divisional Committee 5; Sub-Committees 222.								
	Total ...	5	.....	76	2,977	13,903	9,536	960	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

E. H. WHINFIELD,

The 29th June 1874.

Offg. Collector.

VII.

Statement of relief given to respectable persons, required by Government letter No. 3261—S.R., dated the 19th May 1874.

	Husking.	Spinning.	Gratuitously.	Total.	REMARKS.
Pollasdanga	40	100	140	
Tasoolee	50	30	80	
Keshobnaggore	100	150	250	
Pottashpore	20	30	50	
Gulshee	350	50	400	
Khanno	250	50	300	
Joykissenpore ...	30	40	50	120	
Kolekole	30	50	80	
Aral	20	50	70	
Bhedra	150	350	500	
Ramnaggore	50	30	80	
Omerpore	20	30	50	
Sonamookhi	20	50	70	
Jearah	20	50	70	
Hargram	70	70	
Shor	30	60	90	
Shibbatee ...	125	30	50	205	
Ramchunderpore ...	25	20	20	65	
Mirzapore	10	.....	10	
Chotekhondo	15	.....	15	
Ryan	12	..	12	
Koroi	122	122	
Cutwa	100	100	
Ichapore	20	..	20	
Malloosharole...	20	20	
Dignuggore	50	100	150	
Bhatkoondoo	30	20	50	
Debshallah	50	50	
Hittay	15	.....	15	
Maharajah's food depôt at Bood-bood.	25	25	
Total ...	180	1,392	1,707	3,279	

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 1997, dated Chota Nagpore, the 25th June 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my half-monthly narrative for the fortnight ending 22nd instant.

2. The accounts from all the districts are now very favorable. The necessity for relief operations is subsiding in Hazareebagh, Palamow, and Singhbhoom; whilst in Manbhoom, where doubtless there would be still distress if they were prematurely discontinued, they fully attain their object, and all are relieved who are in need of assistance.

3. The weather since last report has been most propitious everywhere; there has been sufficient rain, and the early sowings of rice, Indian-corn, millet, &c., are well up, and so far promise an abundant yield; besides which, the area this year under such cultivation is unusually extensive.

4. Prices of common rice are in Manbhoom steady at the quotations of previous weeks, and those quotations were, on the whole, somewhat easier than the rates at the commencement of the month. In the other districts the quotations up to the 20th, compared with those which preceded them, show a downward tendency. The price in the Ranchee market had risen to 14 seers for the rupee on the 19th; it was 15½ on the 24th; yesterday 16. I see no reason for anticipating another rise, and in Singhbhoom common rice, which had risen to 16, is now steady at 20.

5. Health has improved. Dr. Wood informs me that cholera has almost ceased in Manbhoom; it is, however, reported to have appeared in Dhulbhoom (Singhbhoom), but I have no particulars.

6. *Hazareebagh*.—Since my last, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh has made a circuit through the northern part of his district. He found the relief works almost deserted, and the people all busily engaged in cultivation. The mahajuns were asking most exorbitant terms for the usual advances of seed-grain, but they more readily supplied it for cash. The ryots were taking loans of Government rice and selling it, and with the cash purchasing seed; by this they saved 200 per cent. The mahajuns demanded bonds for credit transactions, which would have given them a profit of 300 per cent!

7. Rice-payments to laborers have been adopted in all parts of the Hazareebagh district where Government rice was available. This is, I presume, in consonance with the orders on the subject. It would cost much in carriage to have it conveyed to the southern and south-western portions of the district, where no preparations had been made. With reference to the concluding clause of your letter No. 4321.F., of the 12th instant, to Mr. Beadon's address, I am confident that in his next monthly return that officer will show that he has done his best to carry out the orders of Government. The effect of the measure, where it has been introduced, has been to clear the works of all who were not really in want, or who could get work elsewhere. I have not yet obtained statistics, but am informed that on the Dhunwar works the number of the people employed has dwindled down from 7,000 to 522.

8. *Lohardugga*.—*Palamow*.—The half monthly report* of the Officiating Assistant Commissioner for the fortnight ending 13th instant, is submitted herewith. Mr. Forbes writes that the table of prices of grain under Part A shows that there has been everywhere a rise in the price of the principal food-grains, but this is a mistake. The table given in his previous narrative shows that the price is now slightly lower at all the marts except Daltongunge. During the fortnight under review in Mr. Forbes' narrative, task-work and payment in kind, and within Mr. Forbes' circle, a small reduction to bring down the rates below those offered by the zemindars for agricultural labor, were rigorously introduced, but the work-people gave us but little opportunity of continuing the new system. Those of the ordinary laboring classes at once transferred their services to the farmers and proprietors, who had been for sometime begging for this reduction, and cultivators went off to work on their own jotes. The numbers fell from 25,040 1,493!

* No. 473, dated 19th June 1874.

9. There can be no doubt that, of the people who had been employed on relief works, many, since January, were fully prepared to leave them the moment the rains fell; since with the rubbee harvest, which was good, what there was of it, and with abundant mohwa crop, wild fruits, and jungle produce, the Palamow people could have pulled through without the employment given in May, but during the respite from field-work a large number of ryots deemed it wiser to work than to sit idle, and, with their families, flocked to the works, and, living for the most part on the cheap coarse food spontaneously produced, they saved what they earned to subsist on when engaged in their own farming operations.

10. The only persons now paid in money are masons constructing bridges and culverts; and the road coolies kept on are for the most part working with the masons.

11. Under the head of relief works, Mr. Forbes notices what has been done to improve Government villages by irrigation works. Some very extensive works of this nature were proposed by the Officiating Assistant Commissioner, but it was necessary to obtain the opinion on these of an Engineer of experience. This has lately been obtained, but as relief works are now virtually closed in Palamow, we cannot go on with them. I have, however, submitted some, and intend to submit others to Government through the Board of Revenue as I receive them. It will be a great object to have such projects matured and ready to take in hand when funds are available, for there cannot be a doubt that they would be highly and rapidly remunerative, and reservoirs are much wanted in Government estates in Palamow.

12. The minor works included in Mr. Forbes' scheme were taken in hand during the season. They comprised new reservoirs in four villages, and repairs and improvements to the old embankments in twenty-nine villages; the work has been examined and measured up, and Mr. Forbes pronounces it to be good and cheap. Owing to the abandonment of the works by the laborers, we must find other means of disposing of the rice we had stored. There will be no difficulty, except in regard to the 10,000 maunds still at Dehree. This I asked for as a reserve only, but it was not removed because not required. The Government have directed its being removed to, and used in Palamow, and the Assistant Commissioner has been ordered to arrange for its transport, but this will now be difficult, and very expensive. If it can be utilised at Dehree, it would be a far more economical arrangement for the Government.

13. Mr. Forbes has informed me that some of the ryots of Government estates have applied to him for cash advances to buy seed. There is no scarcity of seed in Palamow, but the mahajuns are everywhere hard in the conditions on which they this year make advances. I have directed Mr. Forbes to give the ryots loans of Government rice, which, if they like, they can convert into cash and so purchase seed.

14. Some time ago I directed that the native gentlemen who had not completed the purchase of the rice they had agreed to supply should not be required to do so. The money in their hands will be refunded.

15. It appears from the statement under section E, that advances in cash are still made for land improvements; this should now be stopped. Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter, 2nd special Commissioner, sent as relief officer to Palamow, has been deputed to measure up and report on the several works constructed from the land improvement loans.

16. The expenditure of relief committees in Palamow is now hardly worth noticing, all the money given by the central committee is to be refunded; they will find it difficult to expend the sums locally raised.

17. *Manbhoom*.—Colonel Rowlatt's report of the 17th instant for the fortnight ending the 13th is in the hands of Government. It shows that, at a considerable cost, all was going on well, but the transport of grain from golahs to depôts and sites of work becomes very difficult as we advance in the rains. The agricultural class who have hitherto supplied much of the carriage will no longer do so, as their cattle have now full work in ploughing. I have had some further correspondence on this subject with Colonel Rowlatt, and I am in hopes that he will be able to charter a sufficient number of carts for the conveyance of grain where there are roads, and for transport of rice to places inaccessible by carts. I have

authorised him to employ gangs of coolies, and make that a relief work paying them in grain, and to have a pack-bullock train, (there are plenty of pack-bullocks not used in agriculture); and also to hire all the elephants* he can get belonging to zemindars.*

18. The difficulty of conveying Government rice to the different remote works, has somewhat retarded the adoption of payment in grain ordered by Government. In his narrative up to the 13th, Colonel Rowlatt only states that the system had been enforced in all the minor relief works; but in a letter dated the 21st, he informs me that he is extending it as rapidly as possible to roads, the construction of which is not in the hands of contractors, I have not heard that many coolies had left the work in consequence of the change, but Colonel Rowlatt remarks that the farmers are not this year giving employment to anything like the usual number of laborers, and I am inclined to attribute this, not so much to the poverty of the former, as to the superior attraction of relief work which is open to the latter.

19. This includes the employment of between three and four thousand persons in excavating tanks in villages, perhaps their own villages. Colonel Rowlatt says: "as a rule only those resort to these tanks who are unable to obtain work as agricultural laborers." I infer from this that some who could get work elsewhere, prefer the local work. I have directed Colonel Rowlatt to ascertain the rate at which farm laborers are everywhere paid in his district, and to reduce the rates for local works if he finds that he is out-bidding the ordinary employers.

20. The whole allotment of Government rice, 2,12,211 maunds net, had been despatched from the Burrakur on the 14th instant. The Govindpore and Nirsha golahs had been stocked, and of the remainder only 11,000 maunds remained on the north bank of the Damoodur, which Captain Grant informs me will be crossed and pushed on in 3 or 4 days. The grain is being rapidly pushed on from Hidjellee on the south bank, where there were 20,000 maunds on the 14th. 25 maunds only were destroyed at Burrakur by sudden and heavy rain, but some bags have sustained injury in transit to Rughoonathpore and Purulia; more efficient protection is being given.

21. I have nothing this fortnight to report from Singhbhoom. Captain Garbett's narrative for May is in the hands of Government, and I have no later information, except that food-grain is much cheaper, rice having dropped from 16 to 20 seers at Chybassa.

No. 473, dated Daltongunge, the 19th June 1874.

From—L. R. FORBES, Esq., Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my ninth narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district, for the fortnight ending Saturday the 13th June 1874.

Ninth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow sub-district, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874, submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No. 80, of the 17th November 1873.

A.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazars.—All the bazars are well supplied.

Kind and prices of grain selling in one or more specified marts.—The table given below exhibits the kind and prices of grain selling at four principal marts. It will be observed that everywhere the price of rice and wheat has risen; mowha, again, is considerably cheaper, while gram is somewhat dearer. I anticipate a considerable fall in the price of grain within the next fortnight, now that the Government golahs have been opened for advances to ryots and others:—

NAMES OF MARTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLANS.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Mowha.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
			Wholesale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	12'6	18'	11'50	10'38	53'	.....	14'62
Garwah	12'25	18'50	12'36	11'24	54'	16'87	14'75
Huasonahad	12'94	.....	11'25	10'	38'50	.....	15'18
Satberwah ... ..	.....	.....	Not received.		.....	.....	.....
Manka	11'25	.....	12'50	07'	67'	16'25	14'75

Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock.—I have nothing to add to what I have already reported under this head.

Rainfall.—The amount of rain registered during the fortnight was 5·09, making a total of 9·07 inches since the setting in of the monsoon.

State of the crops.—Up to date the rain has fallen most propitiously for the sowings. There has just been that amount of alternate rain and sunshine that is requisite for the production of a good bhadoi harvest. A large area of Indian-corn, kodo, sawan, and gondeli has already germinated, and in some places Indian-corn has advanced sufficiently for the first weeding and hoeing to take place.

Condition of the people.—The condition of the people throughout the sub-district is all that can be desired. With the exception of small-pox, there has been no sickness whatever to speak of.

Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.—No such cases have come to light.

Grain-thefts and robberies.—Nothing to report under this head.

Condition of any special tract.—No tract requiring special notice.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The works in progress are—

No. 1.	Daltongunge station roads.	No. 8.	Japla road (closed).
" 2.	Chandwa road.	" 9.	Irrigation works in Government villages.
" 3.	Behar "	" 10.	Baloomath road.
" 4.	Maharajgunge road.	" 11.	Naggarr and Benares road (closed).
" 5.	Garwah road (closed).	" 12.	" and Shahabad road (not opened).
" 6.	Untari "		
" 7.	Manjhiawan road (closed).		

And the number of laborers on each according to latest information is as follows :—

No. 1	...	37	No. 7	...	...
" 2	...	35	" 8	...	...
" 3	...	2	" 9	...	822
" 4	...	574	" 10	...	23
" 5	...	...	11	...	...
" 6	...	...	12	...	...

Grand total ... 1,493

The above shows an enormous falling off in the number of laborers. The decrease is due to the introduction of task-work, and the substitution of grain for money wages, and to the commencement of ploughing and sowing. A few days even before the rain fell, landlords and others were murmuring at the detention of their people on road work; and I was assured by many that the time had arrived when the employers of agricultural labor were prepared to give work in the fields, and to pay in kind at the rate of 1½ seers of rice, or 3 seers of coarse grain per diem. Under these circumstances as soon as it was determined to pay laborers on relief works in rice only, I decided to set off by offering a smaller quantity of rice than the people could get for field-labor. I fixed the low rate of 1 seer of rice (kutchu weight) for an adult man as a test. If he could get 1½ seers from his landlord he would naturally leave the work, and it would have been unfair to the landlord, and imposing an unnecessary burden on the Government, to retain him on the works. Had I offered wages equal to that which the landlords were willing to give, there cannot be a doubt that the decrease in numbers would not have been nearly as great as it has been. Palamow being a purely agricultural country, almost the only labor procurable is agricultural labor; and it was, I think, only proper that the people should have been dismissed to their homes as soon as there was employment open to them there. They had been employed by Government for several months, and a very large proportion of them had laid by a portion of their wages. It would have been unjust and impolitic to have tempted them on to the works by good wages. By far the greater portion of them were of the Kummaya class, i.e., they and their families were the bondmen and farm laborers of the landlords and wealthy ryots, who, had the men remained on the works, would have been unable to cultivate their lands. I have no fear of the laborers returning to the works between this and the cutting of the bhadoi harvest in August. But should such happen, and their numbers will be very few, they will be employed to assist the masons in completing bridge work. There will be no reason then why the rate of wages in rice should not be slightly increased.

Supply of food thereat.—There is now no necessity for remarks under this head.

Condition of the laborers.—I have nothing to report under this head. There is now no reason why the people should be in anything but good condition.

Mode of payment.—Though I have attributed decrease in the number of laborers to the introduction of piece-work, and payment in kind, I can hardly say that either change of system was fully proved, as the people did not give us a chance; they left the works in large numbers directly the change was attempted, and in some cases even before that, and I believe that even had the original rates of piece wages been adhered to a very large number would have left as soon as the rains began to fall; as it was it will be observed by reference to statement I. that we had only time to distribute about 80 maunds of rice when the whole of the laborers decamped.

Rates of wages.—I have already reported the entire stoppage of payment in pice and the introduction of grain payments; the only persons to whom wages in money is now being paid (exclusive of those working on irrigation works), are masons constructing bridges and culverts.

Irrigation works in Government farms.—I have not yet reported in any of my narratives on the progress made in carrying out the irrigation works in Government khas mehals. These works have been shewn in the narratives as relief work No. 9. The works have consisted of repaving existing embankments, and the construction of a few minor new works.

The total amount estimated for irrigation works in 35 khalsa villages was for large new works Rs. 9,445; petty new works Rs. 4,701, and for repairs Rs. 8,645, total Rs. 22,791; and the amount sanctioned was in 27 villages for large works (subject to report by English officer) Rs. 10,225; for petty new works, Rs. 2,251, and for repairs Rs. 6,595, total Rs. 19,071. The sanction to the expenditure on large new works was subject to a report by an English officer. The item Rs. 10,225 included, first, a large work in village Dhawadih, estimated cost Rs. 3,035. This work being situated in a part of the sub-district where there was very little distress, I did not consider it expedient to undertake. It would undoubtedly be of immense advantage to the village, but its construction I thought should be deferred till some more convenient season, especially as a sum of Rs. 530 had been sanctioned for the repairs of the existing embankments of the village.

2nd.—Two large works in village Pokraha to cost Rs. 6,410. The sites of these were inspected by Mr. J. B. Stoney, the Executive Engineer of Dehri, who took levels and prepared an estimate which, I believe, have been forwarded to Government. Though I was empowered to commence these works as relief works should I find any necessity for so doing, I did not do so, but the existing embankments were repaired, Rs. 530 having been sanctioned for the purpose.

I would also report, that I availed myself of the opportunity of Mr. Stoney's visit, by taking him to inspect the site of an irrigation scheme mentioned by me in a former letter, which I proposed to construct near Turhassi. The scheme included a weir across a small stream called the Nadowia, running into the Amanut river near the Government village of Jurhassi, with small irrigation canals to branch into a group of some twenty-six Government villages, and also to irrigate some private estates. Mr. Stoney expressed himself delighted with the site chosen; I was lucky enough to find a natural stone weir running all but a few feet right across the stream, and Mr. Stoney at a rough guess estimated the total cost of the weir at about Rs. 1,000. He has, I believe, drawn his plans and submitted an estimate of the cost. From a private letter received from him, he says he has planned some 20 miles of canals, the whole scheme to cost about Rs. 25,000. There can be no doubt that if sanctioned the scheme will prove most remunerative; for not only will the whole of the area be brought under irrigation, but the cultivated area will be very nearly doubled. The work done has consisted of petty new works in four villages, and repairs to existing embankments in twenty-four villages. The work has been executed by two of the canoongoes and their establishments, under the immediate supervision of the sub-deputy Collector. The accompanying statements will show the progress made up to the close of the fortnight. Some of the repairs have been completed and the remainder are still in progress; I have visited several of them myself, and have found the work good and cheap; in almost every instance the earth-work, which has been done on the contract system, has been below the estimated cost of Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. Fifty-one embankments have been put in a state of repair, and four petty new works are in course of construction. The total amount of earth-work thrown up is 29,47,000 cubic feet at a cost of Rs. 4,519-14. I propose to continue these works till completed, and I trust to be able to show next year by the improved state of these villages, the advantages of spending a little capital on them.

Arrangement for tools.—No remarks necessary.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Approximate amount of private food supplies.—Nothing to add to what I stated previously under this head.

Sufficiency or otherwise of means of transport.—No difficulty under this head.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The accompanying statement No. 1 exhibits all necessary information under this head. My great anxiety now is to get rid of my rice as fast as possible and to the greatest advantage; we are not likely to require much for payment to relief laborers, at the very outside I should say not more than 100 maunds, and the remainder will have to be loaned to zemindars and ryots requiring assistance in kind, or sold to mahajuns. I am assured that there will be no difficulty in getting rid of the whole, but I am not myself very confident. The loans being given without interest, it will of course be of the greatest advantage to the people to take rice from us; but the grain dealers (both zemindars and mahajuns) who have stored largely for the purpose of giving such advances on profitable terms to themselves, will, I have no doubt, exert great pressure in keeping back the ryots from applying to us. I do not anticipate much difficulty in getting rid of Chota Nagpore rice but I have fears for the Dehri rice, and I,

certainly would prefer, if possible, not having the other 10,000 maunds of Dehri rice in my hands.

		Mds. S. C.		
The following exhibits the disposal of rice during the fortnight:—				
(1)	Grain disposed of up to date of last report	..	16	8 0
<hr/>				
(2)	Grain disposed of during the fortnight:—			
	(a) by payment to laborers	..	80	38 1½
	(b) by sale to the public	..	40	32 0
	(c) in charitable relief or in any other way	..	.....
<hr/>				
	Total	..	121	30 1½

Condition of storage houses.—These are all in good condition except that at Morbey, where it is reported white-ants are causing some destruction ; orders have been issued to the golah-keeper.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

The results of advances to native gentlemen for the purchase of rice on the part of Government, will be found embodied in statement I. Those who have not completed their purchases have been called upon to refund the money in their hands.

Advances to municipalities.—There are no municipalities.

Advances to private parties for land improvements.—Statement II exhibits all requisite information under this head. Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter, with one canongoe, is now engaged in making enquiries as to the amount of work done, and he has written to me to say that some persons whom he has found to have not yet commenced work, he has directed to refund the amount of the advance. On the whole, I believe the people taking these advances have acted honestly up to their engagements. I shall be able to write more fully on this subject when I get the Baboo's final report.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following exhibits the amounts subscribed and realised during the fortnight :—

Subscribed.				Realised.			
RS. A. P.				Amount.			
				RS. A. P.			
Amount subscribed up to pre-				Up to preceding fortnight	...	5,705	12 0
ceding fortnight	...	7,303	12 0	During fortnight	...	420	8 0
During the fortnight	...	220	8 0				
Total	...	7,524	4 0	Total	...	6,126	4 0

From the above it will be seen that the wealthy of the sub-district have subscribed in the most liberal manner for the relief of the people ; their subscriptions have in fact been far ahead of the actual requirements. The statement given below exhibits the total expenditure up to the end of May, to have been Rs. 1,224-4-5 only, and now the necessity for further relief has almost ceased, and I have asked permission to refund into the treasury the amount sent by the central committee. It was a mistake to have asked for this money at all, but the request was made at a time when we anticipated a far greater number of applicants for charitable relief. The people have, however, shown a great reluctance to accept of charity in any shape ; I mean the higher classes. I know of several families who would gladly have taken a tucceavee advance from Government, but they have shrunk from asking for charitable relief.

I am sorry to say that Lieutenant Grey, during a recent visit to Husainabad, found that the recipients of charitable relief had been guilty of dishonest practices, by delivering their bundles of spun-thread filled with stones and other substances, in order to increase the weight. Mr. Ryves is now in charge of this part of the circle, and has taken up his residence at Husainabad ; he will doubtless prevent any repetition of such malpractices.

Memo.

The accounts of expenditure of relief committees from commencement up to 30th May 1874, were as under :—

				RS. A. P.		
Expenditure heading	A	...	...	...	.....
Ditto	B	...	...	...	1,041	12 5
Ditto	C	...	...	...	96	0 0
Ditto	D	...	...	...	.....
Micellaneous	...	...	...	...	86	8 0
Total	...			...	1,224	4 5

and the average daily number of persons relieved was—

Under heading B	...	...	...	...	155.10
Ditto C	...	...	...	...	39.30
Ditto D	...	...	...	...	.....
Total					194.40

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

RS. A. P.

Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasure chest as per last narrative	2,04,977	13	9
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Detail of above total.

					RS.	A.	P.
Disbursement to out-officers in charge of relief work, No. 1	11,977	4	0
Ditto ditto " 2	...	...	...	...	14,900	0	0
Ditto ditto " 3	...	...	...	...	20,200	0	0
Ditto ditto " 4	...	...	...	...	18,722	12	0
Ditto ditto " 5	...	...	...	...	11,025	0	0
Ditto ditto " 6	...	...	...	...	27,025	0	0
Ditto ditto " 7	...	...	...	...	9,850	0	0
Ditto ditto " 8	...	...	...	...	11,800	0	0
Ditto ditto " 9	...	...	...	...	4,500	0	0
Ditto ditto " 10	...	...	...	...	11,500	0	0
Ditto ditto " 11	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
Ditto ditto " 12	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Total					1,47,500	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	...	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri as per contract	...	...	...	...	3,200	0	0
Charges for transport of Lohardugga rice from Daltongunge to Lesligunge	...	...	...	...	32	8	0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs	...	...	...	...	128	13	6
Charges for conveyance of tools from Dehri as per contract	...	...	...	...	126	8	3
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements	...	...	...	...	13,990	0	0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

RS. A. P.

Disbursement to out-officers in charge of relief work, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 9	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Ditto ditto " 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total					1,000	0	0
Amount paid for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri as per contract	...	...	...	...	568	11	9
Charges for transport of Lohardugga rice from Daltongunge to Lesligunge	...	...	...	...	26	4	0
Payments on accounts of establishment at storage golahs	...	...	...	...	94	0	0
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements	...	...	...	...	125	0	0
Total for fortnight's expenditure—					...	...	...
(a).—Final payments	...	...	...	...	1,688	15	9
(b).—Advances repayable	...	...	...	...	125	0	0
Total					1,813	15	9
Grand Total to end of fortnight					2,06,791	13	9

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the sub-division of Palamow for the Fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF GOLAHs.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.			Estimated grain expenditure for ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds.	Ms. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Mds.
1. Daltongunge ...	11th June 1874	From Dehri	20,000	7,971 23 2	52 32 0	40 38 1½	93 30 1½
2. Parasia ...	28th May "	" Lohardugga	1,200	1,499 12 14	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
3. Pauki ...	11th June "	Ra. 40,000 advanced to trust-worthy residents for purchase of rice for Government, representing about ...	10,000	1,573 0 0	4 8 0	.....	.....
4. Nawa ...	1st May 1874	.....	778 15 0	.....	.....	.....	2,000
5. Morbey ...	31st May "	.....	1,583 0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Surki ...	Ditto "	.....	1,572 21 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Nuggur ...	Ditto "	.....	3,053 25 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Manjhiawan ...	Ditto "	.....	1,105 27 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hussenabad ...	Ditto "	.....	919 24 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Kote ...	13th June "	.....	723 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		31,200	20,782 33 10	57 0 0	80 38 1½	137 30 1½	

REMARKS.—Last fortnight I estimated the probable expenditure as 2,694 maunds. This was the quantity estimated as likely to be expended, supposing two-thirds of the laborers exhibited had remained. Rice is now being given as tuccavee to landlords, and a fair demand is springing up for it, at least for the Chota Nagpore rice. I am afraid there will be considerable difficulty in getting rid of the Dehri rice. The people here do not like it, and besides it is very dirty, and more than one-third consists of dhan.

L. R. FORBES,

Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

Dated 19th June 1874.

Statement showing the progress made in irrigation works in Government villages, conducted by Baboo ADIT PERSHAD, Canoongoe.

Name of Mouza.		Number of ahars and bunds.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 15th June 1874.	Balance in hand.	Quantity of work in cubic feet.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	Mouza Nakti ..	1	150 0 0	139 0 0	11 0 0	88,960
2	" Korain Patra ..	6	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	1,92,000
3	" Simri ..	1	200 0 0	112 0 0	88 0 0	71,680
4	" Ghagri ..	2	100 0 0	96 0 0	4 0 0	61,440
5	" Chaupi ..	1	150 0 0	107 0 0	43 0 0	68,480
6	" Dhumkhar ..	1	100 0 0	53 0 0	47 0 0	33,920
7	" Rangea ..	1	200 0 0	102 0 0	98 0 0	65,280
8	" Masurea ..	1	150 0 0	65 0 0	85 0 0	41,600
9	" Pekhraba ..	4	580 0 0	346 0 0	234 0 0	2,21,440
10	" Dhawadih ..	5	530 0 0	506 14 0	23 2 0	3,24,480
11	" Sinjo ..	5	810 0 0	478 0 0	332 0 0	3,50,920
12	" Utaka ..	2	300 0 0	145 0 0	155 0 0	92,800
13	" Sudua ..	2	575 0 0	236 0 0	339 0 0	1,51,040
Total ..		32	4,145 0 0	2,685 14 0	1,459 2 0	17,44,040

Statement showing the progress made in irrigation work in Government villages, conducted by Akhaure Shambhanjan Lal, Canoongoe.

Serial No.	Name of Mouza.	Number of ahars and bunds.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 15th June 1874.	Balance.	Quantity of work in cubic feet.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Juruahar ...	4	500 0 0	335 0 0	165 0 0	2,14,400
2	Harnamand ...	1	200 0 0	87 0 0	113 0 0	55,680
3	Tougari ...	2	100 0 0	94 0 0	6 0 0	60,160
4	Harhey ...	3	600 0 0	395 0 0	205 0 0	2,52,800
5	Lat ...	1	100 0 0	90 0 0	10 0 0	57,600
6	Paudra ...	2	100 0 0	98 0 0	2 0 0	62,720
7	Ramandag ...	2	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	38,400
8	Lade ...	1	50 0 0	43 0 0	7 0 0	17,520
9	Kojram ...	3	502 0 0	297 0 0	205 0 0	1,90,080
10	Halhad ...	2	623 0 0	210 0 0	413 0 0	1,34,400
11	Baghechampa ...	2	768 0 0	155 0 0	613 0 0	99,200
	Total ...	23	3,693 0 0	1,864 0 0	1,829 0 0	11,82,960

STATEMENT II.

Progress of work under Act XXVI of 1871 for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND VALUE.	Total value of advances applied for.	Number of applications withdrawn.	Number of applications inquired into.	Number of applications rejected after inquiry.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED AND VALUE.			Number ready for issue of certificates.	Number of applications not yet in- quired into.	Number of applications requiring further inquiry.	REMARKS.
					Up to last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Value.				
Ra. 50	Ra. 150	...	3	...	2	1	Rs. 100	...	...	...
Above Ra. 50 and not exceed- ing Ra. 100	1,895	9	11	4	6	...	600	1	...	...
Above Ra. 100 and not exceed- ing Ra. 150	1,225	4	5	2	2	1	300	...	...	...
Above Ra. 150 and not exceed- ing Ra. 200	2,590	4	9	3	6	...	1,100	...	...	...
Above Ra. 200 and not exceed- ing Ra. 300	5,800	8	14	...	13	...	3,350	1	...	...
Above Ra. 300 and not exceed- ing Ra. 400	800	...	2	...	2	...	800	...	...	...
Above Ra. 400 and not exceed- ing Ra. 500	3,450	...	7	2	5	...	2,450	...	...	...
Above Ra. 500 and not exceed- ing Ra. 600	2,925	1	3	1	2	...	1,200	...	...	...
Above Ra. 600 and not exceed- ing Ra. 700 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 700 and not exceed- ing Ra. 800	800	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Above Ra. 800 and not exceed- ing Ra. 900 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 900 and not exceed- ing Ra. 1,000	6,000	...	6	2	4	...	4,000	...	...	...
Total	25,135	26	61	14	42	2	13,990	3	...	...

* Advanced Ra. 75.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;

PALAMOW,

The 19th June 1874.

L. R. FORBES,

Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1372, dated Purulia, the 22nd June 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

IN reply to the 1st paragraph of your letter No. 1879 of the 18th instant, I have the honor to state that we have at present about 150 carts and sagors running backwards and forwards between this and Rughoonathpore, which are sufficient to convey the Government rice required at this place as fast as we can receive it. A few thousand maunds only remain to be conveyed up to Rughoonathpore; the transport has hitherto been managed from Barrakur, but to-day I have heard from Captain Samuells that he will now arrange for the transport of what has been stored at Hijli, Captain Grant having closed his contract.

2. As yet we have been able to arrange for the despatch of rice from this place to the minor golahs and relief works, and the difficulties of procuring sufficient carriage at Rughoonathpore and Govindpore for the transport of rice into the interior, have also been got over, by employing carts, sagors, pack-bullocks and porters. I believe the removal of the rice from Govindpore, Rughoonathpore, and Purulia will be effected somehow or other, but there will be some delay in getting the full quantities stored at all the different places it is required at.

3. For the Manbazar circle the difficulties are much greater, as it is 30 miles from Rughoonathpore to Manbazar across a very rough, jungly country, with no roads, and very indifferent tracks, besides which, four large, and numerous small streams have to be crossed which are unfavorable in rainy weather. I am sure, however, that the relief officer of that circle will do his utmost to overcome all these difficulties, and at your suggestion, I will direct him to hire any zemindari elephants which may be procurable, of which, however, I know of only four serviceable ones in his circle.

4. I will address Capt. Samuells regarding his proposition of advancing money to those who are willing to serve in the transport of rice into the interior of his circle, for the purchase of bullocks, and direct him to carry out his proposal which I will extend to other circles if the scheme seems likely to succeed.

Dated Purulia, the July, 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government Circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 27th ultimo.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Now the rains have fairly set in, and the people are busily employed in ploughing and sowing their lands. All appearance of distress, which sat so heavily on the country during the months of April, May, and part of June, has, I rejoice to say, nearly, if not quite, disappeared. All who are not engaged in the cultivation of the land are being provided with work on the roads and village tanks, whilst those who are unable to work are being fed by the Relief Committees and Group Officers, who have been spread all over the district where distress has prevailed. The organization for providing relief is both ample and complete, and nothing now remains to be done but to keep it in its present efficient state until the early crops are harvested in August and September, when, if all goes well, the crisis through which this district has passed will happily have terminated; and the people, who have been saved from a dire calamity, will then be able to depend on themselves alone. Up to the present time nothing could be more promising than the state of the crops. The gora paddy, gundlee, kodo, marua, Indian-corn, and pulses, are all doing remarkably well, and the seed-paddy, which has been sown for transplanting, will soon be ready for being set out in the fields. The fall of rain has been ample though not heavy; the showers have alternated with sunshine, which has produced good growing weather, so that the crops are altogether rather forward for the time of the year, and promise to yield an ample harvest.

The rainfall during the fortnight has amounted to 2.14 inches.

The reports from the different parts of the district regarding the proceedings of the mahajuns are very conflicting; in some places they are said to be advancing paddy freely to the cultivators, whilst from others it is stated that they are still holding back. The fact is, very many of them have very little to dispose of, and all of them agree that they were totally unable to have carried the people through the last three or four months, and that if the loaning out of the Government rice was to cease, they could not even now provide the people with food until the early crops come in. Far from considering themselves injured by the measures taken by the Government, they, one and all, declare that the Government have saved them as well as the people; for that had not the Government aided the people, large numbers of their debtors must have died, and that being mahajuns, but unable to assist the people themselves, they would have been plundered and robbed by the famishing crowds of what little they did possess; and some of them have lost their lives also. The only part of the district where any land is likely to be left uncultivated is situated in the Manbazar Circle, which, from the want of roads, and the distance it lies from the railway at Barrakur, and Rughoonathpore from whence the supply of Government rice is to be drawn, could not be supplied with grain

for loaning it out to the cultivators as soon or as fully as in the Govindpore, Rogoonathpore, and Purulia Circles, which are nearer the rail, and with which the communications by road are good. The quantity of land left uncultivated there is, however, not likely to be large, and will be more than made up by an extra breadth of land being brought under crop elsewhere this year than usual. The quantity of Indian-corn put down is unusually large, and could not be looking better; and as this is one of the first crops to ripen, it is most fortunate that it promises to give a full return rather earlier than usual.

Cholera and small-pox, I regret to say, have not yet disappeared, but on the contrary, in some villages which had hitherto escaped, these diseases have carried off a large number of persons. Those villages which have resisted the introduction of vaccination have of course suffered the most from small-pox, which will, I hope, be a lesson to them, and induce them to receive vaccination in future. The vaccinators are all at work, and will now continue their operations throughout the remainder of the year.

The persons who are the worst off just now are the purely laboring classes, who have no lands. In ordinary times at this season of the year, these persons get full employment from the landholders, but this year complain that their services are not asked for as usual. The fact is, the cultivators themselves have become so much impoverished, that they have not the means this year of employing laborers to anything like the same extent as formerly, and are, therefore, doing a great deal of their own work themselves. This will account for the very large numbers that are flocking to the roads and minor relief works, without which these classes would be reduced to great extremities. It cannot be that the relief works are attracting laborers who otherwise would be earning a livelihood by working in the fields, for the wages paid by the agriculturists are higher than what the Government are giving; and by an order lately received from the Commissioner, the rate of wages paid to the laborers on relief works has been reduced, so that with their wages converted into grain at 12 seers per rupee, they can now only earn just sufficient to keep body and soul together; and some who have large families of small children hardly that, and for them there is at present no work to be got elsewhere. As soon, however, as the transplanting season arrives, employment will be more abundant, and the condition of the laboring classes will, I hope, improve, as the cultivators cannot then do without largely availing themselves of their assistance. On this point Mr. More, the Relief Officer of the Purulia Circle, remarks that—"The laboring class is still largely dependent on our relief works for support. The comparative poverty of cultivators has forced them to do a great deal of work themselves this year, which is ordinarily performed by hired laborers regularly employed, while it is not till the commencement of the transplanting of the low land paddy that the laborers who live by odd jobs are able to get constant work in the fields." Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Relief Officer of the Roghoonathpore Eastern Circle, also states: "I apprehended at first that these relief works might keep away laborers from farm work, and thus tell against agricultural operations; but that impression has been removed from my mind since I visited nearly all these relief works;" and further on he says: "Most of the people employed are such as would have to be supported gratuitously by us, if they were not supplied with work; indeed, the number of people employed on these works has been considerably swelled by numbers turned out from the poor-houses, where cooked rice is gratuitously distributed." Had it not been for the relief afforded to this class by the works carried on by the Government, crime, I feel confident, would have greatly increased; whilst, as it is, the most pleasing feature to be remarked on is that offences against property have not risen at all above the average,—thus showing that the distress, which undoubtedly existed has been fully met, and large numbers preserved from the commission of crimes, which would have gone far to swell the numbers in our jails, or subjected others to the lash, who thus have been enabled to support themselves and families by honest labor.

The price of rice and pulses up to the 27th June, as reported by the police, with those of the previous fortnight, are given below:—

NAME OF BAZAR.	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE.		PULSES.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipore	Srs. 17	Srs. 16	Srs. 16	Srs. 15	Srs. 13	Srs. 12
Manbazar	14	13	11	12	12	12
Burrabazar	14	14	11	11	11	12
Echagurh	18	18	16	16	12	12
Jhalda	13	13	12	12	11	12
Purulia	14	14	12	12	12	12
Govindpore	12	12	11	11	10	11
Roghoonathpore	13	13	12	11	10	12
Nirsha	12½	12	12	11	11	11
Gourandih	12	12	11	11	10	11

It appears from the above that prices are pretty stationary, but that coarse rice has risen in Raipore, Manbazar, and at Nirsha. It is not expected that prices will rise any higher, but rather, on the contrary, that they will fall, in consequence of which some of the traders are

again exporting rice from this district to those where the prices are still higher than they are here.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The average number of persons employed on the 19 roads shown in the returns during the fortnight up to the 20th June amounted to 12,082, of which 2,725 were receiving daily wages, and 9,357 performing task-work. The numbers returned on the 6th instant amounted to 15,063, so that up to the 20th ultimo the numbers had fallen off by 2,981.

The number of village tanks taken up as Government minor relief works now amount to 62, and the number of persons employed on them, as by the returns made up to the 27th ultimo, to 3,992, as per margin.

	Number of tanks.	Number of laborers.
Govindpore Circle ..	16	1,159
Roghoonathpore, W. Circle ..	7	280
Ditto, E. Circle ..	16	749
Purulia Circle ..	19	1,342
Manbazar ..	4	483
Total ..	62	3,992

The laborers at work on these tanks are persons who are unable to obtain employment elsewhere, and who, if they did not obtain work from the Government, would largely come on our hands as applicants

for gratuitous relief. The numbers have greatly increased during the fortnight under report, but will most likely decrease again considerably by the 5th of July, when a large number of hands are required in transplanting the principal crops of rice.

In accordance with the orders of Government, just received, the laborers on the tanks will in future be paid in grain only, instead of rice, for 6 days, and pice on the 7th. This will be very much disliked by the laborers, as they now will have no means of procuring salt, condiments, and oil, which the one day's payment in cash enabled them to procure, though even then in insufficient quantities; but the orders are peremptory, and must be obeyed.

The quantity of Government grain paid to laborers on the minor relief works during the fortnight amounted to 570 maunds 26 seers 7 chittacks.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The transport of Government grain has proceeded during the fortnight as well as it could possibly be arranged in such rainy weather. Whilst in transit, the rice has been protected by tarpaulins, mats, and the empty bags sown together, so that not much loss has occurred from its getting wet. At Roghoonathpore all that arrives damp or wet is spread out in a shed and dried, and at Purulia a large, spacious bungalow has been hired in which to dry all that arrives at all wetted, by which means large quantities that would otherwise have heated and mildewed, have been preserved in a state fit for use.

The carriage along the Burrakur and Purulia road has been sufficient, but greater difficulties have been found in procuring the means of transporting the rice across country to the minor golahs, and those places where there are no roads. To carry the grain to the places where carts can no longer go pack-bullocks and porters, both men and women, are being employed; but this means of transport is expensive. All the circles have now received their full supply or nearly so at their head-quarters, except Manbazar, where the carts are reported to have been delayed in reaching, by the floods in the rivers. The delay, however, would not be of so much consequence, were it not that during all that time the grain is exposed more or less to getting wet, which cannot entirely be avoided, and in that circle I fear the loss of grain is likely to be greater than in any other.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The whole of the allotment of Government grain for this district having been received at Burrakur, none is now in store at that place, and all that remained there at the end of the last fortnight and on the north bank of the Dumoodah River has been transferred to the south bank, and safely stored in a golah at Hijli. From this golah the grain is now being carted to Roghoonathpore, and there stored, or sent on to Purulia.

The total quantities received and stored in the several circles up to the 27th ultimo is as follow:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Govindpore Circle ..	68,182	5	0
Roghoonathpore, Western Circle ..	48,886	0	0
Ditto, Eastern „ ..	32,150	0	0
Purulia ..	26,541	0	0
Manbazar ..	4,000	0	0

The rest was in store in the Hijli golah.

To show what work has to be done at the main golahs connected with the drying and storing of Government grain, I quote from the narrative of Captain Samuells dated the 28th ultimo:

“The work of storing, drying, measuring, and carrying from one golah to another is done here almost entirely by the Baurce and Bagdee women of the place, and if treated with proper tact, a more willing and hardworking lot of people could not be found. Speak to them harshly, and they will strike work at once; but chaff them when they are working slack, or amuse them in some way or other, and they will soon make up for any time they have lost. If treated thus, they will and can work as hard as men; and though often kept at it hard, from early morning till after dark without being allowed to leave the work at any time

during the day, they are always ready for a laugh or a lark. The two-maund bags they convey from one place to another either on hand barrows, or on carts, to which latter they yoke themselves, and run them along with a load of 8 or 10 maunds, shouting and laughing all the way." For this work these women are paid nearly all in grain.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Up to the 27th ultimo advances have been made to the following extent :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1st.—Advances to zemindars and others for the purchase of grain, without interest	10,000	0	0
2nd.—To traders and others of a safe and respectable character, with interest	11,567	0	0
3rd.—To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots	9,950	0	0
4th.—To landholders for land improvements	69,000	0	0
5th.—To the Purulia Municipality	4,000	0	0

All the above advances were made previous to the last fortnight, but those made in the Gobindpore sub-division are not included in the above, as the returns that have been called for have not yet been received.

The loaning out of the Government grain to the cultivators and others on security, and to chowkeedars and talidars, up to the 27th ultimo, is as follows:—

To cultivators—

	Md.	S.	C.
In the Govindpore Circle	42,283	28	10
„ Roghoonathpore, West Circle	25,228	29	1
„ Ditto East „	28,422	0	0
„ Purulia Circle	18,344	21	0
„ Manbazar „	4,000	0	0
To non-cultivators:—			
In the Govindpore Circle	1,805	0	0
„ Roghoonathpore, West Circle	573	28	8
„ Ditto, East „	316	0	0
„ Purulia Circle	76	0	0
„ Manbazar „ . . . . .	..	..	..
To chowkidars:—			
In the Govindpore Circle	222	0	0
„ Roghoonathpur, West Circle,	256	20	0
„ Ditto. East „	284	0	0
„ Purulia Circle	171	24	0
„ Manbazar „ . . . . .	..	..	..
To 24 talidars, at twoseers each, whilst employed in guarding Government grain in transi, &c.	155	36	0
Total	1,22,141	27	3

A large number of cultivators who had taken small advances of grain in April and May, are now again coming forward for a second instalment, which is being given them. These advances will have to be continued during the whole of the transplanting time, to enable those cultivators to subsist themselves, and pay their laborers, who are unable to obtain advances from the mahajans.

F.—(a) CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT.

The grouping out of the distressed pergunnahs, which had been completed in all the

Supur.
Ambikanagor.
Bagda.
Raipore.

other circles some time ago, has now also been finished in the Manbazar Circle, except in pergunnah Palma, which yet has to be sub-divided. The pergunnahs entered in the margin have now been divided into 50 groups, and officers

appointed. The total number of groups now amount to 214. Those in the Govindpore, the two Roghoonathpore, and the Purulia Circles, have been supplied with Government rice, but as yet distribution has only commenced in the Govindpore and Purulia Circles; in the other three circles relief in the shape of uncooked food is still being afforded by the sub-committees, but will soon cease, as the Group Officers in the Roghoonathpore and Manbazar Circles will soon now be in a position to take over this description of relief from them. The average numbers getting relief from the Group Officers is given below:

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In the Govindpore Circle	262	850	504
„ Purulia „	1,851		1,289

It therefore appears that in these two circles alone uncooked rice is being given to no less than 4,756 persons, which is, I consider, a far larger number than it can possibly be necessary to relieve in this way. I have therefore addressed the officers concerned, pointing out the absolute necessity of reducing the numbers to the lowest possible extent, and

directed their attention to the orders of Government, which limit the relief by Group Officers to the preservation of life only, and nothing more can, I consider, be expected from the Government. It is, however, necessary to remark that in this district in particular there are a very large number of excessively poor people, who in all times of scarcity suffer extreme privation, and in many instances, I have no doubt, die from want of proper nourishment. They consist of the aged and infirm, the lame, blind, and diseased, all of whom are unable to work, and in ordinary times live on charity and what their relatives may choose to give them. On account of stores of Government grain having however now been placed in each group of villages, and the people having come to know that the Government have benevolently determined that no deaths from famine shall take place that can be prevented, the relatives of these people and the more wealthy villagers now refuse to support them as heretofore, so that all those incapable of work are now thrown on the hands of the Relief Officers, who are regularly besieged by applicants for relief when visiting the groups, and find it very difficult indeed to discriminate between those who are really in want of assistance, and those who might manage to support themselves.

The quantity of Government grain expended in the sub-circle during the fortnight amounts to

F.—(b) CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES.

The Relief Committees having been relieved of the charge of distributing uncooked food in the Purulia and Govindpore Circles, the expenses incurred by these committees have been somewhat reduced, but still continue high.

Classified as directed in the notification of the Central Committee dated the 4th March last, the sums expended during the last fortnight according to the returns received up to the 27th ultimo are as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Govindpore Circle	...	604	2	11	0	0	0
„ Roghoonathpore, W. Circle	...	1,388	7	9	521	8	9
„ Ditto, E. „	...	1,139	12	3	95	2	6
„ Purulia Circle	...	421	4	3	439	8	3
„ Manbazar „	...	Not given.					
Total	...	3,553	11	2	1,056	3	6

The numbers receiving relief in the above forms during the fortnight under report amounted to—

		B.	C.	D.
In the Govindpore, Circle	..	731	0	0
„ Roghoonathpore, W. Circle	..	313	77	0
„ Ditto, E. „	..	292	24	0
„ Purulia Circle	..	1,983	1,179	0
„ Manbazar „	..	1,841	0	0
Total	..	5,190	1,280	0

The grand total of persons relieved by the several Relief Committees in the fortnight ending the 13th ultimo was 10,496, against 6,470 in the fortnight ending the 27th ultimo; so that there has been a reduction in the numbers relieved by the Relief Committees, amounting to 4,026; but as 4,756 have received uncooked food from the Group Officers, there has really been an increase in the total numbers relieved of 730 persons.

Large numbers of women of respectable families are still applying for cotton being served out to them to spin into thread, and large numbers are being relieved in this manner in the Roghoonathpore and Purulia Circles; the thread is then given over to persons of the weaver caste, Tantis and Jolhas, and when made, the cloths are served out to those frequenting the poor-houses, who are destitute of clothing; three sets of people are therefore relieved in this manner with very little extra cost to the committees than the value of the cloth.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative, Rs. 1,85,224-11-10.

Expenditure during the last fortnight up to the 27th June, 1874—

On Relief Works.

No.		Rs.	A.	P.
No. 1.	1st Section, Chaybassa Road, Purulia to Kantadi	334	5	0
No. 2.	Ditto ditto Kantadi to Chota Urma	28	11	3
No. 3.	2nd ditto ditto Chota Urma to Jojodi	157	0	0
No. 4.	3rd ditto ditto Jojodi to Jamdi	293	0	0
No. 5.	4th ditto ditto Jamdi to Subarnarekha	181	0	0
No. 7.	1st ditto Bankoora Road, Purulia to Singbazar	360	8	6
No. 8.	2nd ditto ditto Singbazar to Ludhurka	131	0	0
No. 9.	3rd ditto ditto Ludhurka to Hurah	115	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 10. 4th Section, Bancoora Road, Hura to Chatna boundary ...	232	8	0
No. 11. Chrura Junction ...	127	0	0
No. 12. Road from Damda to Burrabazar ...	294	13	3
No. 13. 1st Section, Manbazar Road, Purulia to Chipida...	284	1	6
No. 23. Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Ledadi to Palgao ...	41	9	3
No. 24. Purulia and Chas Road, Purulia to Artah ...	144	5	0
No. 25. Road from Jhalda to Chandil ...	51	10	0
No. 17. Hazareebagh Road, from Gowai River to Hazareebagh boundary	1,445	4	6
No. 23. Manbazar and Kasipore Road ...	286	2	6
No. 13. 1st Section, Manbazar Road, Chipida to Kenda ...	488	9	0
No. 14. 2nd ditto ditto Kenda to Manbazar ...	344	13	9
No. 17. Raneegunge Road, Rogoonathpore to Saltora ...	1,935	12	9
No. 17. Hazareebagh Road, F. to K. ...	1,840	2	0
No. 19. Road from Telkupi to Chelliana ...	1,399	13	9
No. 21. Ditto Dubra to Damoodah ...	784	15	0
No. 17. Raneegunge Road, Saltora to Bankoora boundary ...	40	8	0
Total ...	11,347	9	0

Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To zemindars to assist their ryots ...	0	0	0
To ditto and others for land improvements ...	630	0	0
Establishments and contingencies ...	438	14	8
Transport of Government grain ...	21,995	12	3
Storage of Government grain ...	0	0	0
Minor relief works ...	1,500	0	0
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief ...	297	0	0
Total ...	24,861	10	11

Grand Total up to end of fortnight ... 2,21,433 15 9

Disposal of Government grain—

	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
1st, Grain disposed of up to date of last report ...	98,482	31	4
2nd, Grain disposed of during the fortnight ...	0	0	0
a. By sale to laborers ...	0	0	0
b. Ditto to public ...	24	0	0
c. In charitable relief or in any other way ...	30,823	0	0½
Total ...	1,29,329	31	4½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Manbhoom on the dates nearest the 27th June, 1874, for which Returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road constructions.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
Govindpore ...	23rd June, '74	70,000	68,182 5 10	1,246 7 4	222 0 0	44,088 28 10	111 0	.....	1,920
Raghoonathpore, W. C.	25th "	47,500	46,886 0 4	1,920 6 4	256 20 0	25,802 17 9	143 0	.....	7,000
Ditto, E. C.	25th "	47,500	32,065 36 7½	1,461 7 7½	284 0 0	28,738 0 0	273 29	12,000 0 0	7,000
Purulia ...	27th "	25,000	26,793 0 0	.....	1,353 13 10	18,420 21 0	11,660 8	.....	3,000
Manbazar ...	13th "	20,000	3,843 0 0	.....	.....	3,843 0 0	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000

No return has been received from the Manbazar Circle later than the 13th June, 1874.

PURULIA,
The 1st July, 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May, 1874.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	On daily wages.	On piece-work.
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
1	1st section.—Chybassa road, from Purulia to Kantadihi.	12	16	...	26	5	...	28	31
2	1st section.—Chybassa road, Kantadihi to Chota Urma.	10	25	15	...	...	...	50	...
3	2nd section.—Chybassa road, Chota Urma to Jogodi.	15	10	7	42	10	9	32	61
4	3rd section.—Chybassa road, Jogodi to Jamdi.	...	...	...	47	18	8	...	73
5	4th section.—Chybassa road, Jamdi to Sooburnekha.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
6	1st section.—Bankoora road, from Purulia to Singbazar.	33	20	...	96	...	...	53	96
7	2nd section.—Bankoora road, Singbazar to Ludhurka.	20	8	...	62	15	...	28	77
8	3rd section.—Bankoora road, Ludhurka to Hurah.	16	14	...	5	7	...	30	12
9	4th section.—Bankoora road, Hurah to Chatna boundary.	12	3	...	54	7	...	15	61
10	Chugra Junction ...	10	8	...	24	9	7	18	40
11	Road from Damdah to Burrabazar ...	9	6	...	97	10	...	15	107
12	1st section.—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kenda (A, Purulia to Chipida).	15	21	...	102	...	...	36	102
13	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi (Ludhurka to Liah).	1	...	...	5	3	...	1	8
14	Road from Purulia to Chass (Purulia to Artah).	...	16	...	108	...	...	16	108
15	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore (Ledadi to Palgaon).	26	...	1	...	...	...	27	...
16	Road from Jhalda to Chandil ...	69	100	6	...	...	...	175	...
17	Road from Gowai River to Hazareebagh boundary.	31	129	92	411	19	13	252	443
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		290	376	121	1,079	103	37	787	1,219
ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.									
18	Raneegunge road—Roghoonathpore to Saltora	296	194	23	791	370	85	513	1,246
19	Bankoora " C. to D. ...	20	30	...	680	150	100	50	930
20	Hazareebagh road, F. to K. ...	12	...	...	423	60	21	12	504
21	17 M., road from Dubra to Damuda, near Kurgali.	13	...	...	288	52	...	12	340
22	Road from Telkupi Ghât to Cheliama ...	23	50	...	538	122	28	73	688
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		363	274	23	2,720	754	234	660	3,708
ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.									
23	Road from Manbazar to Gourandi, Gourandi to Liah.	7	54	8	8	...	...	69	8
24	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Kasipore to Palgaon.	3	...	...	40	20	...	3	60
25	Bankoora road, Gourandi to Bankoora boundary.	...	...	...	22	7	9	...	38
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		10	54	8	70	27	9	72	106
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
26	Govindpore and Tundi road ...	33	41	3	90	49	13	77	152
27	Road from Poddardi to Kapasara ...	...	...	...	47	35	11	...	93
28	" " Nirsha to Telkupi Ghât on the Damoodah.	5	3	...	70	13	9	8	92
29	" " Govindpore to Damuda ...	76	61	18	163	127	35	155	325
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		114	105	21	370	224	68	240	662

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.			On daily wages.	On piece-work.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
30	Road from Manbazar to the end of Manbhoom pergunnah.	...	...	...	63	39	14	...	116
31	Road from Manbhoom pergunnah to Judpore	11	...	...	195	136	48	11	379
32	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Manbazar to Lallpore.	...	...	...	77	18	15	...	110
33	Road from Lallpore to Ledadi	5	5	1	112	64	17	11	193
34	1st section—Manbazar road, Chipida to Kenda	31	217	31	89	83	...	279	172
35	2nd „ „ „ Kenda to Gopalnagore.	27	47	13	55	55	...	87	110
36	Ditto, Manbazar road, Gopalnagore to Manbazar.	7	4	3	45	13	7	14	65
	Total P. W. D. laborers	81	273	48	636	408	101	402	1,145
(B.)—Minor Relief Works under Circle Officers.									
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
	Siju tank	...	...	...	27	24	3	...	54
	Dimdiha „	2	1	...	22	22	7	3	51
	Tetlo „	7	22	6	9	6	...	35	15
	Jambald „	15	47	11	9	20	8	73	37
	Pichasi „	6	21	5	8	8	2	32	18
	Bhangra „	9	40	9	10	9	...	58	19
	Ludhurka „	7	8	1	2	2	...	16	4
	Kesurghur tank	8	12	2	...	...	...	22	...
	Aymundi „	...	...	...	4	5	3	...	12
	Biralgora „	6	26	4	8	4	...	36	12
	Heslah „	41	138	52	13	...	...	234	13
	Mudali „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jarah „	6	22	9	5	...	...	37	5
	Urusaram „	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	0
	Jhalda „	3	5	...	5	8	...	8	13
	Hesla pergunnah tank	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
	Joytorah „	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	...
	Pundra „	...	...	...	23	12	...	...	35
	Burdagamara „	...	...	...	9	6	5	...	20
	Artah and Chandunkhari road	30	54	4	...	...	...	88	...
	Total	147	402	104	156	127	29	653	312
ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.									
	Anera tank	...	...	...	58	37	5	...	100
	Pura „	3	26	1	31	12	2	30	45
	Phusrabad „	...	...	...	26	13	3	...	42
	Rowtorah „	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
	Mahal „	2	5	1	21	8	...	8	29
	Total	5	31	2	139	73	10	38	222
ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.									
	Bortorah tank	5	21	3	2	1	1	29	4
	Juganpore „	5	28	23	14	1	...	56	15
	Murardihi „	15	63	11	1	4	...	89	5
	Mohoda „	3	3	...	2	1	...	6	3
	Dhuluri „	3	9	6	1	...	...	18	1
	Upadrah „	10	49	16	...	...	...	75	...
	Sirjam „	2	5	2	66	9	7	9	82
	Kalinkari „	8	31	24	37	7	...	63	44
	Gourandihi „	17	56	6	2	...	...	79	2
	Gopalpore „	1	9	2	51	52	4	12	107
	Bhatin „	8	24	10	10	1	1	42	12
	Sootabajee „	17	53	5	...	...	...	75	...
	Paurascl	18	43	7	...	...	...	68	...
	Total	112	394	115	186	76	13	621	275

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.								Total number of laborers on each work.
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.			On daily wages.	On piece-work.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.										
	Subunpore tank	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	29	...
	Ghagra	...	6	15	1	10	13	14	22	27
	Ubjeriah	...	16	34	10	6	6	1	60	13
	Gorgoro	...	2	4	3	3	3	2	9	8
	Paharpur	...	...	...	...	13	3	2	...	18
	Murdmara	...	11	12	4	15	14	5	27	34
	Moko	...	4	...	...	8	6	2	4	16
	Macha Mahal	...	3	4	7	10	4	1	14	15
	Mera	...	2	2	1	15	9	2	5	26
	Cheloge	...	3	2	2	10	3	...	7	13
	Bilijhurka	...	...	...	...	34	12	2	...	48
	Total	...	63	86	28	124	73	21	177	218
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.										
	Cholagoora tank	...	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	183
	Kajolkoora	...	6	...	...	127	...	...	6	127
	Kaloo	...	39	89	25	14	...	...	153	14
	Total	...	45	89	25	324	...	...	159	324
(C.)	Court of Wards	...	...	...	Not received.			...	...	...
(D.)	Grand total of laborers in Purulia Circle	...	437	778	225	1,255	230	66	1,440	1,531
	Grand total of laborers in Roghoonath-pore, W. Circle.	...	368	305	25	2,859	827	244	698	3,930
	Grand total of laborers in Roghoonath-pore, E. Circle.	...	122	448	123	256	103	22	693	381
	Grand total of laborers in Govindpore Circle.	...	177	191	49	494	297	89	417	880
	Grand total of laborers in Manbazar Circle.	...	126	362	73	960	408	101	561	1,469
			Men.		Women.		Children.		On daily wages.	On piece-work.
Total number of laborers on all works in the district			7,034		3,949		1,017		3,809	8,191

NOTE.—This statement shows the number of laborers employed on the last day of the fortnight ending the 20th June, whilst in the body of the report under heading "Relief Works" the average number employed during the fortnight was given; hence the difference.

PURULIA,
The 1st July, 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 37M.A., dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

In continuation of my No. 31M.A., dated 18th June 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 15th June 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

* No. 756—S.R., dated 29th June 1874.

2. The large area sown with aus rice has drawn away, for the first weeding, more able-bodied laborers from relief works than I had expected, but nevertheless distress is on the increase among the aged and helpless.

3. I am in demi-official communication with Government on the subject mentioned in the latter part of the Collector's paragraph 8.

No. 756—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 29th June 1874.

From—C. O. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of distress for the fortnight ending this day.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. The bazars in different parts of the district still continue to receive supplies from dealers and importers. With the exception of the thanas of Kaligunge and Nakasipara in the Sudder sub-division, portions of thanas Karimpur and Tehatta in Meherpur, thana Jaguli, and part of thana Ranaghat, in sub-division Ranaghat, the supply in the local markets, generally speaking, is adequate to meet local wants. It is reported, however (probably correctly), that the stocks in the hands of the mahajuns have fallen very low; private trade seems scarcely sufficient to provide food, if such provision be needed for a long time. Stores of grain in the hands of the well-to-do people have been nearly exhausted. Some of the mahajuns, I regret to say, are taking advantage of the high price of grain to sell out of the district, instead of looking after their *Khataks*.

The joli dhan crop is now being cut, and bhura and cheena will be fit for harvesting by the first week of July. These, however, are but small crops. It is the general opinion that the reaping of the present aous crop in certain portions of the district will commence within three weeks, and that the bulk of the new crop will have been reaped within two months from this date.

2. The following are the rates of common rice which have prevailed in the several markets:—

				Rs.	A.
Kishnaghur	...	...	...	3	6 per maund.
Santipore	...	...	...	3	8
Ranaghat	...	...	...	3	2
Chagda	...	...	...	3	2
Bongong	...	...	...	3	0
Kooshteah	...	...	...	3	8
Chooadanga	...	...	...	3	4
Alamdanga	...	...	...	3	2
Dampurhuda	...	...	...	3	4
Dowlatgunge	...	...	...	3	4
Debagram	...	...	...	3	14—4 Rs.

A slight rise in the rice is generally observable. It is the highest at Debagram, and lowest in Bongong. This general rise in the price of rice was to be expected, and will probably continue in most places till the present aous crop is reaped. I hear, however, that at Kooshteah prices are falling a little.

3. There is no information which can be relied on as to the quantity of grain in stock, but from the reports received from the sub-divisional officers, it is indicated that in most parts of the district stocks are sufficient to carry the people through till the present aous crop is harvested. In Nakasipara, Kaligunge, Karunpur, Tehatta, and Jaguli thanas, the stocks are very low.

4. *State of the crops.*—Joli dhan has nearly been harvested. Bhura and cheena are still on the fields, but they have reached maturity. The aous crop is doing very well. Opportune falls of rain have greatly benefited the crop. The young plants look very healthy, and if the weather continue to be propitious, we have every reason to hope for a splendid harvest. In consequence of the very early sowings, and of the favorable weather, some of the aous dhan is already in the ear, and it is not unlikely that by the end of July this portion of the crop will be harvested. The quantity of land under aous cultivation this year is said to be considerably larger than usual, probably about one-fourth more. Amun sowings have been going on for some time with much success. The sugarcane, arhar, and indigo, are all promising.

5. There has been sufficient rain in all parts of the district. The prospects of the next season are very cheering.

6. Distress has however decidedly increased, but no case of actual starvation or of extreme misery for want of food has yet been reported. I may mention that on the 29th May last, I received a petition from Debagram bearing some 1,500 signatures, to the effect that all the agriculturists there were "selling off their marketable possessions;" that able-bodied laborers with average families had been "reduced to skeletons" for want of food; that a large number of people were subsisting on food of a "revolting nature;" that a great many of the ryots were selling off their live stock, and that three persons had been reported by eye-witnesses to have died for want of food. I immediately made enquiries from both officials and non-officials, though some of the statements (*e.g.*, that regarding the laborers), were known to have little or no foundation. I am glad to say that the reports I have obtained entirely corroborated the information which I had before in my possession. Investigation showed that there was no ground whatever for the statement that three persons had died from starvation. Unfortunately the stir and agitation caused by the very ill-judged, though no doubt benevolently intended steps of the petitioners, did much harm. I had intended about the time to visit the locality, but I happened to hear that the petitioners had prepared the people to come to me in crowds. I therefore very reluctantly resolved to abandon my intention for the present, as I thought I

should do more harm than good. The agitation, I believe, has now subsided. The number of grain-thefts reported by the police during the fortnight was eight. They occurred in the following sub-divisions: Sudder 1, Kooshtea 1, Choodanga 3, Bongong 1, and Ranaghat 2.

7. There has been a visible decrease in Abkaree revenue in sub-divisions Ranaghat and Kooshtea. The sub-divisional officers attribute this decrease to the increase in the price of food-grain. In all other sub-divisions the excise revenue may be said to have remained stationary, but I ought to mention that the distressed part of the district never brings in much.

8. *Condition of any special tract.*—Distress has overtaken the northern portion of thana Karimpore in Meherpore. The sub-divisional officer has been to the spot to enquire into the extent of distress there, and to ascertain the best mode of relief which may be given to the people. The population of this part of the thana amounts to 25,000 individuals. It is reported that the stock there is very low, and if grain be not imported severe distress may soon be felt. I have heard that Baboo Nafar Chundra Pal Chowdhuri is importing grain there. The crops will soon be ripe in Karimpore, and if there be no inundation the distress will here be of very short duration. The sub-divisional officer of Bongong reports that he has obtained intelligence of distress in certain tracts of thana Mohespore. He has promised to inspect that tract, and after enquiry to submit a report. I do not, however, expect that there is anything very wrong there. The Deputy Collector of Ranaghat reports: "there is some fear of distress in the eastern part of the thana Rangahat," i.e., in the villages about Asmali, among the non-agricultural classes. Enquiries are being made to ascertain the extent of distress in that part; here again I do not anticipate anything very serious. In the more seriously distressed parts, the cultivators and persons of the middle classes are feeling the pressure greatly. I was about to give loans in money to some of the zemindars for these persons, but a telegram received yesterday from Government has forbidden me to advance anything but grain, and I have no Government grain to advance. I have, however, written demi-officially on the subject, and I hope that supplies may soon come. The general health of the district is good.

9. The construction and repair of roads are generally going on as usual. The construction of kutchra roads in the Sudder has now been resumed. Most of the tuccavee tanks have been finished, or the work, except dressing and turfing, has been stopped by the rain. It seems probable that we shall not now have to execute all the works which I had projected. Paddy-husking, and jute and cotton-spinning, are going on, but it seems difficult to get enough of the raw materials. The number of sufferers unfit to work has increased of late, and the Debagram and Mooragatcha sub-committees have been authorised to open gratuitous relief operations, spending up to the limit of 100 maunds and 40 maunds, respectively, per diem. The number of laborers employed on Government tanks and roads on the last Saturday was about 1,500, and the total number of men employed may roughly be estimated at 7,000.

10. *Transport of food.*—I have scarcely anything to add to this head in this report; export and import business seems to be carried on as usual. The approximate quantity of rice imported to sub-division Ranaghat during the fortnight is 2,100 maunds. The quantity exported from Bongong and Ranaghat may be estimated at 3,500 maunds, and 560 maunds respectively.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

11. The distribution of charitable relief has been commenced, as above stated, by the Debagram and Mooragatcha sub-committees. My application for 5,000 maunds of Burmah rice has been sanctioned. This quantity of rice will be distributed for gratuitous relief in thanas Kaligunge and Nakasipara, where it is reported the stock of rice has fallen very low.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
12. Total amount advanced under Land Improvement Act.	1,30,997	10	8
Expenditure for relief works during the fortnight ..	5,300	0	0
Expenditure for gratuitous relief	1,980	0	0
Total ..	1,38,277	10	8

No. 1702—S.B., dated Berhampore, the 6th July 1874.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,

To—The Off. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

IN forwarding the usual fortnightly rice statement for the period ending the 4th of July, I have the honor to state that I have very few remarks to make in addition to what has been reported in detail by the several district officers.

2. The position has not materially changed during the week that has elapsed. The future prospects continue excellent. The Rajshahye staff has been strengthened by the addition of a sub-divisional officer (Mr. Clay) transferred from Bogra, and a sub-deputy Collector, Baboo Okhoy Coomar

Bose from Maldah, and by the appointment of two group superintendents to the North Burhind sub-division. The Magistrate has decided to introduce that system for the parts immediately adjoining Dinagepore, owing to the circle officers reporting that he had ascertained personally that the condition of the people there was such as to require closer watching and inspection. Two other superintendents will be selected as soon as the Magistrate can find fit men. Those already sent are head-constables.

3. The importations spoken of in my last narrative, with the improving prospects, have had a sensible effect in bringing down prices at all places accessible by the large rivers. This should tide over much of the interval of time that has to elapse before the aous crop begins to have an effect.

4. In connection with that subject I have to report with reference to the remarks contained in the 2nd paragraph of my narrative of the 7th of June, that on enquiry I find that all officers are of opinion that the effect of the aous crop on the market will be felt more decidedly and earlier than usual this year. The crop is earlier and much more extensive and promising than in 1866. There will be need of realising cash on the part of the cultivators, and whether the rice is brought to the market or not, the markets will be relieved of the demands of the great mass of the cultivators. I therefore anticipate that the effect of the aous crop will be very sensibly felt in the latter half of September, and that the effect it produces will last almost, if not quite up to the period of the winter crop being harvested, provided only that the prospects of the winter crop continue good to the end of September.

5. The other heads of the report, as I have stated above, do not seem this fortnight to call for any remarks from me.

LIBERALITY OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BETTIAH.

No. B.B. dated Durbhunga, the 2nd July 1874.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Commissioner of Patna.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Howe's report, No. 245, dated 28rd June, to the effect that Mr. T. Gibbon had, in behalf of the Bettiah Raj, agreed to take over and be responsible for almost all the advances made from the Government treasury or Government golabs to ryots on the Bettiah estate.

2. I am directed to request that you will convey to the Maharajah of Bettiah, and also to Mr. T. Gibbon, an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's entire satisfaction with the liberality towards their ryots and the loyalty towards the Government which they have displayed in this matter.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRHAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLS RAGI OR MU AND CHH					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

INGAL.

n Districts.

	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
n ...	13 4	13 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	12 4	13 0	18 0	12 8	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a ...	12 12	13 2	13 9	21 0	21 0	22 8	10 10	10 10	14 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
om ...	12 0	12 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore ...	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	15 0 and 16 0	15 0 and 16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
f ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0 to 18 8	16 0 to 18 0	22 0 to 26 8	9 8 and 10 0	9 0 and 9 8	10 0	13 0 and 13 8	12 8 and 13 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	12 4	11 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

il Districts.

...	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
nnaba ...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	32 0	10 0	9 11	16 0	10 10	10 10	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 5	11 8	13 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 12	12 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
dabad ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 18	17 18	20 32	9 8	9 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	9 12	9 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	10 0	9 12	19 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ye ...	12 12	12 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	37 8	8 4	7 0	15 0	12 12	11 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
re ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 9	11 10	11 4	11 4	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 0	15 12	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 12	12 0	12 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 4	14 4	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ig ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0
et ...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ehar.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

l Districts.

...	11 4	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	13 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	20 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
inge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	24 0	11 4	11 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 18	18 to 20	...
...	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	12 4	11 13	24 0	15 12	14 7	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ug ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	12 8	13 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ong Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
perah	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 0	20 0	15 10	14 0	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return for week ending 4th July received after publication of last Gazette.

Return not received.

Wheat a little cheaper in Sudder Sub-division and Culna, a little dearer in Raneegunge, and considerably dearer in Bood-bood. Rice somewhat dearer in S triffe cheaper in Culna and Bood-bood, and nearly a seer in the rupee cheaper in Raneegunge. Returns from Cutwa and Jehanabad not received.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 17 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 14 maize from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 se gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 13 to per rupee.

mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 11th July 1874.

RS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DIST
FOR INDIAN CORN.		GRAM.		FIRE-WOOD.		SALT.		ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.		STYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.		COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.												
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.					
...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	6 0	6 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	12to20	12to15	...	Burdwan.				
16 0	34 0	13 12	13 4	21 0	140 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 12	4 0	4 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	Bankoora.				
...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	8 5	...	Beerbhoom.				
...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	Midnapore.				
...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	...	Hooghly.				
...	...	14 0	13 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Howrah.				
Central																					Calcutta.			
0 12 0	...	15 0	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
...	...	14 4	13 12	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	11 0	11to16	...	21-Pergunah.				
...	...	16 0	15 4	22 14	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 10 1/2	6 0	5 0	...	6 0	5 0	...	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 12 0	...	Nudda.				
...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	7 8	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10to15	8 to 12	...	Jessore.		
...	...	16 8	16 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 to 10	...	Moorshada.				
...	...	13 4	13 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	...	5 0	4 0	...	7 8 to 8 0	5 to 10	...	Dinapore.				
0 16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 8	7 4	7 4	4 12	5 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Maldah.				
...	...	13 8 to 15 0	14 4	24 6	240 0	240 0	...	7 4	6 8 1/2	7 8	2 8 to 3 12	3 12	...	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Rajshahye.				
...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	80 0	107 0	...	7 6	6 12	6 12	5 8	5 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Rungpore.				
...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	...	7 4	7 4	6 12	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boogra.
...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 10	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.
0 12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 8	...	7 to 8	7 to 8	...	12to15	12to16	...	Darjeeling.				
...	...	10 0	9 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julpigore.
...	Cooch Behar.				
Eastern																					Dacca.			
...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 to 7	1 to 6	...	7 to 20	10 to 20	...	Dacca.				
...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	8 to 12	10 to 12	...	Fureedpo.	
...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 1	7 8	7 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 to 14	8 to 15	...	Backergy.				
...	...	13 8	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	7 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 to 20	10 to 15	...	Mymensi.	
...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 10	9 6	9 6	...	5 0	5 0	...	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	...	Sylhet.				
...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	10 to 11	10 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 to 10	8 to 10	...	Chittago.				
...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 0	5 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	Noakhali.				
...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	6 0	5 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 to 15	8 to 15	...	Tipperah.	
...	320 0	320 0	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittago.				
...	...	10 6	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Ti.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-1 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram from per rupee.

In the interior price of best rice ranges from 9 to 12 seers, common rice from 10 to 15 seers, and gram from 11 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

Prices much easier in the Bhowanikunge sub-division.

In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7 to 8 seers, common rice from 8 to 13 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

In the interior the price of best rice 11 seers, and common rice 13 seers, per rupee.

In the interior the price range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, common rice from 12 to 15-8 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.

In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12 to 13 seers, common rice from 12 to 15 seers, partly from 23 to 36 seers, and gram from 8 to 13 seers.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 11-13 to 14 seers, and gram 11 seers, per rupee.

In the interior price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, common rice from 13 to 16-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.

In the interior price of best rice ranges from 14 to 15 seers, and common rice from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

TS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LARGER MILLET— RAGI OR MUEVA, AND CHENNA.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

..	17 4	17 8	24 0	20 0	21 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	13 8	13 8	31 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T																								
..	11 12	11 8	14 0	16 0	15 8	22 8	8 8	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
U																								
..	15 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	17 4	17 8	...	19 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
V																								
..	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	17 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 to 20	11 to 20	15 to	...	...	...
..	15 8	15 0	14 0	23 0	19 0	23 0	7 4	7 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	16 8	30	...	...	...
W																								
..	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	33 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	40	...	...	...
..	16 8	16 2	17 3	23 1	22 5	31 5	8 4	8 4	12 6	12 6	11 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	15 2	14 8	16 6	18 15	18 15	30 4	10 1	10 11	15 2	12 0	11 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	30	...	...	...
..	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	26 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X																								
unna	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 to 20	12 to 20	30 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	13 8	...	...	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...

..	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	26 4	26 4	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	11 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PORE.

Frontier

..	11 0	10 8	13 8	10 0	14 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	13 8	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24	...	...	...
..	11 8	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	36	...	...	...
..	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Z																								
..	10 8	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	13 8	14 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

urn for week ending 4th July received after publication of last *Gazette*.

are not received.

the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-12 to 10-4 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers and gram from 14-8 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers; common rice from 11 to 13-8 seers bulrush millet 16-8 seers, maize 15 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, barley from 13 to 20-8 seers, best rice from 7 to 13 seers, common rice from 9 to 14 seers maize from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 12 to 19-8 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 14th July 1874.

of Bengal on the 11th July 1874.—(Continued.)

OF 80 TOLAHs.				AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTANCE
INDIAN.	GRAM.	FIRE-WOOD.	SALT.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			STYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.		COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.				
Corresponding return of last year.				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Present return.				Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Next preceding return.				Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		
Corresponding return of last year.				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

БЕНА

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ORISSA.

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CHOTA NAGPUR

South-West
Agency

20	4	12	8	13	0	14	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	5	19	6	4	6	2	4	0	4	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	8	0	8	0	...	Hazareebagh.
30	0	14	0	12	8	14	8	180	0	180	0	...	5	0	5	4	6	0	2	8	2	8	...	3	to 5	3	to 5	...	5	to 12	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ & \text{to } 10 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	...	Lohardugga.		
...	13	0	18	0	18	0	320	0	320	0	...	5	8	5	8	6	0	3	0	3	12	...	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 4 & \text{to } 8 \\ & \text{to } 8 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	...	4	to 8	6	to 8	...	Singhboom.					
75	0	11	0	11	0	20	0	280	0	280	0	280	0	6	12	6	12	7	0	3	12	3	12	...	3	0	3	0	...	9	6	9	6	...	Manbhoom.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 18 seers, barley from 16 to 10 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, millet from 14 to 20 seers, Indian corn from 14 to 18 seers, and grain from 14-12 to 18 seers per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, common rice from 8 to 12-8 seers, balrush millet 17 seers, and 12-8 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.

in the interior common rice is sold from 15 to 23 seers, per rupee.
in the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th July 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 13th* July 1874	1.34	A little rain fell in the interior of the district. More rain wanted for transplanting the late rice and for the early rice crop. Fever as before; few cases of cholera in the Sudder and sub-divisions.
	2 Bankoora, 11th " "	1.75	Generally showery, but in a partial sort of way. Rain is required in the greater part of the district to allow of transplantation being carried on, but no actual damage has yet been caused. Sugarcane and indigo have, however, benefited by the sunshine. Cholera and small-pox still reported.
	3 Beerbhoom, 11th " "	2.87	Showery and uncertain. Prospects continue excellent. Export for week ending 4th July, 1,499 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices almost stationary.
	4 Midnapore, 11th " "	0.17	A break has occurred in the rainy weather, which threatens to entail much damage. More rain urgently wanted, especially in the east and south-east. Canal irrigation is being much sought for. It is only on lands artificially irrigated that transplantation can take place. Rain is now much needed everywhere, but especially at Tumlook.
	5 Hooghly, 11th " "	1.03	Cloudy and clear alternately; heavy rain has fallen some short distance from the head-quarters, but in the station little over an inch. In Serampore the rainfall has been .18 only. In many parts of the district the crops are suffering, in other parts they are doing well, but rain is wanted everywhere.
	Howrah, 11th " "	.36	There was no rain in the district during the week, except a shower on Friday. Weather sultry and wind from south. The seedlings of the aman or late rice are growing. Aons or early rice and jute have been sown. More rain is wanted. The lands are being ploughed for transplanting late rice seedlings, for which rain is wanted. Sugarcane plants, good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 13th† July 1874.	1.10	Very sultry, with few showers of rain. The prospects of the early rice crop continue favorable, but more rain is much wanted everywhere. The transplantation of the late rice has only been commenced to an inconsiderable extent on the low lands of Diamond Harbour, Buseerhat, and Barrackpore sub-divisions. Public health generally good, but a few cases of fever reported at Buseerhat; malarious fever abating at Bhangore. Two fatal cases of cholera reported in thana Bhangore in the Sudder Sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, 11th July 1874	0.46	Occasional showers, but no heavy rain. More rain is required for transplanting the aman or late rice crop. The prospects of the aons or early rice crop are everywhere favorable. The harvest will probably be an early one. There is a marked decline of prices in most parts of the district.
	8 Jessore, 11th " "	.73	Cloudy days and clear nights and little rain. The prospects of the indigo and early rice are very luxuriant. The latter is beginning to come into the markets and prices have been falling in consequence. In the south of the Magoorah and the north and east of Nurraill sub-divisions, the sudden rise of the rivers, which are unusually high for the time of the year, has done a little damage to both paddy and indigo, but not much. More rain is generally wished for.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 11th " "	2.74	General and tolerably abundant rain during the week. Cloudy and close. Prospects of crops continue excellent. Nothing further to report since last week. The recent fall in prices has been maintained. Cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared.
	10 Dinagepore, 10th " "	8.86	Rain more or less heavy throughout the district. Prospects of the coming crops most excellent. The earliest bhadoi or early rice is being cut in a few places. Everywhere a good yield is expected. Sugarcane and jute both doing well.
	11 Maldah, 11th " "	4.92	Very rainy and cloudy. During the week under review the state and prospects of the bhadoi or early crops continue to be favorable, and unless injured and destroyed by inundation, there is every prospect of a good return from it. A greater part of the hymuntee or late rice has been sown. In thana Gorgorilea, the early sown bhadoi and jali rice is being reaped with a good return.

* Telegram of the 13th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 13th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

District and date of return.	Rain at Station in inch.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops.
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BENGAL.—(Cont)

Central Districts
(Contd.)

12	Rajshahye, 11th July 1874	2.15	There has been almost daily rain throughout the district during the week. The next aus or early rice crop is reported to be in a most flourishing condition. The sowing of rupa paddy has been commenced; it is not yet transplanted. The aman or late rice crop looks well. Sugarcane and mulberry are thriving. Prices are the same as reported last week. Public health generally good; reports of cholera and small-pox are being rare.
13	Rungpore, 10	1.9	1 Rain has fallen copiously almost every night. On the 9th more than 5 inches rain fell during the 24 hours. Crop prospects are as favorable as could be wished. Early rice is being harvested. Late rice is being transplanted. The weather is good.
14	Bogra, 11	7.8	Seasonable. Everything continues satisfactory. The rain falls seasonably. An aus or early rice crop of unprecedented excellence is certain. The planting of the late rice is progressing favorably. Late very good. If the prospects of the season continue as they are now, the harvest of the great crop will be abundant. The year prosperous, and the condition of the country and people all that could be wished for.
15	Pubna, 11th	0.4	Weather dry and hot, with slight rainfall on the 8th instant. The harvesting of the aus or early rice and of kawni and bhara (millets) has commenced, and the greater portion of the jali rice is cut. The outturn of all these crops is as good as was expected. Aman or late paddy, sugarcane, and arhar (pulse), promise well. Public health good.

26	Darjeeling, 10th "	3.4	Incessant rain almost every day, but not heavy. All the crops in both the hills and plains are progressing very favorably.
	7 Julpigoree, 10th	8.5	The steady rain has been most favorable, and prospects of coming crops could not be better. Jancera paddy is being cut, and is a full crop; there is, however, but little of it in the district. In some 20 days more bhadoi or early crops should be cut, the late rain having done much to bring it to maturity.
27	Cooch Behar, 9th "	17.84	Very wet. Highest flood known for many years in town of Cooch Behar. The early rice will be damaged by the flood in some places. Prospects of the late rice are good at present.

Eastern Districts.

28	Dacca, 13th* July 1874	0.63	Showers continue. State of crops good. But a subsequent telegram from the Collector in camp reports great damage done to rice by sudden rise of the rivers.
	19 Fureedpore, 11th "	2.3	Only on the 5th and 7th instant there was a little rain, the rest of the week clear and sunny. The rivers have been rising very rapidly for some few days. The district officer has learnt that the water had made six inches during the night of the 10th, and that the aus or early rice has been injured in places subject to inundation. The District Superintendent is travelling in the south, and the effects of the sudden rise of the rivers on the late rice crops will be reported on his return. A good deal of the early rice will be cut in the next week or ten days and the crop not injured looks well. The height of the Ganges above zero is 20 feet 8 inches at Goalundo. The price of coarse rice has risen at Goalundo, but has fallen at Bhanganah, Gopalgunge, and Mudaripore, and is stationary at Fureedpore.
	20 Backergunge, 9th "	1.40	Rainy and cool. Prospects of crops good.
	21 Mymensingh, 10th "	3.24	Cloudy, with heavy showers. An excellent aus or early rice crop. Transplanting of the later young rice progressing. The Brahmapootra and Jamoona unusually high, and some aus or early crop as well as jute destroyed. Reports also received of an inundation at Durgapore under the Garo Hills, but no details of damage.
	22 Sylhet, 7th "	3.21	The rain, though not abundant, has been most favorable for the crops. On the 5th and 6th instant it blew a gale. On the 8th it rained all day, and the barometer fell; the wind was from south and south-east. Everywhere the crops promise well. The aman or late rice crops have been much improved last week, owing to the rain and the rise of the rivers. The ryots in the neighbourhood of Laskarpore have begun to manure their lands, a thing never attempted before. The price of rice has fallen owing to the new rice coming in for sale. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at 1.6 P.M. of the 6th instant.
29	Chittagong, 9th "	1.94	A fair amount of rain fell during the week; weather otherwise breezy and fine. From Cox's Bazar 1.53 inches only reported to 9th instant. Field work actively progressing. Nothing new since last report.
	24 Noakholly, 9th "	3.05	Occasional showers of rain during the week, and strong southerly wind. The aus or early rice is doing well. The aman or late rice is being sown.
	25 Tipperah, 10th "	2.22	Some heavy rain, with fine sunshine alternately. Prospects of all crops good. Prices of rice continue much the same.

* Telegram of the 13th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Cont'd.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 7th July 1874.	99	Constant rain throughout the whole week, weather seasonable. The paddy and cotton plants are thriving very well, owing to the constant falls of rain. Indian-corn is brought in small quantities for sale in the local markets. The plough cultivators are still employed in sowing paddy, for transplantation. The prospects on the whole are good.
	Hill Tipperah, 8th July 1874.	1.94	More rain is wanted in the northern part of the district, both for the aous or early and for the amun or late rice. The weather has been all that could be desired; in the west and south and about head-quarters alternate rain and sunshine. Paddy is looking very well, transplanting is going on briskly. Everywhere reports are favorable.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 13th* July 1874	3.21	Weather all that could be wished for; a little too much rain was falling, but the last three days of sunshine have done much good. The floods to the south are said not to have done much harm. Health of the district continues good.
	28 Gya	1.69	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops everything that could be desired.
	29 Shahabad, 11th July 1874	2.65	Constant showers; rain heavier in the north than the south of the district. Prospects of crops so far good, but dry weather and sun are required. Damage done by the floods reported last week, slight and partial, and confined to the crops under influences of the water rush. Murwa (millet) being transplanted. Nursery rice being generally sown in the Sasseeram sub-division. Sugarcane in good condition. Indigo promises to be an excellent crop. Health good; small-pox has disappeared, excepting a few cases here and there only.
	30 Tirhoot, 11th and 12th July 1874.	6.74	Seetamurhee sub-division—4.71 inches of rain fell during the week; ryots are engaged in cultivating fields. Laborers well off. No disease among men or cattle; great decrease in relief works from people resorting to field labor. Transplanting going on rapidly, and prospects fair. Tajpore sub-division—7 inches of rain fell; no change in the prospects of crops; a few days' sunny weather is required for the low-lying makai or Indian-corn fields. No real harm done yet to crops, which promise well, except indigo. Mudhoobunnee sub-division—5.18 inches of rain fell during the week. Rice and bhadoi or early crops doing well, except in Motipur, where damaged by excessive rain. Transplanting of both crops is going on in every part of the sub-division. Murwa (millet) and makai (Indian-corn) have been more largely sown than last year. In Jhaphurpore double the area has been sown. Report from Hajepore not received. There is no material change in the prospects of the sudder sub-division, great damage will be done to the bhadoi or early crop if the rain continues any longer to fall every day as it has hitherto done. Durbhunga sub-division—11 inches of rain since 1st instant. Bagmuttee and Kumlah rivers overflowed their banks, submerging about 20 square miles of country lying between them north and east of Durbhunga town. Inundations customary, but earlier than usual. More rain will seriously damage crops. 12th instant promised fair weather, but wind was still east. If inundation do not subside within a week, submerged young paddy will probably perish. Damage to bhadoi or early crops insignificant as yet.
	31 Sarun, 11th July 1874	8.47	Raining throughout the week; heavy showers on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th instant. Too much rain has fallen; weeding operations are being impeded and the young makai (Indian-corn) plant is in many places choked by weeds; with a break of a few days of dry sunny weather the crops now choked with weeds may yet recover, but with a very few more days of rainy weather (such as at present) a large proportion of the makai or the main bhadoi or early crop will be lost. Owing to a flood in the Gunduk, the tract lying to the north of the embankment, covering an area of about thirty square miles, has been inundated and the bhadoi crops have been extensively destroyed. At Seepahca factory the water was flowing into the beating vats and the Mohai had to be stopped. Manufacture of indigo has commenced in some factories. Prices have fallen considerably owing to importations, and partly perhaps to the effect of the large advances of Government grain.
	32 Channarun, 10th and 12th July 1874.	5.02	Very rainy weather. Very heavy rain reported from Ramnuggur. The rivers have risen and flooded a large tract to the north of Soogowli, destroying indigo and maize crops. The rice crop is uninjured. In the rest of the district prospects continue good, but fair weather is required for the maize and kodo crops which will be injured should the incessant rain continue. Bettiah sub-division—Rainfall from 5th to 11th instant 8.87 inches.

* Telegram of the 18th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVY.	33 Monghyr, 11th July 1874	2.34	Heavy and continuous rain up to Wednesday (8th) night. Thursday (9th), Friday (10th), and Saturday (11th) fine, but occasionally cloudy. People on the low lands were beginning to complain of too much rain for the early crops. These few fine days will remove all that. The young paddy crop very promising.
	34 Bhagulpore, 13th* „ „	2.56	Rain heavier in the north. Some few crops have been damaged by Koosce inundation; there is apparently every prospect now of a little sunny weather, for which there is a general outcry. Crops on the whole, however, are still promising. General health very good, but cholera has again broken out in Kutoorya, in Banka Sub-division.
	35 Purneah, 11th „ „	6.37	Heavy rain in the first part of the week, with thunder and lightning. Present prospects of fine weather, which is wanted. Crops to the west of the district injured by the floods of the Koosce. The rise is reported as high as in 1871; as the Ganges is falling it is hoped the water will soon subside. Arrareah and Kishengungo reports excellent, but fine weather is wanted both for weeding and transplanting.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 11th July 1874.	2.58	Heavy rain followed by bright sunshine. The transplanting of paddy is briskly going on everywhere. Prospects of bhadoi or early crops promising everywhere. Janera (Indian-corn), goondli, and murwa (millets) are looking well. Public health generally good.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, 13th* July 1874	1.45	Scanty rainfall in district; alternating sunshine and showers. Excellent weather for crops. Prices slightly falling. Public health good.
	38 Pooree, 9th „ „	.22	There has been slight rain. The weather is hot and cloudy and more rain is expected. Sowing operations are going on rapidly, and the seedlings of previous sowings are growing well. More rain is wanted in Khoordah. Cotton has just begun to be gathered. Sugarcane plants are being earthed up. Prices are stationary. Export continues. Public health good.
	39 Balasore, 10th „ „	.23	Sultry and hot. Very little rains have fallen in some places of the district. The young paddy plants are doing well, and have not suffered as yet from the want of sufficient rains.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
	40 Hazareebagh, 10th July 1874	4.32	Continuously heavy rain except on the 9th and 10th instant. The maize requires some fine weather. It is reported sickly and drenched in parts. The goondli and murwa (millets) are as good as possible. Small-pox in the district and a few cases in Hazareebagh. General health good.
	41 Lohardugga, 11th July 1874.	1.47	Very little rain for this time of year, but the weather has been very favorable for the crops. All the reports from Chota Nagpore Proper continue to the effect that the prospects are at present very good, the crops are thriving splendidly. The Palanow sub-divisional report shows a rainfall of 6.75 inches during the week, and states that no harm has yet come to the bhadoi or early crops, but if this rain continues much longer the crops must suffer. A week of fine weather is urgently required to give the young plants strength. The prospects of the rice harvest are excellent. General health good; small-pox diminishing.
	42 Singhbhoom, 10th July 1874.	1.01	Hot and dry. The rain promised in the beginning of the week still holding off. Reports beginning to come in, that more rain is required. The high land crops though nothing could be better than their present appearance, will suffer if the rains hold off much longer. Public health good, and condition of the people satisfactory.
	43 Manbhoom, 11th July 1874.	0.50	Partial and slight showers only. The want of rain is beginning to be severely felt, and more rain is anxiously looked for; in the northern part of the district where there had been too much rain, the dry weather has been beneficial, but in the rest of the district it has been injurious to the prospects of the crops. Transplanting is at a standstill, and the crops on the high lands are beginning to wither for want of moisture in the ground.

* Telegrams of the 13th July, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14th July 1874.

L. C. ABBOTT,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 21st to 27th June 1874.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	5.98	6.28	32.24	4th July		
		Cutwa ...	5.14	1.63	25.21	ditto.		
		Culina ...	2.14	1.39	18.84	ditto.		
		Bond-hood ...	2.15	1.41	20.03	ditto.		
		Rancegunge ...	4.77	0.65	16.76	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	3.40	1.03	18.45	ditto.		
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	5.45	0.12	19.52	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	5.65	2.40	22.63	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	2.00	2.98	11.28	ditto.		
		Tumlook ...	2.48	Nil	18.62	ditto.		
		Gurbeta ...	4.72	1.00	20.19	ditto.		
		Contai ...	(Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0.53	3.43	19.90	ditto.	
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office...	0.28	Not rec.	20.42	27th June		
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	1.51	0.63	14.77	4th July		
		Serampore ...	2.08	2.19	16.44	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah ...	0.74	1.35	11.97	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	1.70	2.90	25.05			
		Calcutta ...	0.56	1.68	18.29			
		Alipore ...	{ Dispensary ...	0.39	1.33	15.19		
			{ Jail ...	0.32	1.29	14.63		
		Busseerhat ...	1.70	1.44	12.80			
		Barnaset ...	1.23	2.11	16.24	d.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	4.11	1.47	16.31	di.		
		Barrapore ...	2.23	0.87	15.08	d'		
		Satkhira ...	2.89	1.93	14.35	ditto.		
		Barnackpore ...	4.72	1.92	17.26	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	2.20	0.54	14.55	ditto.		
	Nuddon	Kishnaghur ...	5.01	0.49	25.00	ditto.		
		Bongong ...	3.83	0.73	20.08	ditto.		
		Meherpore ...	4.56	1.56	24.23	ditto.		
		Choodangah ...	4.03	0.35	25.10	ditto.		
		Kooshtea ...	4.47	0.45	24.93	ditto.		
		Ranaghat ...	2.80	0.15	21.06	ditto.		
	Jessore	Jessore ...	2.26	1.73	23.63	ditto.		
		Narail ...	5.61	3.56	26.88	ditto.		
		Khoolna ...	2.50	1.99	22.73	ditto.		
		Jhenidah ...	4.37	0.25	31.51	ditto.		
		Ragirhat ...	3.02	3.81	25.78	ditto.		
		Magoorah ...	3.19	2.02	24.55	ditto.		
	Moorsheadabad	Berhampore ...	2.69	0.26	19.37	ditto.		
		Rampore Haut ...	3.06	2.76	20.36	ditto.		
		City Moorsheadabad ...	7.15	0.22	21.90	ditto.		
		Jungipore ...	5.18	1.04	19.59	ditto.		
		Azingunge ...	8.58	0.65	21.77	ditto.		
		Lalgolla ...	2.65	1.75	19.24	ditto.		
	Dinapore	Dinapore ...	2.19	3.31	24.92	ditto.		
	Maldah	Maldah ...	3.09	1.98	18.18	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	Bauleah ...	1.75	0.24	19.02	ditto.		
		Nattore ...	6.17	0.58	31.67	ditto.		
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	4.02	2.55	39.86	ditto.		
		Bhowanigunj ...	1.43	2.64	27.39	ditto.		
		Titalya ...	9.89	Not rec.	38.31	27th June.		
	Bogra	Bogra ...	5.06	0.93	39.04	4th July.		
	Pubna	Pubna ...	4.80	0.52	28.89	ditto.		
		Serajgunj ...	3.20	Nil	24.05	ditto	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.	
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling...	{ Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	20.03	15th June.	
			{ Hospital ...	4.41	9.41	43.65	4th July.	
	COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	6.59	7.93	48.52	ditto.	
			Bodah ...	3.79	9.88	53.00	ditto.	
			Buxa ...	{ Commissioner's Office.	12.92	17.13	83.17	ditto	From 12th April.
				{ Civil Surgeon's " ...	16.74	18.80	96.74	ditto.
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar		5.05	16.25	69.98	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 21st to 27th June 1874.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
	(Continued.)		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	1.77	1.05	28.59	4th July.	
		Dacca { Hospital ...	2.10	0.91	29.89	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0.78	1.44	31.47	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	1.82	0.36	26.10	ditto.	
		Fureedpore ...	1.29	0.35	23.93	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Goalundo ...	2.33	0.98	24.92	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	1.62	2.55	32.55	ditto.	
		Burrisal ...	4.55	Not rec.	23.09	27th June.	
		Perozepore ...	4.71	ditto	18.37	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Patoakhally ...	5.20	ditto	30.89	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	2.80	ditto	31.18	ditto.	
		Mymensingh ...	3.84	5.86	41.65	4th July.	
	Mymensingh	Jamulpore ...	5.16	0.79	29.35	ditto.	
		Atia ...	2.90	1.09	23.07	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	2.70	1.75	35.56	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	6.25	2.46	77.74	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	6.50	0.20	34.89	ditto.	
		Chittagong { Jail ...	7.16	0.47	38.21	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	15.03	1.59	43.01	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	4.02	5.36	41.35	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	2.48	2.32	34.09	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	1.04	2.02	28.00	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungmatas Hill ...	2.24	1.90	31.79	ditto	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ..	Not rec.	Not rec.	24.63	13th June.	
BEHAR.	Patna	Patna ...	4.75	3.05	15.89	4th July.	
		Behar ...	4.95	4.02	16.49	ditto.	
		Barh ...	2.83	4.13	14.00	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	4.10	2.50	18.70	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Cantonment ...	3.30	2.55	16.62	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	7.15	1.37	15.44	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	9.51	2.36	24.29	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	7.76	1.41	14.88	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	4.73	3.99	15.69	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	5.15	3.16	20.08	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	10.80	Not rec.	15.38	27th June...	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
		Buxar ...	6.79	2.19	14.00	27th July.	
		Bhuboosah... ..	10.27	2.22	19.51	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Muzafferpore ...	1.70	4.40	14.56	ditto.	
		Durbhunga ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.25	10th May ...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April and 3rd to 9th May.
		Hajeeapore ...	4.32	2.94	13.64	4th July.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0.87	4.97	19.78	ditto.	
	Saran	Seetamurhee ...	0.35	1.19	11.96	ditto.	
		Tajpore ...	0.85	4.90	16.42	ditto.	
		Chuprah ...	4.74	2.17	12.78	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Sewan ...	6.90	9.27	17.98	ditto.	
		Motiharee ...	3.96	3.93	18.31	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Bettiah ...	2.54	Not rec.	7.24	27th June..	Not rec. 31st May to 13th June.
		Monghyr ...	3.18	8.55	25.73	1st July.	
		Begoo Serai ...	2.08	2.50	13.40	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Jamooee ...	9.20	Not rec.	19.22	27th June.	
		Bhagulpore ...	2.92	2.31	21.06	4th July.	
		Scoopool ...	1.78	8.11	26.85	ditto.	
		Muddehpooora ...	1.90	8.70	16.88	ditto.	
BHAGULPORE.	Purneah	Banka ...	6.34	6.12	23.66	ditto.	
		Sanborsa ...	2.49	4.41	22.50	ditto.	
		Purneah ...	2.30	3.72	21.31	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Kissengunge ...	4.09	9.07	30.06	ditto.	
		Arrarrah ...	5.96	10.73	38.00	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	7.93	1.43	18.25	ditto.	
		Rajmehal ...	1.80	1.60	12.30	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka ...	3.77	1.65	14.14	ditto.	
		Godda ...	4.50	3.85	10.65	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 21st June to 27th June 1874.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		Acc. Ran
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.		MARKS.
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	1.90	0.10	24.66	4th July.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	2.37	0.30	25.43	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	2.55	Not rec.	20.85	27th June.	
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	0.60	ditto	9.70	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jugataingpore ...	1.60	ditto	13.95	ditto.	
	Pooree	Cuttack ... { False Point ...	0.25	4.20	13.61	4th July.	
		Pooree ... { Pooree ...	0.47	0.95	13.82	ditto.	
	Balasore	Pooree ... { Khoordah ...	0.86	0.84	18.93	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Balasore ...	0.23	Nil	11.14	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Bhuddruck ...	1.00	0.13	17.08	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Jellapore ...	1.37	1.17	16.80	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Sorah ...	1.76	0.90	17.09	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Balasore ... { Chandbally ...	1.67	0.88	14.08	ditto.	
		Mehala Sambalpore ...	2.92	2.95	21.11	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	2.40	2.91	18.53	ditto.	
		Pachumba ...	2.70	4.15	21.97	ditto.	
Loharduggah	Ranchee ... { Palamow ...	Pachumba ...	3.21	1.59	21.08	ditto.	
		Loharduggah ... { Ranchee ...	0.91	1.72	16.31	ditto.	
Singbhoom	Palamow ... { Chybassa ...	Palamow ...	8.80	8.95	28.72	ditto.	
		Singbhoom ... { Chybassa ...	1.17	0.48	16.38	ditto.	
Manbhoom	Purulia ... { Govindpore ...	Manbhoom ... { Purulia ...	0.75	1.34	14.87	ditto.	
		Govindpore ...	3.40	3.88	23.63	ditto ...	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						Not rec. 31st May to 6th June.	
Cachar	Cachar ... { Hylakandy ...	Cachar ... { Koyah ...	2.95	6.54	65.44	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	3.02	Not rec.	54.56	27th June.	
		Koyah ...	2.95	ditto	53.12	ditto.	
Goalparah	Goalparah ... { Dhoobree ...	Goalparah ...	6.36	8.89	53.76	20th July.	
		Dhoobree ...	5.00	4.10	69.38	ditto.	
Kamroop	Gowhatti ... { Burpettah ...	Kamroop ... { Gowhatti ...	2.53	0.59	48.82	ditto.	
		Burpettah ...	2.69	5.11	49.17	ditto.	
Durrung	Tezapore ... { Mungledye ...	Durrung ... { Tezapore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	37.46	20th June.	
		Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	36.46	ditto.	
Nowgong	Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	2.71	ditto	29.73	27th June.	
Sebsaugor	Sebsaugor ... { Golaghat ...	Sebsaugor ... { Jorehaut ...	7.59	ditto	76.76	ditto.	
		Golaghat ...	2.81	ditto	44.08	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	5.16	ditto	56.25	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	3.41	ditto	60.91	ditto.	
Luckimpore	Debrooghur ... { North Luckimpore ...	Luckimpore ... { Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.	
		North Luckimpore ...	ditto	ditto	51.32	13th June.	
		Snddya ...	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May ...	
Naga Hills	Samoogoodting ...	Samoogoodting ...	2.01	ditto	20.19	20th June.	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ... { Jaowai ...	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ... { Shillong ...	Not rec.	ditto	11.10	16th May.	
		Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	21.50	ditto.	
		Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May	
Garohills	Tura ... { Benares ...	Garohills ... { Tura ...	1.96	1.27	36.46	4th July.	
		Benares ...	6.46	Not rec.	9.73	ditto.	
		Akyab ...	15.80	2.60	42.80	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th July to 11th July 1874.

Dis.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials	
				Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.				
CALCUTTA.	July 5th	10	29.617	29.635	85.8	81.0	79	W	5.9	...	C, K	
	16	29.542	29.580	86.2	81.5	80	S	10.7	0.02	o
	6th	10	29.600	29.618	86.5	82.0	85	S W	8.2	...	K	scuds.
	16	29.513	29.531	87.4	81.8	77	S	13.6	...	S		
	7th	10	29.612	29.630	89.0	81.5	71	S S W	7.8	...	CK, K	scuds.
	16	29.541	29.559	90.8	82.0	68	S W	15.1	...	K, C		
	8th	10	29.676	29.694	87.5	80.5	72	S W	6.2	...	K	
	16	29.587	29.585	90.0	82.2	69	S by W	8.2	...	K	d	
	9th	10	29.635	29.653	88.8	84.0	80	S by W	4.4	...	K	
	16	29.549	29.587	85.5	79.5	75	S by E	7.5	...	...	o
	10th	10	29.623	29.641	83.6	82.0	93	W	5.4	0.28	...	o
	16	29.515	29.533	86.6	81.9	80	S	5.2	0.03	S		
SAGOR ISLAND.	11th	10	29.644	29.662	87.8	81.6	75	S by E	5.9	...	C, K	
	16	29.539	29.557	86.2	81.8	81	S E	9.5	0.36	C, CK		
	5th	10	29.642	29.648	87	82	79	S S W	12.3	...	N	b, v, u
	16	29.567	29.573	87	82	79	S S W	16.9	0.10	N	m, scuds	
	6th	10	29.626	29.632	84	82	91	S W	16.6	0.10	N	d, o
	16	29.541	29.547	87	83	83	S S W	17.4	...	N	m, scuds.	
	7th	10	29.644	29.650	88	82	76	S S W	12.6	...	N	b, v
	16	29.586	29.592	88	82	76	S	16.1	...	N	b, v	
	8th	10	29.703	29.709	88	83	80	S S W	12.1	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	16	29.607	29.613	88	82	76	S S E	12.8	...	N	b, v	
	9th	10	29.665	29.669	88	81	72	S	8.1	...	KS	b, v
	16	29.591	29.597	89	81	69	S S W	14.4	...	KS	3, v	
CHITTAGONG.	10th	10	29.659	29.665	85	82	87	W S W	16.9	0.20	N	d, o, u, scuds.
	16	29.551	29.561	88	83	80	S	9.4	...	N	v, scuds.	
	11th	10	29.645	29.651	88	82	76	S S E	9.4	...	N	b, u, v
	16	29.550	29.556	89	82	73	S E	15.8	...	N	b, v	
	5th	10	29.651	29.743	86	81	79	S E	9.2	0.40	K, CK	b, v
	16	29.578	29.670	85	81	83	S	12.2	0.10	KS	p	
	6th	10	29.633	29.725	84	81	87	S	10.0	0.30	K, KS	p
	16	29.542	29.634	85	80	79	S S E	15.7	0.20	KS	p, v	
	7th	10	29.633	29.745	87	81	76	S W	9.2	0.60	K, KS	p
	16	29.565	29.657	87	81	78	S	11.5	...	C	b, v	
	8th	10	29.680	29.772	86	80	75	S	6.7	0.10	K, KS	b, v
	16	29.588	29.680	85	80	75	S	12.9	...	KS, K	m	
MADRAS.	9th	10	29.667	29.749	85	80	79	S E	6.6	0.20	K, KS	b, v
	16	29.555	29.617	85	80	79	S	14.0	...	KS, K	t	
	10th	10	29.633	29.726	84	79	79	S E	6.9	1.10	K, KS	p
	16	29.542	29.634	86	81	79	S	13.4	...	CK, K, KS	p	
	11th	10	29.650	29.742	85	78	71	E S E	6.5	...	K	b, v
	16	29.558	29.650	85	79	75	S S W	12.2	0.10	K, KS	p, u	
	4th	10	29.754	29.784	89	76	59	W by N	7	c
	16	29.649	29.679	86	77	64	E by S	8	...	...	c
	5th	10	29.726	29.756	89	77	56	W N W	8	c
	16	29.608	29.638	85	77	68	E by S	7	...	...	c
	6th	10	29.740	29.770	81	77	82	S W	5	0.45	...	o
	16	29.650	29.690	89	77	56	W S W	3	...	...	cloudy.
CUTTACK.	7th	10	29.785	29.765	87	76	58	W S W	9	c
	16	29.622	29.652	87	78	40	S W by W	9	...	...	c
	8th	10	29.780	29.819	87	75	55	S W	9	0.02	...	cloudy.
	16	29.698	29.738	89	78	59	S	7	...	...	cloudy.
	9th	10	29.818	29.848	85	77	68	S W by W	13	1.50	...	cloudy.
	16	29.702	29.732	91	79	56	S S W	5	...	...	c
	10th	10	29.781	29.811	88	75	55	W S W	12	c
	16	29.644	29.674	94	77	43	W by N	7	...	...	a
	5th	10	29.554	29.636	89	81	69	W S W	3.7	...	K, CK, C	
	16	29.472	29.554	87	81	76	S	4.7	...	C, K, N		
	6th	10	29.647	29.629	87	81	76	S	3.3	...	CK, C	
	16	29.466	29.547	87	80	72	S	6.7	...	K, N, C		
ARAR.	7th	10	29.554	29.636	88	80	69	S W	2.7	...	C, K, N	
	16	29.472	29.554	89	81	69	S S E	4.6	...	C, K, N		
	8th	10	29.594	29.676	90	80	63	N N E	1.7	...	C, CK	b
	16	29.484	29.545	84	81	55	E N E	2.6	...	KS, N	u	
	9th	10	29.599	29.681	85	79	75	S S W	3.7	2.00	C, CK	b
	16	29.489	29.590	91	81	63	W N W	5.7	...	C, CK	b	
	10th	10	29.581	29.643	89	82	73	N W	3.3	...	CK, N, C	
	16	29.477	29.559	84	79	79	S E	2.9	...	K, N, C		
	11th	10	29.615	29.597	87	81	76	S E	1.3	...	K, N, C, S	
	16	29.420	29.503	82	79	87	N E	4.2	0.40	K, N	p	
	5th	10	29.752	29.773	84	80	83	S W	3.4	b, g
	16	29.679	29.700	85	80	79	S S W	5.5	...	...	g
6th	10	29.719	29.740	86	80	75	S	3.6	...	...	b
16	29.627	29.648	86	81	79	S	6.1	...	...	b	
7th	10	29.782	29.743	84	80	83	S	3.6	0.20	...	b, g	
16	29.647	29.668	86	81	79	S	5.6	...	...	b	
8th	10	29.786	29.807	83	80	87	S E	3.4	0.20	...	p	
16	29.696	29.717	82	80	91	S	7.1	...	...	b	
9th	10	29.758	29.779	85	81	83	S	3.0	3.30	...	b, g	
16	29.680	29.702	82	80	91	S S W	7.1	...	...	d	
10th	10	29.747	29.769	82	79	87	S	4.1	0.40	...	d	
16	29.643	29.665	80	78	91	E S E	2.8	0.90	...	g, d		
11th	10	29.766	29.788	82	79	87	S E	4.6	1.00	...	g	
16	29.675	29.697	84	80	83	S	7.8	...	...	b	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.											Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.				
Port Blair	29.704	81.3	2	1	2	22	2	33	...	...	...	...	62 S, 8 W	250.9	4.49
Nancowry	29.811	78.7	...	...	...	2	6	34	19	...	...	...	86 S, 53 W	241.9	1.23
Madras	29.714	85.7	1	1	3	20	9	16	6	5	...	...	48 S, 6 W	261.9	...
Vizagapatam	29.689	86.9	...	3	14	14	33	19	38	3	...	...	49 S, 28 W	126.4	6.24
Machabadi	29.740	85.3	4	6	8	10	19	42	31	4	...	...	51 S, 45 W	95.3	4.93
False Point	29.683	85.4	...	1	...	5	20	86	5	...	1	6	84 S, 36 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.643	89.3	...	2	3	6	46	51	6	1	...	9	73 S, 22 E	105.9	6.42	
Maugor Island	29.650	85.9	...	...	1	7	60	55	...	1	...	...	87 S, 18 W	439.1	3.72
Chittagong	29.736	83.7	4	8	14	32	27	31	7	...	...	1	51 S, 12 E	212.8	5.87
Calcutta	29.627	87.4	...	...	5	9	75	31	3	1	...	...	84 S, 8 W	255.5	...
Burdwan	29.598	88.0	1	...	4	2	21	18	12	1	...	3	63 S, 31 W	229.5	7.08	
Bossore	29.618	87.5	...	...	...	8	29	22	2	1	...	...	82 S, 14 W	148.3	7.35
Dacca	29.656	83.8	1	10	2	19	62	18	...	1	...	11	64 S, 7 E	228.4	4.65	
Dilchar	29.718	79.7	8	6	14	11	5	2	5	9	...	2	22 N, 72 E	107.3	3.65	
Jazareebagh	29.558	94.1	...	1	3	3	3	8	21	22	...	1	59 N, 81 W	204.6	7.65	
Berhampore	29.693	91.4	3	2	6	8	13	20	5	4	...	1	44 S, 19 W	226.3	2.90	
Gya	29.532	98.1	9	...	1	...	...	1	33	4	...	...	78 N, 73 W	119.9	9.68
Patna	29.559	94.5	1	2	16	8	2	6	24	3	...	...	17 S, 45 W	143.2	8.40
Monghyr	29.563	90.0	4	14	7	13	...	...	10	14	...	...	26 N, 23 E	97.8	8.29
Darjeeling	.....	.....	2	11	25	11	9	23	30	11	...	2	17 S, 41 W	...	3.42
Seobsaugor	.....	.....	30	11	3	1	3	4	2	4	...	4	55 N, 6 E	100.9	1.45
Gowalparah	29.664	78.8	5	15	26	5	1	1	1	4	...	4	61 N, 70 E	174.9	5.03	
Benares	29.649	96.0	2	5	2	...	...	3	41	9	...	...	73 N, 77 W	197.3	...
Roorkee	29.525	92.6	...	5	...	1	1	3	...	64	...	49	51 N, 44 W	77.8	8.97	

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th July 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
July ...		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°				Miles	In.		
	1st	29.685	90.0	80.0	137.8	83.8	80.4	78.0	0.83	S by E & S S E	...	116.6	0.04	...	Cirri, cumuli and overcast. Thunder between 1 and 2 P.M. Light rain at 12½ A.M., 1½ and 5 P.M.
	2nd	.677	92.0	80.0	151.0	84.9	80.4	77.2	.78	S S E & S	...	84.4	0.08	...	Cirrocumuli and cirri, cumuli & clear. Slight rain between 9 and 10 A.M.
	3rd	.657	88.4	80.0	134.0	83.6	79.9	77.3	.82	S by E.	...	152.3	0.21	...	Clear, cirri, and cumuli. Slight rain at 9 and 12 A.M.
	4th	.601	91.0	79.6	137.0	84.2	80.4	77.7	.81	S by E & S	...	137.2	0.04	...	Cirri and cirrostrati and cumuli. Sheet lightning on W between 9 and 10 P.M. Light rain at 7, 9½ and 10 A.M.
	5th	.586	87.8	81.0	120.0	84.1	80.7	78.3	.83	S & S S W	...	166.0	0.02	...	Cirri cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 10½ A.M. Sheet lightning on S W between 10 and 11 P.M. Light rain at 7½, 9½, 10½ and 11 A.M.
	6th	.563	87.5	81.2	128.5	84.1	81.0	78.8	.85	S S W	0.0	233.4	...	☾	Cirri, cumuli & strati. Sheet lightning on S W from midnight to 2 A.M.
	7th	.588	92.3	80.5	141.2	85.7	80.8	77.4	.77	S S W	1.2	240.3	...	...	Cirri and cumuli and strati. Sheet lightning on N W between 7 and 8 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	92.3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.81
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.39
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.29
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	3.17
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th July	...	16.29
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	27.28

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 13th July 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 248.—*The 13th July 1874.*

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathce, and Brahmapootra during the month of June 1914.

[illegible]

**J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.**

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	1,532	1,059 0 0	105 18 0	7,616 0	518 0 0	51 16 0	187 14 0
Or per mile of railway	56	39 0 0	3 18 0	279 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	5 16 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	35,119	27,051 0 0	2,705 2 0	204,908 0	1,551 0 0	1,555 2 0	4,260 4 0
Total for 26 weeks	36,651	20,811 0 0	2,811 0 0	212,594 0	16,069 0 0	1,606 18 0	4,417 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,510	1,074 7 11	107 8 11	7,215 30	473 3 5	47 6 5	154 15 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	55	39 6 11	3 18 10	265 36	17 5 10	1 14 9	5 13 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	41,807	31,341 6 9	3,134 3 3	180,256 15	14,138 9 2	1,415 17 1	4,580 0 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of June ended 30th June 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,540	358 0 0	35 16 0	7,926 0	248 0 0	24 16 0	60 12 0
Or per mile of railway	91	12 8 0	1 5 0	283 0	9 0 0	0 18 0	2 3 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	228,055	32,500 0 0	3,250 18 0	4,63,988 0	15,651 0 0	1,565 2 0	4,816 0 0
Total for 27 weeks	230,604	32,867 0 0	3,286 14 0	4,71,914 0	15,899 0 0	1,589 18 0	4,976 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,382	358 5 3	35 10 8	4,405 0	409 9 9	40 19 3	85 15 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	49	12 12 9	1 5 7	161 0	17 13 5	1 15 8	3 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	197,043	30,636 10 0	3,062 13 3	6,70,977 0	22,029 0 9	2,203 18 1	5,265 11 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of June 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the three days ...	46,418	75,698 14 0	6,038 3 0	387,808 30	* 1,95,737 5 9	17,942 11 10	24,880 14 10
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	59 2 1	5 8 5	.....	152 14 9	14 0 4	19 8 9
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	2,863,172	40,70,144 14 11	373,006 12 4	3,77,62,626 10	1,63,05,063 10 11	1,491,690 16 9	1,867,727 9 1
Total for 25½ weeks	2,929,590	41,45,833 12 11	380,034 15 4	3,81,40,465 0	1,65,00,801 0 8	1,512,573 8 7	1,892,608 3 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 2 days of previous year	31,110	36,933 5 7	3,385 11 2	1,93,947 0	76,263 5 7	6,900 16 2	10,376 7 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding 2 days of previous year ... ..	.....	28 13 8	2 12 11	.....	59 9 4	5 9 3	8 2 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,011,948	41,49,770 4 1	380,395 12 2	2,01,67,184 10	97,55,622 15 8	8,94,265 8 10	1,274,661 1 0

* Rs. 28,562-1-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this period.
Rs. 20,000 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of June 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the 3 days	4,900	8,447 15 6	774 7 11	25,717 10	* 13,500 4 6	1,237 10 6	2,011 18 5
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	37 12 9	3 9 3	.....	59 0 6	5 10 9	9 0 0
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	120,631	4,02,634 7 11	36,907 4 11	34,42,808 0	9,80,401 1 6	89,870 2 0	126,777 6 11
Total for 25½ weeks	125,531	4,11,072 7 5	37,681 12 10	34,68,625 10	9,93,901 6 0	91,107 12 8	128,789 5 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 2 days of previous year	1,120	2,727 3 3	249 19 10	22,439 0	5,500 2 5	504 3 7	745 3 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding 2 days of previous year ... ..	.....	12 3 8	1 2 5	.....	24 9 9	2 5 1	3 7 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	127,828	3,79,923 0 2	34,817 0 4	20,81,460 20	5,76,725 15 3	52,866 10 11	87,683 11 3

* Rs. 5,361-2 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this period.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 3 days of June 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the last 3 days ...	616	433 0 0	43 6 0	2,031 0	204 0 0	20 8 0	63 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	23	18 0 0	1 12 0	75 0	7 0 0	0 14 0	2 6 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	36,651	23,110 0 0	2,811 0 0	212,534 0	16,069 0 0	1,606 18 0	4,417 18 0
Total for 26 weeks and 3 days ...	37,267	23,543 0 0	2,854 6 0	214,613 0	16,273 0 0	1,627 6 0	4,481 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding last 2 days previous year ...	463	305 2 2	39 10 3	100 0	224 13 4	22 9 8	61 19 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding last 2 days of previous year ...	17	14 8 0	1 9 0	3 27	8 4 0	0 16 6	2 5 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,260	31,736 8 11	3,173 13 6	180,356 15	14,383 6 6	1,438 0 9	4,612 0 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of June 1874, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,435	7,344 10 0	673 5 2	70,743 20	12,223 13 10	11,20 8 7	1,793 13 9
Or per mile of railway ...	66	46 6 7	4 5 1	447 0	77 4 9	7 1 7	11 0 8
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	783,177½	5,40,032 8 0	50,063 2 4	35,79,045 9	12,04,219 0 0	111,973 2 5	162,020 4 9
Total for the half-year ...	793,612½	5,53,377 2 0	50,726 7 6	36,50,388 29	12,16,441 13 10	13,093 11 0	
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,732	5,741 13 9	526 6 8	37,750 0	44,214 15 5	4,053 0 10	4,579 7 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	50	36 11 0	3 7 3	241 0	282 8 5	25 18 0	29 5 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	806,110	6,26,856 15 8	57,460 1 3	40,04,739 25	804,515 2 3	73,746 16 10	131,206 18 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874, on 1,230 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for 4 days ...	67,815	80,160 8 0	7,348 0 11	5,48,318 10	*2,58,432 2 9	23,089 12 4	31,037 13 3
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	62 10 0	5 14 10	.....	201 14 5	18 10 2	24 5 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 4 days ...	67,815	80,160 8 0	7,348 0 11	5,48,318 10	2,58,432 2 9	23,089 12 4	31,037 13 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 5 days of previous year ...	79,612	92,009 7 7	8,407 9 0	4,27,256 10	1,92,693 8 1	17,663 11 5	26,161 0 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding 5 days of previous year ...	.....	72 6 9	6 12 9	.....	156 8 8	13 16 0	20 8 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	79,612	92,009 7 7	8,407 9 0	4,27,256 10	1,92,693 8 1	17,663 11 5	26,161 0 5

* Rs. 38,756-13-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this period.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for 4 days ...	2,318	7,463 2 0	684 2 5	34,787 30	*15,571 14 0	1,427 8 5	2,111 10 16
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	33 6 3	3 1 2	.....	69 10 9	6 7 9	9 8 11
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 4 days ...	2,318	7,463 2 0	684 2 5	34,787 30	15,571 14 0	1,427 8 5	2,111 10 16
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 5 days of previous year ...	2,680	5,968 3 4	517 1 8	27,728 0	8,026 6 6	735 15 1	1,282 16 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding 5 days of previous year ...	.....	26 11 3	2 9 0	.....	35 14 7	3 5 10	5 14 16
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,080	5,968 3 4	517 1 8	27,728 0	8,026 6 6	735 15 1	1,282 16 4

* Rs. 7,068-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Govt. for this period.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	15,747½	9,950 7 9	912 2 7	80,910 24	8,165 6 2	748 9 9	1,660 12 4
Or per mile of railway	100	63 14 1	5 15 3	511 0	51 9 4	4 14 7	10 9 10
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for one week	15,747½	9,950 7 9	912 2 7	80,910 24	8,165 5 2	748 9 9	1,660 12 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,004½	14,536 14 3	1,332 10 11	91,068 13	16,424 10 8	1,505 11 11	2,838 2 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	154	92 14 2	8 20 3	582 0	104 15 2	9 12 5	18 2 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

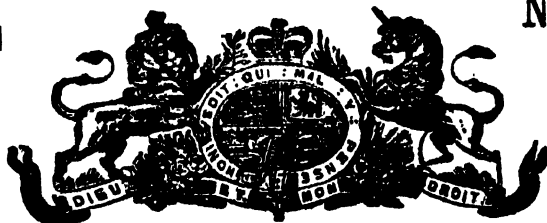
NALHATI-STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first ended 4 days of July 1874 on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the first 4 days	704	504 0 0	50 8 0	2,932 0	195 0 0	19 10 0	69 18 0
Or per mile of railway ...	26	18 0 0	1 18 0	108 0	7 0 0	0 14 0	2 10 0
For previous weeks of half-year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for first 4 days ...	704	504 0 0	50 8 0	2,932 0	195 0 0	19 10 0	69 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous years.	936	644 0 1	64 8 0	2,562 0	185 8 6	18 11 1	83 19 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	35	23 10 2	2 7 3	94 0	6 12 11	0 13 7	3 0 10
Total to corresponding date of previous years.	956	644 0 1	64 8 0	2,562 0	185 8 6	0 11 1	82 19 1

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 29 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																			
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET RAGI OR MU AND CHENI	
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.

GAL.

Districts.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	A	13 4	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	11 12	13 4	16 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	B	12 12	12 12	13 0	20 0	21 0	22 8	10 10	10 10	14 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	C	12 0	12 0	14 12	15 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	D	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	E	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 8	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	G	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	H	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	32 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	10 10	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	I	12 4	11 5	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	9 8	8 8	20 0	11 0	9 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	K	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	10 8	10 0	19 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
...	L	12 12	12 12	15 0	18 0	18 0	37 8	8 4	8 4	15 0	12 12	12 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M	11 4	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 10	13 0	11 4	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	N	11 4	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 12	13 8	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	O	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Q	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	R	11 4	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	12 0	10 8	14 8	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	6 8	10 0	14 0	12 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	14 0	13 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	U	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	20 0	12 8	11 4	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	V	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	12 4	24 0	11 14	15 12	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 12	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Z	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

Return not received.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 14 seers, and gram 13-12 to 17 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 21 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 10-9 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 22, 1874.

dermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 18th July 1874.

																								AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICT.	
AIDED OR INDIAN-CORN.						GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.																
Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.									
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.								
...	16	0	16	0	20	0	100	0	100	0	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	6	0	6	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	12 to 20	12 to 15	...	Bardwan			
0	16	0	34	0	14	8	13	12	21	0	440	0	440	0	...	7	14	7	12	7	12	4	0	4	0	...	4	0	4	0	...	7	0	7	0	Bankoor	
...	13	0	13	0	21	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	...	8	4	8	0	8	12	4	0	4	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	7	8	8	5	Boergho
...	12	0	12	0	18	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	4	0	4	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	7	8	7	8	Midnapore
...	13	8	13	8	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	6	0	6	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	...	Hooghly			
...	15	0	14	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	8	8	8	8	9	0	7	0	7	0	...	7	0	7	0	...	12	0	12	0	Howrah.		
Contd.																																					
0	13	0	...	15	0	15	0	...	100	0	100	0	...	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta		
...	14	8	14	4	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	12	6	0	6	0	...	6	0	6	0	...	11 0 to 7 8	11 to 16 8 0	...	24-Perget			
...	15	12	16	0	22	14	110	0	120	0	...	8	7	8	7	8	10 1/2	6 0 to 4 11 to	5 0	...	6	0	5	0	...	6	0	5	0	...	10 0 to 10 to 15	12 0 to 8 to 12	...	Nudda.
...	14	0	13	5	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	7	2	7	2	8	0	7 8 to 8 0	7 8	...	5	0	5	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	7 8 to 7 8	7 to 10 7 8	...	Jessore.
...	16	8	16	8	24	0	120	0	120	0	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0	...	5	0	5	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	7 8 to 7 8	7 to 10 7 8	...	Moorshe
...	13	4	13	4	18	12	180	0	180	0	...	7	4	7	0	6	0	5 0 to 7 4	4 0	...	5	0	4	0	...	5	0	4	0	...	7 8 to 8 0	5 to 10 8 0	...	Dinagep
0	16	0	18	0	15	0	16	0	24	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	7	8	7	8	7	4	4	12	5	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	12 0 to 8 0	12 0 to 8 0	...	Maldah.	
...	15	0 to 16 8	13 8 to 15 0	...	24	0	240	0	240	0	...	7	4	7	4	7	8	2 8 to 3 12	3 12 to 7 8	...	5	0	4 0 to 5 0	...	5	0	4 0 to 5 0	...	12 0 to 7 8	12 0 to 7 8	...	Rajshah		
...	15	0	15	0	15	0	107	0	80	0	107	0	7	6	7	6	6	12	5	8	5	0	...	6	0	6	0	...	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	...	Rungpo		
...	12	0	12	0	15	0	67	8	67	8	60	0	6	10	7	4	6	12	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.			
...	15	0	15	0	26	4	200	0	200	0	...	8	0	7	10	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.		
0	11	0	20	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	6	8	...	7	to 8	7	to 8	...	12 to 15 7 8 to 10 0	12 to 16 7 0 to 8 0	...	Darjeeling	
...	9	5	10	0	...	160	0	160	0	...	5	6	5	6	...	5	0	5	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	6	to 7	6	to 7	...	10 0 to 7 8 to 10 0	...	Julpigor	
East.																																					
...	14	0	13	8	20	0	80	0	80	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	...	5	to 7	4	to 6	...	7	to 20	10	to 20	...	Dacca.	
...	14	0	14	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	6	0	6	0	...	6	0	7	0	...	8	to 12	10	to 12	...	Fureedp	
...	13	0	13	0	...	120	0	120	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	7	8	...	6	0	6	0	...	8	to 14	8	to 15	...	Backerg		
...	12	8	12	8	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	5	8	7	8	...	6	0	6	0	...	10 to 20	10	to 15 9 6 9 8	...	Mymens		
...	11	8	11	8	16	0	107	0	107	0	...	7	12	7	12	7	10	9	6	9	6	...	5	0	5	0	...	15 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 15 0	...	Sylhet.			
...	11	0	11	0	11	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	7	4	7	4	7	8	10 to 11	10	0	...	6	0	6	0	...	8	to 14	8	to 10	...	Chittag	
...	11	0	11	0	16	0	280	0	280	0	...	6	0	6	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	...	5	0	5	0	...	7	8	7	8	...	Noakh	
...	320	0	320	0	320	0	...	6	4	6	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah	
...	Chittag		
...	8	8	10	6	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Ti		

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from

In the interior the price of 10
In the interior prices range

seers, and

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentione

TS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B																																			
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOLRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJEA.			GRAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.																	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
...	17 4	17 4	24 0	19 12	20 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	14 0	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	19 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U	11 4	11 4	14 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	12 4	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0 to 15 8	13 0 to 14 8	20 0	15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	24 0 to 28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	10 12	10 8	14 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	...	19 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
annabs	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	20 14	20 37 8	0 0	9 0	18 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	14 7	13 2	16 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	26 4	24 15	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 13	11 13	13 12	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	21 0	23 10	20 4	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PORE.

Frontier

...	11 0	11 0	13 8	12 0	10 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Z	11 0	10 8	13 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	22 0 to 30 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

turn for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.
 turn not received.
 the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-12 to 10-12 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 s
 and gram from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee.
 the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13-8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 11 to 12-8 s
 bulrush millet 17-8 seers, maize 15 seers, and gram from 16 to 19 seers, per rupee.
 the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 17 seers, barley from 13 to 20 seers, best rice from 7 to 13 seers, common rice from 9 to 15 s
 maize from 12-8 to 18 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 19-8 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
 The 21st July 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 22, 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 18th July 1874.—(Continued.)

15 SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.								
RAISE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			STYCH OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11-4 to 16 seers, barley from 14 to 19 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 11-4 seers, common rice from 1 millet from 16 to 20 seers, maize from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 9 to 15 seers, bulrush millet from maize from 14 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.

Y Common rice in the interior is from 15 to 23 seers per rupee.

Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 15 seers, common rice from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Beng

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th July 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 20th* July 1874	44	Weather hot and sultry. Rainfall at Raneegunge over 2 inches, and at Cutwa over 1 inch, but scarcely any has fallen in Boodbood and Culua. Crops suffering much from want of rain. Fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 18th " "	3.55	Light showers in parts. Heavy rain at head-quarters on the 16th instant. Rain is still much needed in the greater part of the district, but there has been sufficient at and near head-quarters. Sugarcane and indigo doing well.
	3 Beerbhoom, 18th " "	1.58	Showery, with intervals of sunshine. The state and prospects of the crops continue excellent. Export of week ending 11th instant 1,208 maunds, chiefly to the Bhagulpore division. Prices show a slight rise.
	4 Midnapore, 18th " "	1.37	Heavy rain fell at Gurbetta on the evening of the 15th instant, where it was much needed. Over the rest of the district the fall has been from an inch to an inch and a-half, as at the sudder station. Indigo manufacture has commenced, and the yield promises to be very abundant. The aous or early rice crop generally promises well. The amun or late rice crop is backward, in general, owing to the scanty rainfall.
	5 Hooghly, 18th " "	1.59	Friday and Saturday clear and sunny, remaining portion of the week cloudy. Wind southerly; a smart shower on Thursday night. In Serampore the rainfall is .55. The early rice and all crops are very flourishing, but the planting out of the late rice is stopped for want of rain.
	Howrah, 18th " "	.41	There were a few showers of rain throughout the district during the week. Weather sultry; wind from south and east varying. The seedlings of amun or late rice and jute have been sown. Lands are being ploughed for transplanting the late rice seedlings, but more rain is wanted. Sugarcane looks healthy. Unless there be more rain the country must be irrigated by the rivers—Hooghly, Damoodah, and Roopnarain—and the canals.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 20th† July 1874.	0.22	Very hot, with occasional light showers. The early rice or aous, in the high lands is being injured in the Baraset and Barripore Sub-divisions for want of rain. It is still doing well elsewhere. Amun or late rice seedlings are withering in parts of Diamond Harbour. Transplantation going on to a small extent in Satkhira and Diamond Harbour. Heavy rain is everywhere needed. Fever again on the increase at Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, 18th July 1874	0.64	Hot, and the rain which has fallen is not sufficient. The crops are so far very good, but more rain is required for the aous or early rice and much more for the amun or late rice. The weather has been favorable for indigo. Some anxiety is caused by the early rise of the rivers. Prices are decidedly falling; the average price of coarse rice throughout the district does not exceed Rs. 3 per maund.
	8 Jessore, 18th " "	.89	Cloudy, but unseasonably dry. Wind mostly from the south, south-east, and south-west. The scanty rainfall has been parching the early rice, and immediate heavy rain is much wanted. In Jenidah sub-division the rapid rise of the rivers is causing apprehension. In Magoorah some injury has been done to the paddy in the lower parts of the beels, and the inundation is most unseasonably high. In Narrail the sub-divisional officer says the unexpected and early rise of the rivers has changed the prospects of the early rice crops. In the north-eastern part of the sub-division the flood has choked nearly all the aous paddy which was nearly ripe or about to be reaped. The effects has been, it is said, that there is dearth in every part of the sub-division. This report is under further inquiry. The sub-division had a full ten annas crop last year, and it appears that the injury is not as yet very extensive. Prices have risen at the sudder from 11-8 seers to 10 seers per rupee during the week however.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Mooredabad, 18th " "	1.87	Comparatively little rain during the week. Sky cloudy at the time of the report. Want of rain is felt in the west, where the amun or late rice is being transplanted. Some injury will be caused to the seedlings unless there is an early and abundant fall. Aous or early rice is sufficiently advanced everywhere not to suffer from a short drought, other crops are doing well. Prices are steady. Small-pox and cholera still linger in the Sudder Sub-division.
	10 Dinagopore, 17th " "	4.97	Heavy rain everywhere. Nothing but very excessive rain can prevent an unusually fine bhadoi or early crop, and everything promises well for the winter crop.

* Telegram of the 20th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 21st July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah, 18th July 1874	3.88	Cloudy, with occasional sunny days. Heavy showers on Wednesday. Some damage has been done to the jali and bhadoi (early) crops by the overflow of the Pagla and Mohanunda, but the prospects of these crops are still good; some of the sama (grass-seed) crops has been flooded. The cultivation of hymunty or winter crop is going on. Fine weather now wanted for all the crops—and on the 18th there seemed to be every chance of there being no more rain for the present.
	12 Rajshahye, 18th " "	1.27	There has been much rain everywhere, but for the last few days the weather has been clear. The rice crops are in the best possible condition. The aous or early rice in some places is beginning to ripen. Jute is doing well as also sugarcane and mulberry. Prices have not varied much, but there has been a slight fall in some places, e.g., Nattore, Baraigaon, and Singra.
	13 Rungpore, 17th " "	2.65	Slight showers alternating with sunshine. The weather is very favorable for crops. Much aous or early rice has been harvested and sells at 20 seers the rupee. Transplanting going on. Amun rice quoted at 15 seers.
	14 Bogra, 18th " "	.42	Weather seasonable and favorable for planting the amun or late rice crops. The state and prospects of the crops as a whole still continue good. A tract in the south-east corner of the district has been inundated, and the aous or early rice will probably be damaged there.
	15 Pubna, 18th " "	0.69	Weather dry and hot, with slight rainfalls. The water in many places has drowned the aous or early rice, kawn, and bhura (millets), which are all ready to be got in. Special inquiries with respect to the estimated loss have been called for. The state of all other crops good. District healthy. A case of small-pox and some cases of water-pox reported from Pubna and Dulai police-station.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 17th " "	3.85	Rainy and foggy; occasionally clear. Indian-corn and kawn (millet) in the hills and bhadoi and jameera or early crops and hymunti or winter crops in the Terai are progressing favorably.
	17 Julpigoree, 17th " "	3.54	Sufficient rain, with intervals of bright hot and sunshine. The weather has been all that could be desired for the rice crops. Jute, however, is now reported in some parts to be suffering from overmuch rain, and in the north of the district only half crop is anticipated.
	Cooch Behar, 16th " "	14.88	Very wet, especially in the beginning of the week. The inundation caused by river floods has subsided quickly, as usual, and has not done much damage. Prospects continue good.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 20th* July 1874	1.44	Weather very hot last three days. State of crops good, but rain wanted for high lands.
	19 Fureedpore, 18th " "	0.34	Rain during the week, though very little, has yet proved beneficial to the aous crops on the banks of large rivers, where, the soil being light and sandy, alluvium retains little moisture. The rise of the rivers, on the other hand, has caused considerable apprehension; all the low aous lands having been suddenly flooded. Considerable damage must result unless the water recedes rapidly. The aous, which was in ear all over, and was in course of being reaped, has suffered, particularly in Goalundo, Pangsa, and Sadarpore thanas on the Ganges, where the estimated loss is about one-half of the crop. Down south in Madareepore, again, where large rivers and extensive waterways exist to carry off the extra flood, the crops are reported not to have suffered injury in the slightest degree by the rise of the Ganges and Megna rivers; in all other thanas of the district the damage is estimated at from one to four annas: of this crop (aous) the average loss may, however, be taken at two annas all round. In several places also where the rice was almost mature it has been covered up, and it is feared, unless the water drains off at once, the young grain will be lost. No serious damage to the amun, the staple crop, has yet been reported from anywhere. In a few places, where it was growing in the beds of silted up rivers and khals, the young plants have been washed away by the rush of water; but as these localities are limited, and floods affect them more or less every year, this is always precarious. On the whole the damage to the amun from this cause has been very trifling as yet. On the 15th July the Ganges at Goalundo was 21 feet 4 inches high, and on the following day 21 feet 8 inches, or only 4 inches higher in 24 hours. To-day the water appears to keep the same level; it is therefore hoped there will be a fall shortly, in which case the amun will not sustain any injury whatever. The prices of rice at Bhanga, Madareepore, Fureedpore, and Goalundo have fallen, but at Gopalgunge it has slightly risen on account of the damage to the aous in that part of the country. Specific reports from careful inquiry of the extent of injury done to the aous have not yet been received, but the reports sent on the first call represent the prevailing opinion in the different parts of the district, and may be fairly relied on. From these the Collector estimates that of a bumper aous crop which was promised, say a 10-anna crop of aous remains.

* Telegram of the 20th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Concl.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	20 Backergunge, 16th July 1874.	5.47	Rainy and crops good.
	21 Mymensingh, 17th July 1874.	3.70	Cloudy and frequent showers. An unusually heavy flood in the Jummoona and Brahmapootra rivers has submerged the sows or early crops on the churs for nearly a week, and caused a good deal of damage. The flood at Durgapore has abated, and the Brahmapootra has fallen a few inches on the 17th. In other parts prospects are good.
	22 Sylhet, 14th July 1874	6.25	There has been rain every day except Sunday. Prospects good. The sows or early rice is being cut in some, and transplanted in other, parts of the district. The rivers are now at their height, and the low lands to the west of the district are well under water. If the water does not lodge too long, the crops will sustain no injury. The sail or late rice plants will soon be put in. Rice has risen a little in consequence of the incessant rain, which prevents people from bringing it into the market. Last Friday the Kazir Bazar could hardly be held on account of the rains.
Chittagong Divn.	23 Chittagong, 16th " "	2.44	A fair amount of rain fell during the week. Weather otherwise breezy and bright. 3.34 inches reported from Cox's Bazar up to 14th instant. Prospects continue good. Cholera seems to have almost disappeared.
	24 Nonkholly, 16th " "	2.73	Showery and close. The sows or early rice crop is ripening and doing well, but more rain is required in some places.
	25 Tipperah, 17th " "	5.15	A fair quantity of heavy rain. Weather cool and cloudy except on the 16th, which was clear, bright, and hot. There is a break in the rains. Prospects of both the sows or early and amun or late rice crops continue good. The early rice will now soon be reaped and harvested.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 14th July 1874.	2.12	Cloudy, with steady showers; cool and pleasant after them. The prospects of both paddy and cotton are good. Indian-corn, cucumbers, and melons are offered for sale in small quantities.
	Hill Tipperah, 15th July 1874.	2.15	Rain has been holding off the past week. The crops, however, are looking very well, and there is every prospect of the later rice crop being a very fair one; but more rain is required.
BEHAR			
Patna Division.	27 Patna, 20th* July 1874	1.59	Weather seasonable. No rain since the last five days, and the crops are all doing well. With the exception of a few cases of fever, small-pox and cholera, the health of the district is generally good.
	28 Gya, 18th " "	1.78	Seasonable weather. Everywhere the crops are in a prosperous condition.
	29 Shahabad, 18th " "	2.96	Bright and clear, with occasional showers. The condition of the crops is very favorable, the weather at present being all that could be desired. Health, good.
	30 Tirhoot, 18th " "	1.73	Weather cloudy and hot. In Tajpore sub-division .68 inch of rain fell during the week; clear weather has done much good. All bhadoi or early crops excellent. In Hajepore sub-division 2.16 inches of rain fell during the week; the prospects of the crops are excellent. The sun has dissipated all fear of failure. In Mudhoo-bunnee Sub-division 1.03 inches of rain fell during the week. Bhadoi or early crops very promising. Transplanting of paddy going on in every part of the Sub-division. Small quantities of murwa (millet) have ripened. Too much rain has fallen in some places, resulting in the destruction of the early crop. Report from Durbhunga not received. In Seetamurhee the overflowing of Bagmutty has caused damage to murwa (millet). The last few days' sun has done much good to the bhadoi or early crops in the Sudder Sub-division, and a few days' more sun will do immense benefit to the crop. Large area of early crops has been covered by the flood of the Little Gunduck and Bagmutty rivers; if the flood subsides soon, it will save the crops to some extent. Transplanting is going on briskly. No disease in cattle or men reported.
	31 Sarun, 18th " "	2.18	Rain alternating with bright sunshine. East wind. Weather now bright and promising. Weeding operations are being pushed on with vigor, and though some damage has been done in parts by the incessant rain, prospects are still generally favorable, and the crops give promise of an abundant harvest if only the rain holds off. Sugarcane is in a favorable state. Paddy seedlings are ready for transplanting and are being transplanted in places. Indigo manufacture has commenced. Prices of barley, rice, and gram have slightly risen in consequence of a falling off in the importations. Damages owing to inundation believed to be less than previously reported.
	32 Champaran, 17th July 1874.	Not received.	Hot, cloudy now and then. The last week has been most favorable; slight showers, alternating with bright sunshine. The prospects of the crops are at present excellent. The damage done by the inundation has not been extensive. Indigo and maize have suffered.

* Telegram of the 20th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
33	Monghyr, 18th July 1874		The weather has been fine during the week. There was a heavy down-pour for an hour on Thursday; the fine weather has improved the crops, particularly the bhadoi or early rice.
34	Bhagulpore, 20th*		Three valuable hot sunny days during the week. Crops very promising. Cholera and fever here and there.
35	Purneah, 18th	6.87	Fine and clear for the last two days. 5½ inches of rain fell in 5½ hours on Wednesday morning. The prospects of the crops have improved. The cessation of the rain has enabled the transplanting of the aghany or late rice to be proceeded with. The Koosy floods have subsided, having destroyed the makai or Indian-corn crop in a large number of villages. Except in a few places, the rice crop is expected to recover.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 18th July 1874.	3.39	A little sunshine wanted at Deoghur and Rajmehal. In Doomka and Godda, bright sunshine alternates with rain most favorably. Indian-corn excellent everywhere. Had been slightly damaged by excessive rain and caterpillars. Paddy coming on well everywhere. Transplanting progressing.

ORISSA.

Division.	37	Cuttack, 20th* July 1874	0.60	Frequent showers alternating with sunshine. Crops everywhere in excellent condition. A little cholera brought by pilgrims.
	38	Pooree, 17th .. ..	.55	There has been sufficient rain. The weather is cloudy and sultry. Sowing operations are proceeding rapidly, and the seedlings of previous sowings are thriving. Cotton is being gathered. Sugarcane is doing well. Prices stationary in the interior. The Ruth Jattria or Car festival has commenced, and a large number of pilgrims has assembled, estimated at 50,000 persons. Cholera has broken out.
	39	Balasore, 17th .. ..	.40	The showers during the past five weeks have been slight and partial, and the total rainfall has been very deficient. The fields are dry, and the rice plants in some parts are beginning to suffer. Drought is apprehended, but if sufficient rain falls soon, all will yet be well.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-West Frontier Agency.

40	Hazareebagh, 17th July 1874.	1.89	Fine weather, with showers. The prospect of the crops is excellent. The health and condition of the people is as good as can be.
41	Lohardugga, 18th July 1874.	.82	Occasional showers at head-quarters; there appears to have been more rain in some parts of the district, but the rainfall is very scanty for this time of the year. The crops in Chota Nagpore Proper still promise well; but the weather is dry indeed for this time of the year, and rain is much wanted. Many of the high land crops now require rain, and transplanting of the low land rice has quite come to a standstill for want of rain. The seedlings are growing up fast, and if the rain holds off much longer, this crop must suffer. Palamow, on the other hand, has had a most abundant supply of rain. During the week the fall has been 2.12, while during the last three weeks there has been a total of 20 inches against 2½ inches in this part of the district. The bhadoi or early crops, however, have not been injured as yet by the wet, and if the weather there now continues favorable, the outturn will be excellent. The paddy plants are also said to be growing up vigorously. General health good.
42	Singhbhoom, 17th July 1874.	1.19	Very close. Heavy clouds about. More rain required. Crops reported as beginning to suffer from want of rain. A few sporadic cases of cholera reported from parts of Dhalbhoom. General public health good.
43	Manbhoom, 18th July 1874.	1.14	Slight showers only. Owing to the want of rain during the last week, the early crops do not promise quite so well as formerly, but not much damage has been done as yet. Heavy rain is much wanted, as transplanting of the rice crop cannot go on without. Another week of dry weather would be very injurious to the prospects of the great autumnal rice crop, as, if not planted in time, the seedlings do not throw out any side-stems, but shoot up in one stalk only, thereby diminishing the produce very largely.

* Telegrams of the 20th July, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st July 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	Rain from 5th to 11th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	6.28	1.50	33.74	11th July	
		Cutwa ...	1.62	0.35	25.56	ditto.	
		Culina ...	1.30	0.48	19.32	ditto.	
		Bood-bood ...	1.44	3.26	23.29	ditto.	
		Raneegunge ...	0.65	0.80	17.56	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	1.03	Not rec.	18.45	4th July	
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	0.12	1.76	21.28	11th July.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	2.40	2.87	25.40	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	2.98	0.17	11.45	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	0.05	18.87	ditto.	
		Gurbeta ...	1.00	0.30	20.49	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	3.13	0.10	20.00	ditto.	
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	3.90	0.25	24.57	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	0.63	1.16	15.03	ditto.	
		Serampore ...	2.19	0.32	16.76	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah ...	1.35	0.34	12.31	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	2.00	0.40	25.45	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	1.68	0.09	18.08	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ...	1.33	0.98	16.17	ditto.	
		{ Jail ...	1.29	1.20	15.83	ditto.	
		Russeerhat ...	1.44	1.94	14.74	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	2.11	1.63	17.87	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.47	1.89	18.29	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	0.87	1.26	16.34	ditto.	
		Satkhira ...	1.93	1.19	15.57	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	1.02	0.24	17.50	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.64	1.23	15.83	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	0.49	0.50	25.50	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	0.73	0.45	20.53	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	1.60	0.63	24.80	ditto.	
		Choodadagah ...	0.35	1.95	27.35	ditto.	
		Koowitea ...	0.45	1.68	20.61	ditto.	
		Ranaghat ...	0.95	0.32	21.38	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore ...	1.73	0.78	24.41	ditto.	
		Narail ...	3.56	0.13	27.01	ditto.	
		Khoolna ...	1.00	0.25	22.98	ditto.	
		Jhenidah ...	0.25	0.92	32.43	ditto.	
		Bagirhat ...	3.81	0.81	26.59	ditto.	
		Magoorah ...	2.02	1.16	25.71	ditto.	
	Moorsheedabad	Berhampore ...	0.20	2.42	21.79	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut ...	2.76	3.17	23.53	ditto.	
		City Moorsheedabad ...	0.22	1.20	23.10	ditto.	
		Jungipore ...	1.04	5.52	25.11	ditto.	
		Azingunge ...	0.65	3.14	24.91	ditto.	
	Lalgolla ...	1.75	3.99	23.23	ditto.		
Dinagepore	Dinagepore ...	3.31	10.18	35.10	ditto.		
Maldah	Maldah ...	1.98	4.92	23.10	ditto.		
Rajshahye	Bauleah ...	0.24	3.15	22.17	ditto.		
	Nattore ...	0.58	2.62	34.29	ditto.		
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	2.55	14.47	54.33	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunj ...	2.64	7.41	31.80	ditto.		
	Titallya ...	10.18	5.30	53.79	ditto.		
Bogra	Bogra ...	0.93	7.18	46.82	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna ...	0.52	1.10	29.99	ditto.		
	Serajgunj ...	Nil	1.19	25.84	ditto.	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.	
Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	42.18	30th June.		
	{ Hospital ...	9.41	3.01	46.66	11th July.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	7.93	7.17	55.69	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	9.88	7.42	60.42	ditto.	
		Buxa ... { Commissioner's Office..	17.13	19.19	102.36	ditto.	From 12th April.
		{ Civil Surgeon's " ..	18.80	18.84	115.48	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	16.25	14.00	83.98	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	Rain from 5th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)			Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	1.05	0.90	29.49	11th July.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.91	0.68	30.37	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	1.48	0.77	32.24	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	0.36	0.22	26.32	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	0.35	0.23	34.16	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	0.98	0.13	24.95	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	2.65	0.50	33.05	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	3.35	3.08	26.17	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	2.18	1.45	17.82	ditto.	
		Patoakhalley ...	5.00	2.41	33.30	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	2.81	2.32	33.50	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	5.86	2.31	43.96	ditto.	
		Jamalpore ...	0.79	3.12	32.47	ditto.	
		Atia ...	1.09	0.35	23.42	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.75	3.27	38.83	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	2.46	7.21	81.95	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.20	3.10	37.99	ditto.	
		... { Jail ...	0.47	2.98	41.19	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	1.59	2.74	45.75	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	5.36	3.45	44.80	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	2.32	4.91	39.90	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	2.02	0.98	28.96	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamates Hill ...	1.90	1.22	33.01	ditto	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	24.63	13th June.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	3.65	5.32	21.21	11th July.	
		Behar ...	4.02	4.91	21.40	ditto.	
		Barh ...	4.13	2.55	16.55	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	2.50	5.70	24.40	ditto.	
		... { Cantonment ...	2.55	5.00	21.62	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	1.37	2.28	17.72	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	2.30	0.30	24.59	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	1.41	1.84	16.72	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	3.99	4.38	20.07	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	3.16	5.11	25.19	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	15.38	27th June...	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
		Buxar ...	2.10	2.29	16.29	11th July.	
		Blubooah... ..	2.22	2.88	22.39	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	4.40	4.74	19.30	ditto.	
		Durbhunga ...	7.87	9.76	28.16	ditto.	
		Hajeepore ...	2.94	6.71	20.35	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	4.97	3.83	23.61	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee ...	1.19	4.66	16.62	ditto.	
	Sarun	Tajpore ...	4.60	5.89	22.31	ditto.	
		Chuprah ...	2.17	8.71	21.49	ditto.	
	Sewan	Sewan ...	2.27	3.79	21.77	ditto.	
		Motiharee ...	3.93	3.01	21.32	ditto.	
	Bettiah	Bettiah ...	Not rec.	8.87	16.11	ditto	Not rec. 31st May to 6th June, and 28th June to 4th July.
		Monghyr ...	8.55	2.25	27.98	ditto.	
	Begoo Serai	Begoo Serai ...	2.59	0.98	14.38	ditto.	
		Jamnooe ...	1.13	1.66	22.01	ditto.	
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	2.31	5.12	26.18	ditto.	
		Sooool ...	8.11	3.90	30.75	ditto.	
		Muddehpooora ...	8.70	2.50	19.38	ditto.	
		Banka ...	6.12	2.97	26.63	ditto.	
	Sanbora	Sanbora ...	4.41	3.80	26.30	ditto.	
		Purneah ...	3.72	6.31	27.65	ditto.	
	Kissengunge	Kissengunge ...	9.67	9.14	45.20	ditto.	
		Arrareah ...	10.73	7.32	46.02	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	1.43	2.64	20.80	ditto.	
Rajmehal ...		1.00	4.80	17.10	ditto.		
Nya Doomka ...		1.55	2.68	16.72	ditto.		
Godda ...		3.85	2.05	18.70	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	Rain from 5th to 11th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.10	2.40	27.08	11th July.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.30	1.97	27.40	ditto.	
		Jajpore ...	1.70	Not rec.	22.55	4th July.	
		Kendraparah ...	0.30	ditto	10.00	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore ...	0.30	ditto	14.25	ditto.	
		False Point ...	4.20	0.40	14.01	11th July.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	0.95	0.17	13.99	ditto.	
		Khoordah ...	0.84	3.22	22.15	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Nil	0.23	11.37	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	0.13	0.60	17.68	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	1.17	2.27	19.16	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	0.90	1.30	18.39	ditto.	
		Chandbally ...	0.88	0.85	14.93	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals Sambalpur		...	2.95	0.52	21.63	ditto.
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail Dispensary ...	...	2.91	3.59	22.12	ditto.	
		...	4.15	4.67	28.64	ditto.	
		...	1.59	2.60	23.68	ditto.	
Loharduggah ...	Ranchee ... Palamow ...	...	1.72	0.66	16.97	ditto.	
		...	8.95	2.32	31.04	ditto.	
Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	...	0.48	0.95	17.33	ditto.	
Manbhoom ...	Purulia ... Govindpore ...	...	1.34	0.50	15.37	ditto.	
		...	3.88	1.02	25.31	ditto.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Cachar ...	Cachar ... Hylakandy ... Koyah ...	...	6.54	3.26	68.70	ditto.	
		...	3.63	Not rec.	58.19	4th July.	
		...	4.64	1.60	59.36	11th July.	
Goalparah ...	Goalparah ... Dhoobree ...	...	8.89	10.67	64.43	ditto.	
		...	4.10	Not rec.	60.38	4th July.	
Kamroop ...	Gowhaty ... Burpettah ...	...	0.59	ditto	48.82	ditto.	
		...	5.11	ditto	49.17	ditto.	
Durrung ...	Tezpor ... Mungledye ...	...	Not rec.	ditto	37.44	20th June.	
		...	ditto	ditto	36.48	ditto.	
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	...	4.50	5.37	39.60	11th July.	
Sebsaugor ...	Sebsaugor ... Golaghat ... Jorehaut ... Nazeerah ...	...	3.38	Not rec.	80.14	4th July.	
		...	3.12	ditto	47.18	ditto.	
		...	5.50	ditto	61.75	ditto.	
		...	3.38	ditto	64.27	ditto.	
Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ... North Luckimpore ... Suddya ...	...	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.	
		...	ditto	ditto	51.32	13th June.	
		...	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
Naga Hills ...	Samooogoodting ...	...	ditto	ditto	20.09	27th June.	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ... Jaowai ... Cherrapunjee ...	...	ditto	ditto	11.10	16th May.	
		...	ditto	ditto	21.50	ditto.	
		...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May	
Garohills ...	Tura ... Benares Akyab ...	...	1.97	21.80	58.26	11th July.	
		...	5.75	Not rec.	14.71	4th July.	
		...	2.60	6.00	48.80	11th July.	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th July 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 12th	10	29.686	29.704	85.5	80.5	70	SE	7.7	...	S, K	
		16	29.597	29.615	84.0	81.0	70	SE	13.8	0.05	K	
	13th	10	29.739	29.757	82.9	79.0	83	S	8.4	0.02	K	
		16	29.026	29.041	89.0	81.8	66	S by W	9.7	...	K	scuds.
	14th	10	29.083	29.701	87.0	80.5	74	SW	6.8	...	K K	
		16	29.801	29.610	88.0	82.7	79	S	9.7	...	S	
	15th	10	29.684	29.702	88.8	81.7	79	SW	5.8	...		
		16	29.573	29.591	86.5	80.8	70	S by E	9.0	...	S, K	
	16th	10	29.707	29.725	81.0	79.0	91	SSW	6.2	0.21	N, K	
		16	29.687	29.605	87.0	80.7	75	SE	7.2	...	S, C	
SALVOOR ISLAND.	17th	10	29.717	29.735	87.2	80.8	74	S by E	3.7	0.30	K	
		16	29.611	29.629	92.0	82.5	65	S	6.3	...	K	
	18th	10	29.711	29.729	87.0	80.7	75	SSW	3.2	...	C, CS	
		16	29.629	29.647	93.0	81.0	67	SE	7.3	...	C	
	12th	10	29.608	29.673	88	82	70	ESE	11.1	0.40	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.591	29.597	88	82	76	SE	18.7	...	N	b, v
	13th	10	29.754	29.760	83	80	87	SW	11.1	0.50	N	o, p
		16	29.661	29.667	88	81	72	SSW	16.1	...	N	b, p
	14th	10	29.704	29.710	87	82	79	S	17.1	0.20	N	b, p, v
		16	29.623	29.629	88	83	80	S	16.7	...	N	o, m, scuds
CHITTAGONG.	15th	10	29.714	29.720	87	82	70	SSW	13.5	...	N	o, u
		16	29.590	29.605	87	82	79	SSE	11.9	0.50	N	o, v
	16th	10	29.719	29.725	82	79	87	S	8.4	0.20	N	o, v
		16	29.624	29.630	85	80	79	S	9.0	...	N	v
	17th	10	29.723	29.729	88	82	76	SSE	5.9	...	N	b, v
		16	29.639	29.615	89	81	69	S	12.1	...	N	b, v
	18th	10	29.710	29.716	89	82	73	NNW	5.1	...	N	b, v
		16	29.614	29.650	90	82	69	S	7.7	...	K	b, v
	12th	10	29.690	29.783	87	79	68	ESE	4.0	...		b, v
		16	29.601	29.692	89	82	73	SW	6.6	...	K	b, v
MADRAS.	13th	10	29.740	29.832	87	80	72	ESE	5.9	...	K	b, v
		16	29.646	29.739	81	78	86	ESE	9.3	0.10	KS	p
	14th	10	29.698	29.790	83	79	83	ESE	3.6	0.40	CK, KS	p
		16	29.616	29.709	81	79	91	S	9.8	0.50	N	d, g
	15th	10	29.685	29.777	83	79	83	SE	3.2	0.10	N	d, u, g
		16	29.613	29.705	79	75	82	SSW	7.4	0.10	KS	p, g
	16th	10	29.675	29.767	85	80	79	ESE	...	2.00	C, CK	b, v
		16	29.588	29.680	87	80	72	SW	4.8	...	C, CK	b, v
	17th	10	29.655	29.748	88	81	72	N	2.0	...	C	b, v
		16	29.553	29.614	89	82	73	W	4.8	...	CK	b, v
CUTTACK.	18th	10	29.640	29.753	85	79	75	N	3.2	0.10		b, v
		16	29.563	29.655	87	81	76	WSSW	3.9	...	KS	v
	11th	10	29.740	29.770	84	75	61	SW by W	9	0.39		m, o
		16	29.670	29.700	77	74	86	W	3	0.10		o
	13th	10	29.730	29.780	83	74	66	S by W	9	0.13		cloudy.
		16	29.671	29.701	84	77	71	S	6	...		cloudy.
	14th	10	29.794	29.824	81	75	74	S	5	...		o
		16	29.795	29.825	81	75	64	SSW	13	...		o
	15th	10	29.788	29.818	86	75	57	W by S	13	...		c
		16	29.740	29.780	84	76	67	SE by E	10	...		b
AKYAB.	16th	10	29.776	29.806	87	75	55	W by S	10	...		b
		16	29.647	29.677	86	78	68	E by S	10	...		b
	17th	10	29.732	29.762	86	77	64	W by S	10	...		b
		16	29.646	29.676	85	78	71	SE	11	...		b
	18th	10	29.740	29.770	84	76	67	WSSW	13	0.03		c
		16	29.617	29.677	87	77	64	NE	8	...		c
	12th	10	29.517	29.590	86	81	79	ENE	2.6	0.10	C, K	u, p
		16	29.422	29.504	88	81	72	E	6.6	...	C, K, N	p
	13th	10	29.639	29.721	85	80	79	S	3.9	0.10	C, CK, N	p
		16	29.515	29.637	87	79	68	S	8.1	...	C, CK	
KARACHI.	14th	10	29.028	29.708	87	80	72	SW	4.7	...	C, CK	
		16	29.537	29.618	91	82	66	SSW	4.8	...	C, CK	
	15th	10	29.601	29.683	89	81	69	S	3.1	...	K, CK	
		16	29.523	29.606	79	75	82	SW	4.7	0.10	N	
	16th	10	29.624	29.707	81	78	86	SE	1.1	...	N	p
		16	29.535	29.617	88	80	80	SSW	3.1	...	K, KS, NC	d
	17th	10	29.626	29.708	86	79	72	ESE	1.5	0.10	CK, C	
		16	29.547	29.629	85	78	71	SSW	4.4	...	CK, N, C	
	18th	10	29.630	29.718	87	81	76	ENE	1.7	...	C, CK	
		16	29.554	29.636	88	81	72	SSE	3.5	...	CK, N, C	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1874.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th July 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
July ...	8th	Inches. 29.622	91.5	80.5	144.3	85.3	81.0	78.0	0.80	S S W & S	...	203.3	...	...	Stratoni and cumuli. Sheet lightning on S W at 8 and 9 P.M. Drizzled at 4 P.M.
	9th	596	93.4	80.2	150.0	85.2	81.3	78.6	.81	S & S by E	...	131.4	...	...	Clear, cumuli and cirri. Thunder at 1½, 2½ and 4 P.M.
	10th	580	90.3	81.0	142.0	84.2	81.3	79.3	.80	S by E & S	2.8	155.0	0.31	...	Clear, cirri and overcast. Thunder at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sheet lightning on N W from 7½ to 10 P.M. Rain at 9½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
	11th	567	90.0	81.0	141.8	83.8	80.0	78.4	.81	S by E & S S E	2.8	160.8	0.36	...	Clear, cirri and cirrostrati. Rain at 12 A.M., 2 and 2½ P.M.
	12th	644	87.3	79.9	142.0	83.1	80.0	77.8	.85	S S E & S E	1.0	170.0	0.05	...	Clear, stratoni and cumuli. Sheet lightning on N W at 8 P.M. Light rain at 11½, 12½ P.M., 1½ and 4½ P.M.
	13th	684	89.0	79.5	138.8	83.5	79.9	77.4	.82	S E, S & S by W	0.6	170.6	0.02	●	Clear and cumuli. Light rain at 6½, 9, and 10 A.M.
	14th	645	89.3	80.0	129.5	84.2	80.4	77.7	.81	S & S by W	0.4	160.0	...	...	Clear, cumuli & stratoni.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days		13.9
The maximum temperature during the past seven days		93.4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year		92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days		0.83
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year		0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th		0.74
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years		0.64
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th July		2.46
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years		17.03
		27.74

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 21st July 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,692	522 0 0	52 4 0	6,147 0	186 0 0	18 12 0	70 16 0
Or per mile of railway	132	18 8 0	1 17 0	219 0	6 8 0	0 13 0	2 10 0
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
Total for 1 week	3,692	522 0 0	52 4 0	6,147 0	186 0 0	18 12 0	70 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,703	628 2 9	62 16 4	9,125 0	275 9 6	27 11 2	90 7 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	134	22 6 11	2 4 10	326 0	9 13 6	0 19 8	3 4 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,763	628 2 9	62 16 4	9,125 0	275 9 6	27 11 2	90 7 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,121	875 0 0	87 10 0	16,434 0	400 0 0	40 0 0	136 10 0
Or per mile of railway	218	31 0 0	3 2 0	587 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	4 17 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	3,692	522 0 0	52 4 0	6,147 0	186 0 0	18 12 0	70 16 0
Total for 2 weeks	9,811	1,397 0 0	139 14 0	22,401 0	676 0 0	67 12 0	207 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,476	763 3 3	75 6 5	18,264 0	569 5 9	56 18 9	133 5 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	160	27 4 1	2 14 6	652 0	20 5 4	2 0 8	4 15 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,239	1,391 6 0	139 2 9	27,389 0	814 15 3	84 9 11	233 12 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 11th July 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	97,463	1,25,510 4 9	11,505 2 2	8,06,451 10	* 3,82,231 9 3	35,037 17 11	46,543 0 1
Or per mile of railway	77	98 0 10	8 19 0	6,303 0	298 9 11	27 7 0	36 7 3
For previous 4 days of half-year ...	67,815	80,100 8 0	7,348 0 11	5,18,318 10	2,68,432 2 9	23,689 12 4	31,037 13 3
Total for 11 days	165,283	2,05,670 12 9	18,853 3 1	14,11,769 20	6,40,663 12 0	58,727 10 3	77,580 13 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	1,11,467	129,779 4 2	11,806 8 8	5,98,159 0	2,60,770 14 5	24,729 0 0	36,625 8 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	101 6 3	9 5 10	.....	210 12 2	19 6 5	28 12 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,91,069	222,478 11 9	20,393 17 8	10,25,415 10	4,62,464 6 6	42,302 11 5	62,796 9 1

* Rs. 39,008-2-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 11th July 1874, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	20,907½	16,504 5 9	1,404 11 4	1,42,942 10	17,852 6 1	1,636 6 4	3,131 0 8
Or per mile of railway	171	103 0 5	0 8 10	903 0	112 13 0	10 6 10	19 15 8
For previous first 4 days of July ...	15,747½	9,900 7 9	912 2 7	80,910 24	8,145 5 2	748 9 9	1,660 12 4
Total for 2 weeks	42,745	26,254 13 6	2,406 13 11	2,23,852 34	26,017 11 3	2,384 19 1	4,791 13 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,708	18,543 15 2	1,609 17 3	93,577 23	17,322 14 7	1,597 13 8	3,287 15 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	100	118 7 11	10 17 3	310 0	110 11 0	10 2 11	21 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	53,772½	33,080 18 5	3,082 8 2	1,84,636 1	33,747 9 3	3,003 10 7	6,120 18 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traff receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,610	7,601 7 10	705 1 1	*80,999	*21,303 4 6	1,052 16 0	2,657 17 1
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	34 6 7	3 3 1	.....	95 5 1	8 14 9	11 17 10
For previous 4 days of half-year ...	2,318	7,463 2 0	684 2 5	34,787 30	15,571 14 0	1,427 8 5	2,111 10 10
Total for 11 days	5,928	15,154 9 10	1,389 3 6	115,786 30	36,875 2 6	3,380 4 5	4,769 7 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,751	8,355 7 11	765 18 5	38,819 0	11,236 15 6	1,030 1 1	1,795 19 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	37 6 2	3 8 7	.....	50 4 5	4 12 2	8 0 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,431	14,323 11 3	1,313 0 1	66,547 0	19,263 6 0	1,765 16 2	3,078 16 3

* Maunds 10,000 and Rs. 6,000 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Govt. for this week.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

NO. 50 01 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTY-SECOND SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 10TH JULY TO THE 23RD JULY 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, writes from Hajeeapore on the 21st July the following remarks for inclusion in the present narrative:—

“Since the preparation of the last narrative on the 9th July, there has not occurred any marked change in the general situation as therein described. My remarks, therefore, on the present occasion may be brief.”

“During the fortnight under review the rains have continued to fall abundantly throughout the distressed districts north of the Ganges. In some parts the rainfall has been measured by as much as from 20 to 30 inches since May. There have been, in consequence, violent floods; swollen streams; inundations, with submergence of broad tracts of country; some devastation of cultivated fields; and deposits of sand over the young crops after subsidence of the water. Whether the injuries thus caused are sufficient to materially affect the promise of the autumnal harvest can hardly yet be known. The early occurrence of the floods this year causes anxiety for the safety of the *aman* or winter rice recently sown, or springing up to a moderate height above the ground. The hope is that if the tender plant can only rear its head above the water, then its inherent strength and vitality will cause its stem to grow as fast as the water rises, till the plant in its maturity attains an astonishing growth beneath the water. On the whole, though alarm is sometimes expressed for both the early and the later crops in some places, there is no ground as yet for any fear as regards the country generally; while there is, on the other hand, much ground for hopefulness.”

“But in the south of Bengal, near Calcutta, the rain has been very scanty, especially in the 24-Pergunnahs, and in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Bankoora. It is too early to express any apprehension, inasmuch as rain may yet come in time to bring the harvests forward. In Bankoora and in Midnapore fear certainly has to some extent prevailed.”

"In the last narrative the very satisfactory position of the autumn crops was explained; and from that a favorable anticipation was formed regarding the sowings of the winter crops. It was known indeed at that time that a great part of these sowings had been successfully made. I stated, however, that they seemed to be backward. This remark was intended to apply especially to the north-east corner of Tirhoot. The backwardness there had been officially reported some days previously, but further inquiry had shown that some progress had already been made even with these sowings. And subsequent reports up to the present date show this progress to have continued, until the sowings are now satisfactorily complete. If fear has been entertained by any one that the sowings there were retarded by the relief works, that fear would be dissipated by the actual state of this very crop, and by the reported fact that all able-bodied labour was transferred from the relief works to the fields. No doubt in that quarter especially the people clung to the relief works as long as they safely could. I believe, however, that this did not arise from idleness or from any improper motive, but because the drought of May rendered the soil unfit for operations till good rains should have fallen; and because they naturally wished to earn as much as they could against the months that must intervene between the closing of the works and the reaping of the first crops. It was expected that the people, having shown so much promptitude and skill in respect to the other crops, would choose the right time to sow this crop too, and the event proves that they have so chosen."

"As to the conduct of the people of the districts during the crisis through which they have passed or are yet passing, opinions will naturally vary much. Among so large a population, even though the conduct of the majority be good, there must inevitably be large exceptions, and many instances to the very contrary. I trust, however, that the apprehension that the *morale* and industrial energy of the people would suffer from State relief on a large scale is finally and satisfactorily disposed of by the visible extent and condition of the cultivation of both the early and the later crops throughout the distressed districts."

"In most, but not in all, of the distressed districts the attendance at relief works is dwindling away, but in some districts is expected to increase again as soon as employment in the fields shall become slack for a time. The list of recipients of gratuitous relief slowly increases; the advances to cultivators are going on, but are drawing nearer towards a conclusion; the sales of grain to the public are proceeding in the manner described in previous narratives. The inquiries which are made into the cases of cultivators needing advances show that in many places the zemindars generally, and the large zemindars especially, have given, or are giving, much assistance in this way to their tenantry."

"But distress has developed, and is still developing itself in several districts not heretofore counted as severely distressed by scarcity. I allude to the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, and part of Moorshedabad. In Bankoora especially it has been found necessary to augment the supply of Government grain and to strengthen the relief staff. In these districts relief takes the form of charitable relief and of advances to ryots, but hardly at all of employment on works. The opinion gains ground that in Central Bengal, comprising the districts of Nuddea, Fureedpore, Moorshedabad, and Hooghly, the stocks of private grain must be falling very low, and that the trade is ill supplied; and that any of the accidents which in some way or other befall the crops in every season, but which pass almost unheeded when the country is strong in resources, might this year cause trouble. As an example: Recently a flood of the Ganges devastated lands to the north of the well-known stations of Kooshtea and Goalundo (on the Eastern Bengal Railway); immediately the cultivators came to ask for grain—not to be given to them, but to be purchased by them, or to be advanced and to be repayable at next harvest."

"The order for selling grain to the public has been extended (under the same rules as those cited in my narrative of the 14th May) to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to the districts of Manbhoom and Bankoora, and to part of Moorshedabad."

“Private grain trade by the navigable rivers is increasing, but not in any marked degree. The importation of grain by railway to the distressed districts for some days declined, but has begun to rise again.”

“The relief works, especially the roads, being almost all closed, as already explained, in the very distressed districts, advantage is being taken of the recess to have the condition of all the new relief roads examined by the engineer officers and their professional establishments, with a view to each line of road being advanced hereafter, if not to a complete state, yet to a state that shall prove permanently useful to the traffic of the country. The total length of new roads operated upon and partially constructed, so far as the stage of earth-work by the relief laborers, is reported to amount to 3,100 miles in the districts of Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Sonthalia, Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra; besides which there would be the mileage of the roads undertaken in the other distressed districts. Besides these, there are a number of tanks excavated in all parts of the distressed districts, regarding which a report will be made hereafter.”

Weather and Rainfall.—While throughout two-thirds of Bengal the continual and excessive rain and consequent floods have caused considerable anxiety as to the crops, throughout the other third the rain has proved barely sufficient; and unless a heavy fall comes within the next ten days, there will be great danger of a scanty harvest in most of the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, and in Balasore and Manbhoom, belonging to those of Cuttack and Chota Nagpore. The bright weather which has prevailed during the last few days in Calcutta seems to have been universal; and this break has been of the greatest possible benefit to the autumn crops in Behar, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye, which were beginning to suffer from the incessant rainfall of the last month.

State of crops.—The crops are generally reported to promise well, but a considerable area has suffered from floods, especially in North Tirhoot, Chumparun, Purneah, Fureedpore, and Jessore. It seems, however, to have been generally ascertained that the damage has not been so great as it was at first feared. Throughout Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Purneah indigo has suffered severely, and the outturn of the coming crop will consequently be very poor. On the other hand, the prospects of indigo in South Behar, Nuddea, and Midnapore, are reported to be remarkably good.

Prices.—Prices have generally fallen throughout the fortnight. The only districts where there has been a rise are Burdwan, Darjeeling, Pooree, Purneah, and Manbhoom, and in the two latter districts the rise has been insignificant. In Bankoora, Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Julpigoree, Gya, Chumparun, Balasore, and Singbhoom, prices have been stationary; while in all other districts they have fallen, the fall being most conspicuous in Dinagepore and Sarun. In the former district rice has fallen from 9 seers 12 chittacks to 11 seers, while in the latter rice has fallen from 12 seers 8 chittacks to 14 seers, and barley from 19 to 22 seers. In the districts of the Chota Nagpore division, with the exception of Manbhoom, prices have very nearly reached their ordinary level.

Private trade to Behar.—The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found in appendix A. The returns show a great diminution of the traffic both by rail and river. The former was naturally to be expected, and the latter may probably be accounted for to some extent by the flooded state of the rivers, which have prevented boats moving up-stream. But the chief cause is probably to be found in the general equalisation of prices, which prevents traders realising a profit by transporting grain from one part of the country to another.

North Tirhoot.—There has been an almost general exodus of the people in this district from relief work to field labor. The condition of the people continues good; and though some damage has been done to the crops, especially in Seetamurhee, by the floods, the break in the rains during last week will probably have allowed the water to subside, so that there will be little permanent damage done.

South Tirhoot.—A great improvement is reported from this district, and the prospects may be said to be excellent. Private trade is brisk, but not sufficiently active to supply all the requirements of the people; and sales of Government rice are still found to be necessary in the Sudder Sub-division and in the town of Mozufferpore.

Chumparun.—The flood in the north of this district is said to have been the highest that has been known for the last 30 years; but the permanent damage inflicted by it appears to have been small, especially as the greater part of the area flooded was devoted to late rice crops.

Sarun.—Private trade is active in this district, and it has suffered little from floods, with the exception of a tract of about 30 square miles lying to the north of the embankment. The giving out of advances still occupies the greater part of the time of the relief officers.

South Behar.—The prospects of these districts continue to be everything that could be wished. The floods that were reported in the last narrative had subsided without doing any serious injury, and the present hot, bright weather is just what was wanted to bring on the crops.

Bhagulpore Division.—With the exception of the damage done in the Gondwara pergunnah, in the west of Purneah, which has suffered much from the flooding of the Koosy, there has been little harm done by excessive rain or by floods in this division. The condition of the people is generally improving, and the prospects are excellent.

Rajshahye Division.—All the reports from the districts of this division are unanimous in stating that the prospects of the coming crops are all that could be desired, while the floods which have caused losses elsewhere have been less destructive in these districts than in the rest of the country. In Bogra and Rungpore the early rice is being cut, and the yield has proved, as was anticipated, unusually large. In the latter district the pressure of distress seems to have been greatly diminished. This result must be in a great degree attributed to the good conduct of the zemindars, who appear to have given exceptionally large advances to their ryots. In the other districts equally good crops are looked for, and only in the west of Moorshedabad is there any unfavorable symptom reported, and there more rain is said to be wanted.

Cooch Behar.—Here, as in the adjoining districts of the Rajshahye Division, the prospects are daily brightening, and an unusually large crop of food-grains is looked for. Jute, however, appears in some cases to have suffered from excessive rain.

Burdwan Division.—Full information as to the state of the districts of this division will be found in that portion of the narrative written by the Lieutenant-Governor. In none of the districts except in Beerbhoom has the weather been such as to relieve the minds of the people of anxiety for the future, and hence probably the great increase of distress in this part of the country.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Distress continues to be confined to the Manbhoom district of this division; but should there be a seasonable fall of rain in the next ten days, it is probable that the pressure will be very shortly entirely relieved. In this district, as well as those of Lohardugga and Singhbhum, anxiety for the future has been caused by the absence of rain, which has fallen in large quantities nowhere in these districts except in Palamow.

Relief Works.—The following return shows the numbers on relief works during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it:—

	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna Division ...	597,962	376,560
Gunduk Embankment ...	19,848	11,052
Soane Canal ...	26,352	28,530
Bhagulpore Division ...	76,724	58,647
Rajshahye Division ...	107,633	103,356
Northern Bengal Railway ...	13,274	8,578
Chota Nagpore and Burdwan Divisions	51,370	49,561
Cooch Behar ...	4,157	2,478
Total ...	897,320	638,762

These returns continue to show a large decrease in the number of laborers, which will now probably remain nearly stationary for some time to come, though, as relief works have been only gradually closed during the last fortnight, the next returns will probably show a still further diminution. All work is now paid for in grain, so that the heavy demands upon the treasuries which these works entailed during the first six months of the year have now almost entirely ceased.

The following table shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under circle officers.	Total laborers.	Task or piece-work	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot (North)	32,897	52,911	85,808	58,790	27,018
	Tirhoot (South) ... ..	.....	100,112	100,112	9,105	Details imperfect.
	Chumparun	32,126	.....	32,126	No details.	
	Sarun (including Hutwa)	148,093	5,489	154,582	Ditto	
	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....
	Gya	Nil	989	989	508	431
	Siuehabad	2,845	298	3,143	2,768	375
	Total	216,561	159,909	376,560	.....	.....
	Gunduk Embankment	11,052	.....	11,052	11,052	.....
	Soane Canal	28,530	.....	28,530	28,530	.....
BHAGULPORE	Total	39,582	.....	39,582	.....	.....
	Total for Patna Division	256,143	159,909	416,143	.....	.....
	Monchyr	2,618	.....	2,618	No details.	
	Bhagulpore	No figures.	9,787	9,787	Ditto.	
	Purneah	9,402	20,845	30,337	Ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,666	13,239	15,905	Details imperfect.	
	Total	14,776	43,861	58,647	..	..
	Maldah	1,220	2,808	4,128	No details.	
	Dinapore	24,338	11,592	36,430	6,189	26,184
	Rungpore	438	13,280	13,718	Details imperfect.	
RAJSHAHYE	Bogra	21,357	.....	21,357	No details.	
	Moorsshednabad	5,072	.....	5,072	Ditto.	
	Rajshahye	6,305	14,465	20,860	Ditto.	
	Pubna	1,191	.....	1,191	Ditto.	
	Total	61,111	42,245	103,356	.....	.....
	Northern Bengal Railway	8,578	.....	8,578	8,578	.....
	Manbhoom	6,382	3,243	9,625	6,426	3,199
	Palamow	1,067	.....	1,067	No details.	
	Hazareebagh	7,601	.....	7,601	.....	.....
	Total	15,050	3,243	18,293	.....	.....
BURDWAN...	Hooghly	3,555	.....	3,555	No details.	
	Beerbhoom	8,683	1,464	10,147	9,245	903
	Bankoora	4,503	5,553	9,856	No details.	
	Burdwan	7,711	.....	7,711	Ditto.	
	Total	24,252	7,016	31,268	.....	.....
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigoree	2,478	.....	2,478	.....	No details.
	Grand Totals	382,368	256,374	638,762	.....	.....

Gunduk Embankment and Canal.—But little work has been done during the fortnight, owing to the constant rain and almost total cessation of any demand for labor.

Soane Canal.—Work has been much hindered by the heavy rains at the beginning of the fortnight. About 37 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been completed in the Buxar division during the period under report.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The amount of earth-work up to date is 67,348,000 cubic feet, equal to 141 miles of 4-feet bank, with a top width of

15 feet. During the fortnight about 36 lakhs of cubic feet were thrown up, and 101 miles of feeder roads have been made up to date.

Charitable relief.—The following return shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief during the present fortnight as compared with that reviewed in the preceding narrative.

DIVISIONS.	Name of Districts.	Number of centres	NUMBER OF CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	681	197,536	187,108
	Tirhoot, South		27,592	21,568
	Chumparun (a)	50	18,162	13,552
	Sarun	18	32,000	26,955
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	1,760	1,551
	Shahabad	16	3,108	2,266
	Total	776	280,243	252,998
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	16	2,242	1,984
	Bhagulpore	15	46,172	43,953
	Purneah	55	15,092	5,386
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	246	None.
	Total	86	63,752	51,323
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	33	11,411	12,730
	Dinagepore	447	80,096	54,693
	Rungpore	33	19,518	27,720
	Bogra	30	22,373	19,092
	Moorshedabad	24	13,853	9,815
	Rajshahye	19	18,181	7,452
	Pubna	.....	734	1,400
	Total	586	166,166	132,002
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom	.....	20,085	11,226
	Palaniow	.....	337	None.
		..	20,402	11,226
BURDWAN	Hooghly	.....	5,061	3,923
	Beerbhoom	.....	18,600	18,014
	Bankoora	.....	31,347	28,635
	Burdwan	.....	56,746	26,599
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigoree	.....	1,117	None.
	Total	.....	111,844	77,171
	Grand total	1,448	643,524	525,920

(a) Incomplete.

The returns still continue to show an increase in numbers in almost all districts, Rungpore and Maldah being the only districts in which a decrease is shown. In the Burdwan Division the increase is especially conspicuous. It has been found necessary to increase the staff at the disposal of the Collectors of Bankoora and Burdwan, which are the two worst districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A. TO THE 22ND SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

1. The latest figures available for the month of July, show the exports from the Bengal Presidency up to the middle of the month to have been 4,837 tons; and the imports to the port of Calcutta during the same period 2,225 tons (of which 1,099 tons were on Government, and 1,126 tons on private account).

The total figures from the beginning of November 1873, to the middle of July 1874, are:—

		Tons.
Exports from the Bengal Presidency	...	244,909
Imports to the port of Calcutta	...	438,498

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations below Rajmehal and Jamoore, and down from stations above Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 28th June and 11th July, compared with the figures for the previous fortnight:—

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase.	Decrease.
Up	5,554	5,518	36	
Down	6,785	15,173	.....	8,388

The totals to date (from the beginning of November), of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which are for Behar only, are given below. The "Up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain sent up from Howrah since the commencement of operations.

	Government grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	277,537	149,270	426,807
Down	39,330	191,512	230,842
Total	316,867	340,782	657,649

3. The importations of food-grains by the Eastern Canals, from the 4th to the 17th July, were 3,810 tons (against 2,264 tons during the previous fortnight), making 198,500 in all since 1st October 1873.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873.
Sahebgunge	5th to 18th July	Up the Ganges	1,150	39,946
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Down "	3,937	17,892
Goalundo	28th June to 11th July	Up	1,043	28,119
Kooshtea	Ditto ditto	Down	124	12,839

Compared with the figures given in the last fortnightly narrative, there is a falling off of 3,937 tons in the up, and an increase of 2,277 tons in the down traffic. This is accounted for by the flooded state of the river, which would facilitate the down traffic (chiefly wheat and gram for Calcutta), while rendering it very difficult for country-boats to make their way upwards.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd July 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,

On Special Duty.

APPENDIX B. TO THE 22ND SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 20th July 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun) ...	3,87,853	8,863	3,96,716	
	" (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barh ...	16,04,383	.....	16,04,383	
	Bankipore ...	53,576	.....	53,576	
	Bihra ...	20,827	.....	20,827	
	Bukhtiarporo ...	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Buxar ...	8,026	.....	8,026	
	Dinapore ...	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Doomraon ...	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât ...	(a) 20,50,627	.....	20,50,627	(a) Of this 20,565 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokameh ...	1,03,880	.....	1,03,880	
	Monghyr ...	(b) 5,53,980	1,44,193	6,98,173	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât ...	6,07,026	.....	6,07,026	
	Sultangunge ...	(c) 58,858	.....	58,858	(c) Of this 30,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Zumanea ...	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	55,78,732	1,53,056	57,31,788	

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 20th July 1874.—(Gross Railway weight).—Continued.

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
SONT CIRCLE	Arrah	38,863	.....	38,863	
	Behera	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihta	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar	4,364	.....	4,364	
	Mogul Serai	33,621	.....	33,621	
	Totals of Soane Circle ...	80,848	.....	80,848	
	Grand totals, Patna Division and Soane Circle ...	56,59,580	1,53,056	58,12,636	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	(d) 1,41,596	.....	1,41,596	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent <i>via</i> Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriarpore	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhea	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caragolah	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgong	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghidhour	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamooee	26,810	.....	26,810	
	Kujrah	3,606	.....	3,606	
	Luckee Serai	70,941	.....	70,941	
	Monghyr	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpointee	64,210	.....	64,210	
	Sahebgunge	15,483	.....	15,483	
	Sultangunge	2,77,319	.....	2,77,319	
	Bahawa	20,981	.....	20,981	
	Teenpahar	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Moorarooee	20,419	.....	20,419	
	Rampore Hât	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Jaintarra	16,239	.....	16,239	
	Baidynath	1,102	.....	1,102	
	Synthea	5,073	.....	5,073	
	Nulhattee	2,705	.....	2,705	
	Rajnehal ... ..	.....	2,025	2,025	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	17,16,383	2,025	17,18,408	
RAJSHAHYE	Gonundo	4,90,864	1,006	4,91,870	(e) Includes 2,025 maunds sent to Dinagore jail.
	Kaligunge	1,85,781	.....	1,85,781	
	Kooshtea	11,73,836	.....	11,73,836	
	Rajnehal	(a) 86,523	.....	86,523	
	Sahebgunge	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara	75,646	.....	75,646	
	Azingunge	10,763	.....	10,763	
	Synthea	2,077	.....	2,077	
	Moorarooee	1,519	2,046	3,565	
	Nawadi	540	1,519	2,059	
	Nulhattee	1,100	.....	1,100	
	Rampore Hât	1,602	4,311	5,913	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division ...	21,32,575	8,882	21,41,457	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burrakar	2,14,369	.....	2,14,369	
	Girhideo	32,750	2,111	34,861	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division ...	2,47,119	2,111	2,49,230	
BURDWAN	Raneegunge	12,743	7,266	20,009	
	Burdwan	17,639	6,089	23,728	
	Bhulpore	8,280	2,094	10,383	
	Hooghly	5,597	9,009	15,200	
	Kanoo Junction	5,215	.....	5,215	
	Mugrah	204	.....	204	
	Pandooah	204	526	730	
	Serampore	1,364	3,200	4,564	
	Synthea	4,845	1,019	5,864	
	Goshkhara	2,096	1,928	4,024	
	Mancoor	14,650	4,218	18,868	
	Ahmoodpore	2,062	1,584	3,646	
	Cutwa	20,664	13,148	33,812	
	Mullarpore	2,600	1,049	3,649	
	Assensole ... ..	.....	166	166	
	Bhedra ... ..	.....	1,106	1,106	
	Burrakar ... ..	.....	122	122	
	Culna ... ..	.....	7,087	7,087	
	Doorgapore ... ..	.....	152	152	
	Mynaree ... ..	.....	1,952	1,952	
	Panceghur ... ..	.....	519	519	
	Setarampore ... ..	.....	354	354	
	Totals of Burdwan Division ...	97,972	63,188	1,61,160	
	Grand totals of all Divisions	98,53,629	2,20,262	100,82,891	
	Or tons ...	364,948	8,491	373,440	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,

On Special Duty.

Dated Bankipore, the 12th July 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The supply of food-grain of all descriptions continues to be abundant in the several markets of this district, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. As was expected, the private importations during the fortnight ending the 4th instant have considerably fallen; the figure being 2,92,632 maunds, against 3,49,091 reported in the last narrative. This decrease is partly attributed to the favorable prospects of the coming crops, and partly to the heavy and continuous falls of rain. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the prices of food-grain, which had fallen immediately after the first setting in of the monsoon, have remained steady, or nearly so, these six weeks, and are likely to remain so until we may look for a still further fall.

3. The new siding in the Patna City is being got on with, and sheds have been erected; but from what I saw at the time of my last visit, if our prospects continue to be as favorable as they now are, they are not likely to be required, as the quantity of grain coming in can be easily disposed of between the City and Ghât stations.

4. The following were the prices of food-grains obtaining in the principal markets of the district :—

			Patna.	Srs.	C.
Rice, best	...	...	...	12	0
Rice, common	...	...	...	13	8
Wheat	...	...	...	17	4
Barley	...	...	...	20	0
Janera	...	...	...	17	0
Gram	...	...	...	20	0
			Behar.		
Rice, best	...	...	...	10	4
Rice, common	...	...	...	10	12
Wheat	...	...	...	13	12
Barley	...	...	...	20	0
Janera	...	...	...	16	0
Gram	...	...	...	16	8
			Dinapore.		
Rice, best	...	...	...	9	12
Rice, common	...	...	...	10	4
Wheat	...	...	...	17	0
Barley	...	...	...	....
Janera	...	...	...	16	0
Gram	...	...	...	19	0
				Srs.	C.
				10	0
				11	12

The Barrh report has not been received as yet.

5. We had 8·97 inches of rain at the sudder station during the fortnight, 9·85 in Behar, and 9·15 in Dinapore. These figures, which are somewhat high when compared with those of the corresponding fortnight in previous years, were not made up by any particularly heavy falls of rain on any particular days, but by constant showers falling nearly every day, and with very short intervals between them; the consequences of which have been that the labourers have been prevented getting on to their lands to clean them, and great fear has been entertained of the weeds choking the young plants. But I am glad to say that for the last two days we have had comparatively fine weather, and I now hope we may have a little break. During the early part of the fortnight floods were reported in the south of the district, the three rivers intersecting that part of the country having overflowed their banks, and much fear was entertained for the safety of the young rice and Indian-corn crops; but I am glad to be able to report that they subsided again almost as quickly as they had risen, and it is hoped that not much damage will have been caused.

5½. On this subject the Behar sub-divisional officer writes as follows :—

"The state of the bhadoi crops is all that can be wished. I have lately been out and seen a good deal of the country. I am happy to report that all kinds of bhadoi crops are flourishing well. Marua is in many places a cubit high; makai and broadcast paddy have equally grown well. If Providence sends no blight, the produce will be more than plenty, and meet all the requirements of the people. It really gladdens one's heart to see the broad foliage of makai and the strong stalks of marua spread over miles of land. The prospect is indeed very bright up to this time. We sanguinely hope there will not be an excess of rain."

The Dinapore sub-divisional officer reports the state of crops in his sub-division as "very promising."

6. No case of misery or starvation was reported during the fortnight. The people are busily engaged in their agricultural pursuits, and the stoppage of our relief works has not, as I anticipated would be the case, affected them in the least.

7. 109 emigrants were registered in my office for Demerara and Mauritius, and 80 were despatched to Calcutta for British Burma during the fortnight. Of these 61 belonged to this

district, 71 to Gya, 10 to Tirhoot, 6 to Shahabad, 5 to Sarun, and the rest to the North-Western Provinces, &c.

8. No case of grain-robbery was reported during the fortnight. There were 9 cases of theft, mostly of a petty nature.

9. The statement of crime prescribed by the Government order of the 20th December last has not yet been received from the police-office. It will be submitted as soon as it is received.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. None in progress in this district, all having been stopped.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The following are the figures showing the amount of grain imported to this district during the fortnight ending the 4th instant:—

	Rice.	Wheat, oat, and barley.	Janera.	Other grains.
By rail ...	74,623	1,14,081	53,384	52,097
„ river ...	14,766	.....	100	2,799
Total ...	89,389	1,14,081	53,484	54,896

or a grand total of 3,11,850 maunds, whereof some 19,218 maunds were Government grain and the remaining 2,92,632 private importations.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. In spite of the constant fall of rain, I have done my best to push on the Patna and Gya grains across the river. Nearly all the grain I had to send from the Sudder and Dinagpore sub-divisions has gone. The difficulty experienced by the sub-divisional officer of Behar in despatching his grain for Tirhoot was reported on in my last narrative. I have since found a grain-merchant in the city who is willing to receive the grain stored at the several golahs of that division on the spot, and give us in exchange a similar quantity at Patna. I hope to conclude the arrangement with him to-morrow.

13. Mr. Palmer, the Collector of Gya, has made a similar arrangement with the Gya grain-dealers, and has thereby been able to push on his despatches. We have up to this time despatched to Hajepore upwards of 30 000 out of the 40,000 maunds of the Gya grain ordered by Government to be sent for the Mozafferpore golahs, and were in hopes of being able to finish off the work in a few more days, but unfortunately yesterday received a letter from Major DeKantzow, informing that as he was sending no more grain by road, I was therefore to stop my despatches and to store what grain I had left till such time as the contractors could send their own boats to take it away. For this purpose I have hired a golah at Maroofgunje, close to the ghât station, and on the river-banks, where the Gya contractors have to deliver it, and from whence the Tirhoot contractors can remove it without any difficulty; so that there will be no extra expense to Government except the hire of the godown, which is only Rs. 35 a month. I am glad to be able to report that very little or no damage was done to the grain in transit during the fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

14. None during the fortnight. The advance-holders have begun to pay back the money they had received for the purchase of grain and also for agricultural improvement. During the fortnight I thus received back Rs. 10,500, and Rs. 1,250 had been previously returned of his own accord by a zemindar who had received Rs. 5,000 for agricultural improvement on the condition that it was to be made good in December next.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

15. None.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
16. As per account already rendered ...	.....			2,63,608	3	8
<i>During the Fortnight.</i>						
To the Nazir on account of the halting charges of the Government carts ...	555	8	0			
To the Nazir on account of contingent charges ...	3	4	0			
To the Nazir on account of railway freight of tarpaulins ...	107	1	0			
Office contingencies ...	1	7	6			
To the Municipal Overseer on account of transport of grain to Tirhoot ...	124	13	9			
To the contractor, Baboo Gobind Chunder Banerjee, for conveying 7,288 maunds of coal received from the Master Attendant from the station to the shed	72	0	0			
To Deputy Collector of Dinapore on account of transport charges ...	161	0	0			
				1,025	2	3
Grand Total ...	.....			2,64,633	5	11

No. 1085F, dated Gya, the 13th July 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There is a sufficient supply of food-grains throughout the district. The accompanying table will show the prices at which grains ordinarily consumed are to be obtained at the leading marts :—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.
	S. O.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Gya	11 12	11 4	16 0	15 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0	14 0	15 0
Nowada ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 12
Jehanabad ...	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 4	8 12	9 0	10 0	9 12	.....	.....	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 8
Aurangabad ...	13 3	13 10	17 0	17 4	10 4	10 0	11 0	10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 8	15 8
Daoodnuggur ...	12 0	12 4	18 0	17 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0	15 8
Sherghotty ...	12 0	11 8	14 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0	.....

3. There are but few large stocks of grain now hoarded, and these are with wealthy zemindars. Those who withheld small stocks till the nature of the rainy season was apparent, are now bringing them through the trade into consumption.

4. I annex in the margin a statement of the rainfall during the fortnight. It will be seen that the rain has been general and sufficient for agricultural purposes. At the commencement of the fortnight the very large rush of water down from the hills, filling the mountain streams and inundating a considerable portion of the district, more especially in the vicinity of Ticaree and Jehanabad.

5. The flood, though higher than any experienced for some years past, fortunately disappeared almost as quickly as it came, and although some damage was thus done to the early rain crops, it was not considerable, and this damage was recouped by the advantage the entire country derived from having ample moisture imparted to the lands that will be sown down in winter crops.

6. Since the 1st June not a day has passed without some rain. It would be impossible to conceive weather more suitable or advantageous to agricultural operations.

7. This district may be said to be an almost purely agricultural district, and the desertion of the relief works, and the employment of all classes in agricultural pursuits, is indicative of future agricultural prosperity.

8. Under this favorable state of things it is but natural that the crops, as far as they have gone, would be in excellent condition, and such is the case.

The people are in good spirits, and all apprehensions of future scarcity are fast disappearing from their minds.

9. The supervisors and deputy supervisors are each in charge of a selected division of each sub-division, and they concur in reporting the people as contented and satisfied, and possessing no apprehensions for the future.

10. No case of misery or starvation has been reported. The supervisors from time to time have sent in to the relief-houses objects of charity, but in many cases they leave the relief house as soon as they can.

11. I append a statement of robberies and grain-thefts for the month of June.

Statement showing the number of true cases of *Dacoity, Robbery, Theft and House-breaking*, in the *Gya District*, for the month of *June 1874*, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of *June 1873 and 1872*.

	DACOITY.			ROBBERY.			THEFT.			HOUSE-BREAKING.						Total of all crimes.		
	Heading Nos. 30 and 31 of crime return A.I.			Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of crime return A.I.			Heading No. 43 of crime return A.I. including cattle-theft.			Heading Nos. 35 and 42, crime return A.I.								
	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	1874.		1873.		1872.		June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.
										With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.			
<i>Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by Magistrate to be false.</i>																		
Gya	2	...	...	...	37	20	13	49	101	36	65	33	44	187	121	93
Jehanabad	4	8	7	14	51	8	38	13	25	69	54	45
Nowada	3	...	11	2	5	19	73	16	26	5	13	103	47	23
Aurungabad	1	...	9	11	7	24	38	15	30	8	18	71	57	33
Total	2	...	4	...	61	41	32	106	263	75	159	59	100	430	270	193

Comparative Statement in which Grain was stolen in the *Gya District* for the month of *June 1874*, as compared with those of corresponding month of *June 1873 and 1872*.

										Theft, in which grain was stolen, sections 379 and 380.			House-breaking, in which grain was stolen, section 457.			Total of all crimes.								
										Up to Rs. 10.		Above 10 and below Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.		Up to Rs. 10.		Above 10 and below Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.				
										June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.			
<i>Number of Cases reported, excluding Cases declared by Magistrate to be false.</i>																								
Gya	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	...
Jehanabad	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nowada	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Aurungabad	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	2	1	2	...	...	9	6	2	2	2	1	2	...	...

12. Considering the dearness of all articles of food during the past month, and the fact that the greater portion of the people of this district are in the habit of producing and not purchasing the food they require for the consumption of their families, it is extraordinary that the number of grain-thefts reported should be so few.

13. On the other hand, there has been a general increase of reported crime against property. In Gya and Nowada the offences of theft and house-breaking without theft have been most prevalent. In Jehanabad and Aurungabad house-breakings with theft have chiefly increased. It is impossible to give any really sound or sufficient reason for this increase. These classes of offences are seldom uniform in number throughout the year, and the increase, though considerable, is not alarming, or such as to call for any special action.

14. From all parts of the district the condition of the people is reported to be good and their prospects everything they could desire.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

15. The subjoined statement will show the works in hand and the numbers employed on each.

Fortnight ending 4th July 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Daodunggur road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	No work.			
Surbahda road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	70	9	151
Puraya road	470	286	103	839	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar and Khizer Serai road ...	1,854	1,410	207	3,571	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherghotty and Myapore road ...	203	139	68	410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto and Imamunge road ...	122	119	75	316	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pukree Barwan road	336	149	170	654	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warisunge road	297	168	78	543	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gobindpore road	22	39	3	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar and Rujowlee road. Collection of soorkee	197	115	46	258	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jehanabad and Hoolasunge road...	382	477	24	883	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obra road	56	20	.....	76	221	140	87	448
Myabigha and Ruffigunge road ...	166	93	77	336	57	130	31	227
Maharajunge road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,255	1,656	1,102	4,013
Kootoomba road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	175	105	621
Deo road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	204	114	425
Total	4,105	2,995	880	7,980	2,053	2,384	1,448	5,885

16. The numbers employed as reported in last narrative were 29,741; in the fortnight under review, 13,845, showing a decrease of about 16,000. This is as it should be. I have everywhere encouraged laborers to leave the relief works for agricultural labor.

17. The Surbaida road is said to be completed. I have not yet, however, received the Executive Engineer's official report after inspecting the work.

18. Food is provided within easy reach of each work, and since the receipt of Sir Richard Temple's telegram, payment to laborers has been made exclusively in food-grain.

19. The subjoined table will show what proportion of the coin paid in wages prior to the receipt of Sir Richard Temple's telegram has been recouped by sale of grain.

Fortnight ending 4th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Number of laborers.	Amount paid in wages.	Value recouped by sale of Government grain.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Surbaida road	151	9 0 5	12 11 0	Payments made in grain since 1st July.
Puraya road	839	101 11 2	87 5 3	
Beha and Khizer Serai road ...	3,571	147 0 2	116 4 8	
Sherghotty and Myapore road ...	410	47 10 0	37 5 0	
Ditto and Imamunge road ...	316	29 15 9	Nil ...	
Pukree Barowan road	654	56 3 5	Nil ...	Ditto 2nd July 1874.
Warisunge road	543	54 2 11	Nil ...	
Gobindpore road	64	2 9 1	Nil ...	
Behar and Rojowli road	258	11 6 3	18 5 0	Ditto 30th June 1874.
Jehanabad and Hoolasunge road ...	883	128 12 7	3 0 8	
Obra road	448	40 5 8	698 6 9	Taking this and the previous fortnight's transactions together it will be seen that Rs. 918-4-4 was paid to laborers, and the value of grain sold to them up to 9th July was Rs. 1,000-1-2.
Myabighat and Ruffigunge road ...	227	16 3 9		
Moharajunge road	4,013	208 9 9		
Kootoomba	621	50 4 9		
Deo road	425	24 11 9		
Total	13,433	928 11 5		

All relief laborers are, since receipt of Government telegram, being paid in grain.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAIN.

20. The quantity of private food supplies during the past fortnight is much the same as that of the preceding fortnight, the figures being 3,135 maunds during the present fortnight, against 3,510 in the preceding.

BAZARS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya ...	365	71	18	468	...	.....	216	1,138
Nowada ...	30	.....	.....	40	...	.....	40	100
Jehanabad ...	300	28	117	150	...	27	250	872
Aurangabad ...	143	.....	27	365	...	.....	110	645
Daoodnuggur ...	90	90	70	60	...	.....	70	380
Sherghotty ...	In the return 400 maunds is stated as importation, but the description of grain is not given.							
Total ...	918	189	232	1,083	...	27	686	3,135

21. This decrease in importation is a necessary consequence of the setting in of the rainy season. The difficulty in obtaining carts, and the exchange here to traders of food-grains delivered by them at Patna for consumption in Tirhoot, all tend to lessen the importation.

22. Moreover, small stores from within the district hitherto hoarded till the bhadoi and khureef crops are assured are now being brought out.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

23. The accompanying statement will show the present disposition of the Government grain in this district.

Statement showing storage and disposal of Government Grain in Gya District up to 11th July 1874.

GOLAH.	Quantity origin- ally stored.	QUANTITY ISSUED.				Balance.
		By sale.	By advance to ryots.	By transfer to Patna.	Total.	
<i>Sudder Sub-division.</i>						
Gya	29,851	10,798	65	9,778	20,641	9,210
Bela	3,012	157	.....	253	410	2,601
Sherghotty	4,279	119	.....	.....	119	4,160
Uttree	3,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,930
Bhelooa Chutti	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	991
Tuccaree	2,004	.....	...	.....	.....	2,004
Futtehpore	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	991
Imamgunge	1,435	15	.....	.....	15	1,420
	46,493	11,089	65	10,031	21,185	25,308
<i>Jehanabad Sub-division.</i>						
Jehanabad	14,907	1,008	4	.....	1,012	13,895
Urwul	6,958	.....	.....	6,958	6,958	.....
Gundhar	3,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,059
Kinjur	1,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945
Hoolasgunge	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Khazi Serai	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	993
	29,862	1,008	4	6,958	7,970	21,892
<i>Nowada Sub-division.</i>						
Nowada	21,460	807	.....	.....	807	20,653
Kadirgunge	2,814	14	.....	.....	14	2,800
Pukree Barwan	5,182	32	.....	.....	32	5,150
Rujowlee	3,992	26	.....	.....	26	3,966
Warishgunge	2,002	28	.....	.....	28	1,974
	35,450	907	.....	.....	907	34,543
<i>Aurangabad Sub-division.</i>						
Aurangabad	20,904	834	.....	.....	834	20,070
Ruffigunge	2,997	150	.....	.....	150	2,847
Kootoomba	3,967	75	.....	.....	75	3,892
War	4,556	151	.....	.....	151	4,405
Daoodnuggur	4,973	124	.....	.....	124	4,849
Total	37,397	1,334	....	....	1,334	3,663

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.						Estimated grain receipt for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public.	By sale to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind.	Total.		
Gya	28th June to 9th July.	51,000	38,462*	9,842	406	740	65	100	11,153	.....	3,000
Nowada	26th June to 9th July.	38,000	35,450	596	133	114	.....	64	907	.....	1,000
Jehanabad	25th June to 9th July.	30,000	23,161†	613	.....	173	4	.....	790	.....	100
Aurangabad	26th June to 9th July.	40,500	37,398	474	409	193	.....	108	1,334	.....	500
Total ...		1,54,500	1,32,471	1,11,525	1,008	1,220	69	302	14,184	.....	4,600

* Exclusive of 5,655 maunds transferred to Patna.

4,376 .. issued to merchants in exchange for the grain delivered by them at Patna.

10,031

† Exclusive of 6,958 transferred to Patna from Arwul.

	Mds.
At gola	5,000
From Bihta	1,346
" Bukhtiarpore	4,674
" Gya	5,655
" Urwul	6,958
By transfer to Gya merchants	4,376
Total ...	28,000

24. Of the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna, I have already delivered as per margin, and I expect during the ensuing fortnight to complete delivery of the greater part that remains.

25. The golas have stood the rain well, and very little damage has hitherto been ascertained to have happened.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

26. All applications for advances under the Land Improvement Act, or to deal in grain, have, as notified in my last narrative, ceased.

27. There have been a few applications for seed-grain and grain for subsistence.

28. These applications are being dealt with and disposed of as rapidly as possible, but in cases where the zemindar objects to stand security, enquiries have to be made as to the real position and requirements of the applicants, and this necessarily causes some delay.

29. The following table will show how matters stand :—

Statement of the Number of Applications received for advances in Seed-grain.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received.	Rejected.	GRANTED.			Pending.	REMARKS.
			Number.	Cash.	Grain.		
Gya	72	13	24*	1,995	1,200	35	* Under enquiry.
Nowada	73	59	.....	.....	.....	15†	† Of these 9 have been reported for sanction and are pending here.
Jehanabad	3	.....	1	.....	122	2	
Aurangabad	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	The applicants have been informed that the zemindar's guarantee is necessary.
Total ...	316	71	25	1,995	1,322	250	

30. It is much to be regretted that these applications were not made when first invited, and before agricultural operations had commenced.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

31. In my former narratives I have stated the machinery adopted in this very important matter.

32. It will, I presume, suffice to submit a statement showing the number relieved under each of the three headings prescribed by the central committee.

Charitable Relief Statement.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Jya	5,698	696	75	6,469	462
Bela centre	2,760	.....	.....	2,760	197
Bherghotty centre	210	52	.....	262	18
Nowada	1,414	2,394	20	3,828	273
Jehanabad	1,622	923	.....	2,545	181
Aurungabad	5,449	3,356	14	8,819	629
Total ...	17,153	7,421	109	24,683	1,760

33. There has been an increase chiefly under heading C. This is in consequence of the extension of the invalid gang's system, by which those who are able to give some work, though not full work, receive relief.

34. It is satisfactory to find that notwithstanding the very close search made by the supervisors and deputy supervisors, only 109 persons have required assistance under heading D. All these persons are fed with Government grain purchased by the relief committee. Cloth and blankets have been freely issued to those requiring them. Of those receiving relief under heading B, I find about two-sevenths are lepers and professional beggars and five-sevenths reduced by poverty and high prices of food.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

35. Total expenditure shown in last narrative, Rs. 1,15,453-4-10.

Add expenditure during current fortnight, viz.—

(a) Final payments made—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid by Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, on account of pay of gola establishment for May				52	8	1
Paid salary of famine clerk for June				60	0	0
Paid Mr. Elliot on account of salary for June	180	0	0			
Deduct advance	100	0	0			
				80	0	0
Paid Baboo Oojagur Mall, tehsildar, on account of railway fare of a horse				81	4	0
Paid salary of gola establishment of Aurungabad sub-division for June				79	0	0
Paid salary of deputy supervisor of Aurungabad and peon under him for May				45	0	0
Paid by Baboo Dhonesh Chunder Ray, Deputy Collector, on account of pay of gola establishment of Sudder sub-division for June				83	4	6
Paid by Assistant Collector of Jehanabad on account of transport of Government grain				500	0	0
Paid by Deputy Collector of Aurungabad on account of grain purchased by Government				803	7	2
Total ...				1,784	7	9
(b) Advance repayable—						
Paid to Maharajah of Deo on account of land improvement				4,000	0	0
Paid by Baboo Dhonesh Chunder Rai, Deputy Collector, on account of advances for purchasing seed-grain				491	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto				540	0	0
Total ...				5,031	0	0
Total expenditure for fortnight ...				6,815	7	9
Grand total up to 11th July ...				1,22,268	12	7

No. 610F, dated Arrah, the 14th July 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 16 narrative for the fortnight ending the 11th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supplies in the bazars.—The report received from different parts of the district show that the bazars are sufficiently stocked to meet all local requirements.

Kinds and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.—The kinds and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district are shown in Appendix A.

In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions prices have fallen in a marked manner.

There has been a sensible fall of prices in all the markets of the Sasseram sub-division. In the Bhubhooa sub-division there has been a slight rise in prices in Bhubhooa and Hatta, a more decided rise in Chynepore, while prices in Mohaniah and Durgauti have, on the other hand, fallen. In regard to this Mr. Eyre remarks:—"The two latter markets being on the Grand Trunk Road, and the other marts in the interior on unmetalled roads now difficult to carry along, accounts to some extent for the rise and fall in prices. At the same time the figures for Mohaniah and Durgauti are in my opinion too high to be reliable. The marts are seven miles apart only and on the same metalled road; there should not be therefore such a marked difference as $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the prices of rice and two seers in the prices of gram, peas, and barley. I was at Durgauti and Mohaniah on the 1st of July, the prices then were as follows":—

			Wheat. Srs.	Rice. Sr. Ch.	Grain. Srs.
Durgauti	...	...	14	9 8	15
Mohaniah	...	...	14	10 0	15

Rainfall.—At Arrah during the fortnight 6.16 inches of rain have fallen.

In the Buxar sub-division the rain has been heavy. A fall of 5.59 inches at Sasseram and of 12.13 at Bhubhooa has been reported during the fortnight. The general cry is for dry weather and sun-shine for a short time.

State of the crops.—Favorable reports are received from all parts in regard to the condition of the bhadoi crops, but a little dry weather is much required to permit of these being properly weeded. The flood of the Soane alluded to in my last narrative did not do any material damage to the crops, the flood lasted a very short time, and was not very severe in its rush.

In regard to the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports:—"The floods reported in my last narrative do not appear to have done much damage. They came at the time when the cultivator was just beginning to sow. Their only results will have been to throw back the sowings for a few days. I am in possession of information from Pergunnah Rohtas, the vicinity of Bhubhooa, east Dunwar, and west Sasseram. In Rohtas only has there been noteworthy damage. Several dams have been breached, one or two entirely carried away. Ninety beeghas of transplanted maroon have been destroyed, 12 beeghas of maize, and nearly 100 beeghas of seed rice. This portion of the country being under the direct influence of mountain torrents, accounts for this proportionately large damage done."

Condition of the people.—The condition of the people remains much the same. No cases of actual starvation and misery have been brought to light.

Smallpox has disappeared with the exception of one or two cases here and there. A slight outbreak of cattle disease, most unfortunate at this particular period, is reported from Rohtas.

In regard to grain thefts and robberies, two thefts occurred in the Arrah sub-division of five maunds six seers, and three maunds ten seers in the Buxar sub-division, one case in which two maunds were stolen. Two in the Sasseram sub-division of 20 maunds and two half seers each, and in the Bhubhooa sub-division two cases in which 23 and 30 seers were stolen.

The comparative statement of crime called for in Government Circular No. 4081, of the 20 December 1873, is submitted in a separate statement (Appendix B). There has been a large increase in the total of crimes, more especially in regard to cases of cattle theft and lurking house trespass and house breaking with intent to commit theft.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress and the number of laborers employed on each are furnished in Appendix C.

The quantity of Government grain sold to the laborers employed on these works is given in a separate statement, as well as the amount of grain advanced to ryots.

No fresh relief works have been started during the fortnight.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private imports and exports by rail to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions are given in Appendix D.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division are :—

						Mds.
By rail	..	..	..	..	..	869
Interior	..	..	..	..	..	990
Exterior	..	..	..	..	..	762
Total						2,626

Into Bhubooa.

					Mds.	Srs.
By rail	..	..	..	..	27	..
Interior	..	..	..	..	644	20
Exterior	..	..	..	..	287	30
Total						10

In both sub-divisions the decrease is very marked.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

7,000 maunds of Government grain have been despatched to Chupra in accordance with recent orders. More grain is being transported from golas and being placed on the boats, which will be despatched as soon as they are laden. During the ensuing fortnight it is hoped that the best part of the entire surplus stock will be despatched. No delay that can be avoided will be allowed to occur. The season is, however, very unfavorable for transport arrangements.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

In the Arrah sub-division during the fortnight, 124 maunds 34 seers have been advanced to ryots from the Government stores on the security of their zemindars. On this subject Mr. Eyre reports “ during the fortnight 532 maunds of grain have been advanced to ryots from the Government stores, on security. These advances will be repayable thus :—

Tow-fifths 31st March 1875.

One-fifth 30th September 1875.

Two-fifths 31st March 1876.

Rs. 463 have been advanced on security for the purchase of seed-grain from Charitable Relief Funds.

In regard to the circular telegram, dated 1st July, I have to intimate that the intentions of Government have been made public. The measure has created the greatest satisfaction, especially among the zemindars, who will thus be enabled to employ more field-labor and pay it better than would have been the case had they purchased in the regular markets. Applications amounting to 1,000 maunds are now being complied with.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the relief operations are as follows :—

HEADING B.—*Cooked Food.*

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	...	...	295	314	871	1,480	99
Gurbancee	...	...	94	44	17	155	10
Total		...	389	358	888	1,635	109

HEADING C.—*Rope-making.*

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	...	...	50	...	...	50	3
Nonore	...	...	Not received.				

Spinning Relief.

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	137	14	151	10

Road-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	766	843	243	1,852	124

In-door Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah Town ...	30	1,920	45	1,995	133
Grand total under Heading C. ...	846	2,900	302	4,048	270

HEADING D.—*Uncooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	934	1,723	228	2,885	192
Gurbance ...	30	48	110	188	13
Total	964	1,771	338	3,073	205

Gratuitous Distribution of Money.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah ...	45	450	75	570	38
Grand total under Heading D.	1,009	2,221	413	3,643	243
Grand Total ...	2,244	5,479	1,603	9,326	622

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the canoongo have visited in the—

Arrah circle ...	...	...	23 villages.
Bebea „ ...	...	...	30 „
Peroo „ ...	...	...	19 „
Nonore „ ...	...	...	41 „

In the Buxar sub-division charitable relief operations are as follow :—

HEADING B.—*Cooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah ...	112	165	40	317	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buxar ...	189	407	100	696	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saraya ...	86	77	17	180	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

HEADING C.—*Rope-making.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah .	56	...	...	56	...
Buxar .	38	...	...	38	...
Saraya .	6	...	...	6	...

Spinning.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah	5	...	5	...
Buxar	1	...	1	...
Saraya	5	...	5	...

HEADING D.—*Uncooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah .	120	100	100	420	30
Buxar ...	300	1,020	80	1,400	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saraya ...	310	260	20	590	42

The sub-divisional officer of Buxar further reports—"The Chousah relief inspector reports having visited 102 villages, the Doomraon relief inspector 80 villages, and the Buxar relief inspector 82 villages. This is, I think, fair work considering the great difficulty of locomotion at present, and all three report favorably on the agricultural prospects and condition of the people. Each poor-house has been supplied with twenty-five blankets. I have also raised a shed for the sick poor at the Buxar dispensary, the accommodation of which was too limited to admit of the persons sent being taken in as house patients without this addition. I may mention that of the 62 persons receiving cooked food at the Buxar poor-house, 16 belong to the Ghazipore district, and one to the Sasseram sub-division."

In the Sasseram and Bhubbhoa sub-divisions the relief operations are as follows :—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseram	...	... 415	518	209	81·5
Bhubbhoa	...	... 386	542	335	90·2
Jehanabad	...	... 8	8	...	1·1
		809	1,068	544	172·8

Total number relieved under Heading B, 2,421.

The Jehanabad poor-house has been closed, and the recipients sent to the Bhubbhoa poorhouse :—

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

		Men.	Women.	Total.	Average.
Sasseram	...	... 338	...	338	26
Bhubbhoa	...	... 680	131	811	50·5
Chynepore	...	... 20	...	20	1·4
		1,038	131	1,169	77·9

Spinning Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	365 persons.
Nasrigunge	...	...	...	29 "
Bhubbhoa	...	...	...	257 "
Chynepore	...	...	...	187 "
Jehanabad	...	...	...	26 "
Chand	...	...	...	69 "
				933

Weaving Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	365 persons.
Bhubbhoa	...	...	...	57 "
Chynepore	...	...	...	150 "
Jehanabad	...	...	...	7 "
Chand	...	...	...	4 "
				583 "

Total number of persons relieved under heading C.—2,685.

HEADING D.

Uncooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sasseram	...	... 31	193	6	230
Buhnowl	...	... 28	49	10	87
Chennari	...	... ..	9	...	9
Bhubbhoa	...	... 3	7	...	10
Chynepore	...	... 2	8	...	10
Jehanabad	...	... 1	10	3	14
Chand	...	... 22	26	4	52
		87	302	23	412

Advances for seed-grain—Sasseram 16 persons, Rs. 463.

Total relieved under heading D—428 persons.

Grand total under all headings—5,534 "

During the fortnight the following work has been done by the supervisors—

Sasseram	59 villages.	136 persons.
Nokha	47 "	65 "
Dungair	33 "	56 "
Bhubhooa	57 "	20 "
Durganti	54 "	75 "
Ramgurh	42 "	10 "

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Particulars.	Amount.		Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given			34,807	5 2
Expenditure during the fortnight under report, in the Arrah sub-division—				
Cartage of 520 bags from the Arrah gola to the Ganges	13	0 0		
" " 169 ditto ditto ditto	3	2 8		
Weighing of 571 bags at the Arrah gola at annas 8 per 100 bags	6	11 1		
Loading of 689 bags on carts for Sarun at annas 8 per 100 bags	3	7 1		
Cost of unloading the above at the Ganges	3	7 1		
Purchase of sootlee for repairs of bags	0	1 1		
Four coolies for repairing bags at 2 annas per day	0	8 0		
Transport expenses of 827 bags from Oodwantnuggur gola to Arrah, at anna 1-9 per bag	90	7 3		
Weighing 722 bags at Oodwanuggur	5	6 7		
Pay of hutwa for seven days	1	1 6		
Loading 722 bags on carts at 6 pie 100 bags	2	11 4		
Cost of conveying 70 bullahs from Oodwantnuggur to Arrah on 4 carts at 10 annas per cart	2	8 0		
Cost of conveying weights and scales	0	7 0		
Purchase of 20 mats to cover grain in transit	1	12 0		
Cost of storing 700 bags in the Arrah gola	2	10 0		
			137	4
In the Buxar sub-division—				
Paid to Dusruth Lal, gola-keeper of Seraya gola, for repairing the gola	25	3 0		
Advanced to Rughoonath Pershad, gola-keeper of Itari, for current expenses	10	0 0		
			35	3 0
In the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-division—				
Advance to goladar Ramghur	20	0 0		
Ditto ditto of Chand	20	0 0		
Ditto ditto of Kochus	10	0 0		
Ditto ditto ditto	10	0 0		
Purchase of service stamps	20	0 0		
" of foolscap paper	2	0 0		
Paid to station-master of Doomraon	223	11 0		
Advance to goladar of Tilathoo	20	0 0		
Paid to a coolie for going to Kochus	0	8 0		
ditto ditto ditto	0	10 8		
Purchase of service stamps	15	0 0		
Paid to Executive Engineer, Dehree workshop, price of two iron padlocks and of two brass padlocks	11	0 0		
Paid to goladars of Chennari for storing bags	7	8 0		
Purchase of foolscap paper	1	0 0		
" " cloth for busta	0	7 6		
			361	13 2
Total expenditure during the fortnight			534	4 10
Grand total to end of fortnight			35,342	10 0

APPENDIX A.

Prices current at the principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

SUB-DIVISION.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Poas.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAH ...	1. Arrah... ..	15 0	11 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0
	2. Bindowlia	15 0	11 8	18 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	...
	3. Sahar	16 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	...	18 0	...
	4. Jugdispore	15 0	11 8	19 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	...
BUXAR ...	1. Buxar	15 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	16 8
	2. Doornraon	15 12	12 0	20 8	18 0	...	20 8	16 0
	3. Rughoonathpore	16 0	12 0	21 0	18 0	...	21 0	...
	4. Chousah	15 8	11 8	21 0	18 0	...	21 0	...
SASSERAM ...	1. Sasseram	14 12	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	...
	2. Chennary	14 12	11 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...
	3. Akherpore	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	...
	4. Bhubhooa	13 8	11 0	16 0	16 8	...	17 0	...
BHUBHOOA ...	1. Mohunia	13 12	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...
	2. Durgawntti	15 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	...	19 0	16 0
	3. Chynepore	13 8	10 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...
	4. Hatta	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	...	17 0	...

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Crimes as per Government Circular No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, Shahabad District.

DACOITY—

Heading Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return, AI.	Month of June	1872	...	...	2
	Corresponding month of June	1873	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto	1874	...	...	3

ROBBERY—

Heading Nos. 32 & 33 of Crime Return, AI.	Month of June	1872	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of June	1873	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto	1874	...	...	6

THEFT—

Heading No. 43 of Crime Return, AI, ex- cluding cattle theft.	Month of June	1872	...	41
	Corresponding month of June	1873	...	41
	Ditto ditto	1874	...	60

Heading No. 35 of Crime Return AI, lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit theft.	Month of June	1872	...	60
	Corresponding month of June	1873	...	57
	Ditto ditto	1874	...	137

Heading No. 36 of Crime Return AI, house trespass with a view to commit theft.	Month of June	1872	...	...
	Corresponding month of June	1873	...	...
	Ditto ditto	1874	...	...

Total of all three columns.	Month of June	1872	...	103
	Corresponding month of June	1873	...	101
	Ditto ditto	1874	...	206

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 11th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
Arrah	27th July 1874	Mds. S. C. 22,300 0 0	* Mds. S. C. 22,306 0 0	Mds. S. C. 370 0 0	Mds. S. C. 706 10 0	Mds. S. C. 124 10 0	Mds. S. C. 284 38 0	Mds. S. C. 1,486 18 0	NIL.	Mds. 2,000
Buxar	Ditto ...	20,935 0 0	20,935 0 0	315 16 12	46 23 0	NIL.	NIL.	361 39 12	NIL.	500
Bhubhooa and Sasseram ...	Ditto ...	33,365 0 0	33,365 0 0	607 10 3	191 10 11	532 0 0	375 0 0	1,705 4 14	NIL.	5,000
Total ...	...	76,600 0 0	76,600 0 0	1,292 26 15	944 3 11	656 10 0	659 38 0	3,552 33 10	NIL.	7,500

APPENDIX C.

List of Relief Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	2,161	539	114	2,814*
" Peero and Arrah road	2,913	570	248	3,731*
" Jugdispore and Arrah road	555	281	.....	836*
" Gudhani and Hihta road	479	115	219	808*
Clearing of Gangey tank and repairs road				
Total ...	6,108	1,503	574	8,187
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Poorunda and Farrya road	5,681	2,757	1,293	9,711*
Metalling Buxar Town road	424	384	154	908*
Total ...	6,089	3,141	1,447	10,677
BHUBHOOA SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Bhugwanpore and Chynepore road	1,166	879	58	2,103*
" Pursuthooh to Khyree road	1,255	1,074	140	2,469*
" Durgauti and Chynepore road	1,089	1,120	195	2,404*
" Burraon and Jehanabad "	1,356	1,350	269	2,975*
" Hatta and Durowli road	665	816	90	1,571†
" Jehanabad to Burraon road	2,417	3,602	12,34	7,253*
" Bickram to Soosuah road	1,072	1,512	19	2,603*
Total ...	9,020	10,353	2,005	21,373
SASSERAM SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Khyra and Dehree road	1,001	507	.....	1,508*
" Bickram and Mohanish road	1,68	776	415	2,569*
Total ...	2,069	1,283	415	3,767
Grand total ...	23,286	16,282	4,441	44,009*
★				
UNDER D. P. W. { Arrah sub-division	5,074	1,100	362	6,546
{ Buxar "	5,661	2,757	1,293	9,711
{ Bhubhoon "	83,55	9,537	1,915	19,807
{ Sasseram "	2,069	1,283	415	3,767
Total ...	21,159	14,686	3,985	39,830
UNDER DISTRICT { Arrah sub-division	1,034	396	212	1,642
ROADS. { Buxar "	429	384	154	908
{ Bhubhoon division	665	816	90	1,571
{ Sasseram " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,127	1,596	456	4,179
Grand total ...	23,286	16,282	4,441	44,009
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS { On task-work	20,591	14,319	3,823	38,733
EMPLOYED UNDER D. P. W. { On daily wages	568	367	162	1,097
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DI- { On task-work ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
VISIONAL OFFICERS. { On daily wages	2,127	1,596	456	4,179
c.—DITTO UNDER COURT OF WARDS		Nil.		
Total ...	23,286	16,282	4,441	44,009
Total on task-work	20,591	14,319	3,823	38,733
Total on daily wages	2,695	1,963	618	5,276
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,286	16,282	4,441	44,009

* Paid in Grain.

† Statement not received.

H. W. ALEXANDER,

Collector.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Food-grain Imported by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

OUTWARDS.

STATION.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.		DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.		GRAINED TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	3,852	3,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,889 0	5,889 0	...	9,741 0	9,741 0
Behia ...	...	200	204	...	134	134	...	...	...	333	333	13	53 0	65 0	17	719 0	736 0
Rugoonath-pore.	161	452	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	453 0	583 0
Doomraon	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	149	2,405	2,873 0	5,373 0	2,702	2,578 0	5,580 0
Buxar ...	58	167	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041 0	1,041 0	58	1,208 0	1,266 0
Total ...	261	819	1,070	...	3,986	9,986	...	...	149	333	482	2,508	9,980 0	12,368 0	2,908	14,998 0	17,906 0

INWARDS.

Arrah ...	802	709	1,511	270	7,011	7,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,201 0	5,201 0	1,072	13,521 0	14,593 0
Behia ...	738	305	1,043	...	1,478	1,478	1,592	1,592	109	1,308	1,537	...	407 30	407 80	907	5,150 30	6,057 30
Rugoonath-pore.	12	105	117	...	271	271	250	250	...	...	...	13	74 0	87 0	25	700 0	725 0
Doomraon	201	...	201	...	2,262	2,262	266	266	...	1,795	1,795	...	1,621 0	1,621 0	201	5,944 0	6,145 0
Buxar ...	392	1,144	1,540	...	193	193	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	28,025 0	29,722 0	2,093	29,363 0	31,455 0
Total ...	2,149	2,263	4,412	270	11,815	12,085	2,108	2,108	109	3,163	3,332	1,710	35,328 30	37,038 30	4,298	54,077 30	58,975 30

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1961F, dated Mozufferpore, the 14th July 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Offg. Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajepore, Tajpore, and sudder sub-divisions for the fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In the Hajepore sub-division prices have remained almost stationary during the fortnight.

3. In the Tajpore sub-division the prices of wheat, barley, and gram have fallen, but at the Tajpore and Poosah marts rice has become very dear. The falls in prices wherever they have occurred, are attributed to increased importations by the Boor Gunduk.

4. In the Mozufferpore sub-division Government prices rule everywhere, and these have been fixed with due reference to the wants of the people. It may be said, no doubt, that prices in this sub-division are now more favorable than they are in certain districts where famine has not appeared; but no useful results can be obtained by comparing the existing state of the districts whose supplies, originally ample, have been simply reduced by vast exportations, with the circumstances of others which have suffered throughout the year from a general failure of crops, and whose present improved condition is wholly due to the action of Government. In the one case the agricultural population—the most important section of the people—will have retained sufficient stocks for their own consumption, and are therefore in no way affected by high prices in the bazars; in the other, the same classes feel directly and acutely each rise of price, not only because they have to *purchase* their food, but because (without the aid of Government) they have little money of their own with which to buy it. It is only in their effects on the non-agricultural or town population that the two forms of scarcity at all resemble each other; but even here the resemblance is only apparent, being merely the result of the beneficial action of Government. I have it on the best authority, namely, that of the Mozufferpore bunncahs themselves, that wheat and rice would have long ago been sold at 5 and 6 seers per rupee, but for the existence of Government stocks, and the knowledge that they would be freely thrown into the market on the first appearance of such rates. At the present time every grain of common rice in the Mozufferpore shops has been purchased from the Government golas, and the bunncahs assure me that they must depend on our rice till the end of the year.

5. This result, i.e., the total and sudden exhaustion of local rice, is so precisely what I predicted in the beginning of March, that I venture to reproduce what I then wrote. In paragraph 8 of my narrative No. 168, dated 7th March 1874, I remarked as follows: "I can only account for the stationary condition of the market by the supposition that the bunncahs are now well aware of the immense quantity of grain that Government has determined to import, and are anxious to sell all they can at the highest possible rate, i.e., at a slightly lower rate than that of Government grain. Holding this belief, I must express my firm conviction that prices can no longer be regarded as any index whatever of the amount of private stocks, and that grain will continue to be sold at nearly the existing rate until it is wholly exhausted. There will thus be a sudden, general, and complete failure of grain. How to make the failure more gradual is a very difficult question."

6. Before arranging the terms of sale with the town bunncahs, I questioned them minutely regarding the extent of private stocks and the possibility of larger importations being made by road or river. With respect to the first point they admitted that there were still a few large holders of rice, but that the grain was practically non-existent, as it would never be brought to market; to the second question they replied that rice would certainly not be imported, and that though mixed grains might come up by river, they would not be brought in anything like sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the people. After all the expense and trouble incurred by Government in bringing food into this sub-division, it is most satisfactory to find the very class which its policy was supposed by some to injure, so ready to assist in distributing its supplies. For a commission of about Rs. 7 per cent. the dealers not only cart the grain from our golas to their own shops, but save us the expense of keeping up large establishments to conduct the sales. When to these advantages are added the considerations that the dealers themselves are enabled by our assistance to carry on their business, and that by no other agency could our supplies be so effectively distributed, the arrangement, I trust, will meet with His Honor's approval. I believe I am within the mark when I say that one-third of the population of this enormous sub-division, or at least 300,000 persons, are entirely supported by Government grain.

7. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on the 11th instant:—

NAMES OF MARTS.				Wheat.	Barley.	Common Rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Murwa.
Hajee pore	...	...	...	13½	18½	10	16½	18	.....
Lalgunge	...	...	...	15	20	10	17	18½	.....
Mhowch	...	...	...	12¾	18	9	14	17½	19
Taj pore	...	...	...	13½	17	10	.....	17	17
Mozuffer pore	...	...	...	12	17	13	16	16	.....

8. I may mention that though common rice is selling in the Mozufferpore and Durbhunga sub-divisions at 13 seers per rupee, the price of this grain has been scarcely affected in the Hajee pore and Taj pore sub-divisions.

9. In the latter sub-division importations have slightly increased, but in all circles of the Mozufferpore sub-division they have nearly ceased. The Superintendent of the Dooriah circle writes that "private trade is almost at a standstill, and the demand for Government grain is as great as ever."

In the Rajkhand circle "no grain other than the Government grain is offered for sale in the bi-weekly fairs, and the small importations of barley and gram have now entirely stopped." The reports of other Superintendents are to much the same effect.

10. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows:—

Hajee pore	..	..	..	..	..	10·86
Taj pore	..	..	..	..	..	10·49
Mozuffer pore	..	..	..	..	..	10·10

The highest fall during the fortnight occurred at Rajkhund, where 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches were registered.

11. In the northern circles of the sudder sub-division, it is feared that much damage has been done to the crops by excessive rain and very heavy inundations.

The Toorkee Superintendent writes:—"The Bhagmatti has risen and swamped all the country between the bund and the river, and also the country north of the river. At Saghan, a village about six miles west of Toorkce, on the borders of Chumparun, where the bund commences, the water has come round the bund, and the whole country about there is under water; and also at Chupra, a village about seven miles east of Toorkce, the bund has broken in several places, and consequently the whole country for miles is completely flooded; the new bund across the Taj pore chour has also been washed away in several places, and nearly the whole of it is under water. All the people of the villages on the north of the river are bringing their cattle and property over on this side and putting up wherever they can. The people say that they have never seen the river rise so high before; yesterday morning the water being on a level with the top of the bund. Great damage has been done to all the crops where the land is flooded."

The Belsund Superintendent reports that in many parts of his circle "the crops will be drowned," and that in consequence of the inundations "nothing but boats (of which there is not a sufficient supply at present) can be worked."

The Rajkhund Superintendent reports that the Bhagmatti has flooded three of his sub-circles, "stopping all field operations and rendering communication from one village to another possible only by means of canoes." He fears that "nearly all the crops are ruined" in the submerged tract.

The Kuttrah Superintendent reports that the lands of many villages in his circle are inundated, and that "the fields are become navigable for miles together."

12. In an ordinary year heavy inundations usually cause a good deal of temporary distress, but coming now in the rear of a famine they may be expected to bring severe misery and want to many families. I have therefore directed the Superintendents to provide liberally for all families that have suffered heavily from these inundations, and I hope in the course of two days to visit their circles and to superintend measures of relief.

13. In the south and west of the sudder sub-division and in the Hajepore and Tajpore sub-divisions the prospects of the crops are excellent. During the last five days I have ridden with Mr. Wace over 150 miles of the Tajpore sub-division and have found the crops extraordinarily good. The young plants, however, are in many places injured by rank crops of weeds, which, under the influence of the late heavy rains, spring up very rapidly, while wages for weeding in this sub-division are so high that few cultivators can afford to employ the necessary amount of labor. Three seers of murwa and two murwa cakes are the ordinary daily wages at this season in the Tajpore sub-division. In parts of the sudder sub-division more labor might be beneficially employed in the fields, but the agricultural classes cannot afford to pay all the laborers they require.

14. The condition of the people is generally good, but in some circles of the sudder sub-division, notably in Rajkhund, the number of recipients of charitable relief has increased considerably.

15. There have been no cases of death from starvation.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

16. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows :—

Sudder sub-division	...	...	...	...	82,632
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	10,457
Hajepore	...	...	...	...	7,023
Total					100,112

17. In the sudder circle of the Mozufferpore sub-division numbers are again rising very high, having been on an average 14,830 daily during the fortnight, and no less than 18,291 on the last day. Of this latter number 8,420 were women and 2,384 children.

In the Motipore, Toorkee, and Kantee circles, a large preponderance of women and children is also observable. On this subject the Superintendent of the sudder circle thus writes— "The current fortnight's returns show that there are more women than men on the works. Formerly this was not the case, and I am therefore inclined to think that the falling off in the number of men is owing to many of the latter working at their fields, while their wives are earning at our works. At the same time the decrease has been small, and there is no doubt that many more male laborers *should* leave the works in order to their fields being weeded and attended to. It is difficult, however, to determine how this 'desideratum' can be effected. The fact of there being still a great rush to the works shows, I think, that the laborers are really in a destitute condition, and cannot support themselves yet. This being the case, it would not be wise to turn them off the works, the consequence of which would be that they would eventually have to be charitably relieved; and therefore the only alternative that we can adopt to induce the male laborers to leave the works is to increase the wages of their wives and children, so as to enable the heads of families to subsist on the earnings of their families, while they themselves attend to the cultivation of their crops. This view of the question was, I think, taken by you some time since, but I trust I may be excused for expressing my opinion, now as I have done so simply because I was *not* of this opinion at first, and it is only after carefully considering the matter that I have arrived at the present conclusion."

18. In paragraph 9 of my narrative No. 1685F, dated 17th June 1874, I expressed my conviction that "many cultivators work in their fields, while their women and children are employed in earning subsistence for all;" and what I have since seen quite confirms me in that view. It is a common thing now to see women working on the roads with kodalies like men, and, considering that they as well as their children could always have obtained employment on the relief works previous to the commencement of the rains, and that they were never at that time very numerous, I think the present returns afford conclusive evidence of severe pressure. I should therefore be glad of permission to raise the wages of women and children by one-half. I may mention that I have spoken on the subject with planters in charge of circles, and that they concur in my view. I may also add that in several circles wages were for many weeks kept below the subsistence rates sanctioned by Government, and that relief laborers in this sub-division have never had any opportunity of saving part of their wages.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

19. Owing to the unusually heavy rains and inundations, distribution of grain in the interior has proved far more difficult than was anticipated, and I have been obliged to telegraph to Colonel Macgregor for 200 mules for the use of the sudder circle. I think it very probable that I shall require many more of these animals, as now that local supplies are running short, all available carriage should be left for the bunneahs, and Government cattle should be employed as much as possible to carry grain to our relief works. I shall know fully the extent of my requirements in the course of a few days.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

20. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows :—

					Mds.
Hajeeapore ...	...	...	...	...	5,129
Tajpore ...	...	...	...	...	34,251
Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	...	4,28,734

E.—ADVANCES.

21. This work is now going on as rapidly as could be wished. A good deal of opposition is shown by certain classes of zemindars, but on the whole matters have worked very smoothly. In the sudder circle of Mozufferpore sub-division, Mr. Drake, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has taken charge of this department.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22. The subjoined table shows the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief. It will be seen that they have increased during the fortnight :—

Hajeeapore ...	...	...	...	2,964 persons.
Tajpore ...	...	...	...	5,726 „
Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	18,902 „

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

23. The annexed table shows our expenditure for Hajeeapore, Tajpore and Mozufferpore for the fortnight under review.

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Appendix of Labor for the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.
Sudder ...	14,839	18,291	Figures up to 9th July.
Works under Becumpore Factory	858	40	Ditto ditto.
Chajun ...	4,532	2,901	Ditto ditto.
Kantee ...	11,717	9,091	Ditto ditto.
Rejai outwork ...	6,902	5,789	Ditto ditto.
Motipore ...	6,931	6,843	Ditto ditto.
Sahobgunge ...	4,362	3,517	Ditto ditto.
Dooriah ...	8,516	9,588	Ditto ditto.
Seraya ...	2,979	3,929	Ditto ditto.
Jaintpore ...	3,884	4,920	Ditto 8th.
Toorkee ...	5,377	6,543	Ditto ditto.
Belsund ...	705	229	Ditto 9th.
Rajkhund ...	641	658	Ditto ditto.
Kuttra ...	883	189	Ditto ditto.
Gaighattee ...	162	190	There was no work during first week ; figures are from 3rd to 10th July only.
Othar ...	7,386	5,610	Up to 10th July.
Under Executive Engineer ...	1,958	1,666	Up to 11th July.
Total ...	82,632	80,024	

HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily recipients of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

CHATWARAH CIRCLE.

MR. G. W. BLAKE—*Superintendent.*

Karhari Road	.....	.....	.....	645	.....	.....	645	.....	.....
Lalgunge	.....	.....	.....	528	.....	.....	528	.....	.....
Bunkut	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	87	.....	.....
Mahuar	.....	.....	.....	473	.....	.....	473	.....	.....
Shapora	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,742	.....	.....	1,742	.....	.....	311

SHAPORE CIRCLE.

MR. J. SMITH—*Superintendent.*

Jalalporo road	.....	.....	.....	690	.....	.....	690	.....	.....
Baghi, Gopinath, Gopalporo road	.....	.....	.....	789	.....	.....	789	.....	.....
Making platform of Shapora tank	.....	.....	.....	25	31	51	25	31	51	
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,504	31	51	1,504	31	51	538

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.

MR. R. PARK—*Superintendent.*

Dharumpore Road No. I	.....	.....	.....	37	32	5	37	32	5	
Ditto " No. II	.....	.....	.....	45	32	7	45	32	7	
Ditto " No. III	.....	.....	.....	29	43	8	29	43	8	
Saray	.....	.....	.....	35	32	2	35	32	2	
Kalianpore	.....	.....	.....	32	37	5	32	37	5	
Total	.....	.....	.....	178	176	27	178	176	27	143

KARHARI CIRCLE.

MR. CAMPBELL—*Superintendent.*

Chitowrah Road	.....	.....	.....	77	22	29	77	22	29	
Rohooah	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
Sadpoorah	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	279	22	29	279	22	29	450

HAJEEPORE CIRCLE.

Sub-Divisional Officer.

Filling ditches at Hajepore	.....	.....	.....	12	65	27	12	65	27	
Repairing road at "	.....	.....	.....	24	118	50	24	118	50	
Total	36	183	77	36	183	77	677

BHATOWLIA CIRCLE.

MR. MACGREGOR—*Superintendent.*

Nil	Nil	282
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SINGHIYA CIRCLE.

MR. POPE—*Superintendent.*

Kamloutiah Road	222	155	60	222	155	60
Arthonly	.....	.....	.....	105	109	41	105	109	41	.....
Mahual	.....	.....	.....	206	168	61	206	168	61	.....
Ropoorah	.....	.....	.....	313	190	130	313	190	130	.....
Kartaha	.....	.....	.....	71	42	10	71	42	10	.....
Sullapore	.....	.....	.....	42	12	2	42	12	2	.....
Ramdownli	.....	.....	.....	173	124	52	173	124	52	.....
Munneepore	.....	.....	.....	119	53	.....	119	53	.....	.....
Ramdownli Bridge	.....	.....	.....	27	16	10	27	16	10	.....
Putchdameah	.....	.....	.....	10	14	.....	10	14	.....	.....
Somaspoorah	.....	.....	.....	18	10	.....	18	10	.....	.....
Kamulpore	.....	.....	.....	13	10	6	13	10	6	.....
Hararo	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Grain Gola	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,424	892	372	1,424	892	372	548
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	5,163	1,304	556	5,163	1,304	556	2,964

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX A.—OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of Work.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK-WORK.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bahlempore	Balwarah and Shapore road ...	53	23	6	364	155	217	417	178	223
	Simarwara and Loma road ...	63	57	6	337	79	143	400	136	148
	1 Tank ...	5	.....	.....	5	4	3	10	4	3
	Bahlempore road ...	.....	.....	.....	250	124	250	250	124	250
	Baohghat road ...	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	160	.....	.....
	Kasturi Serai road ...	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	187	.....	.....
	Hordliha road ...	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Dhober	Simarwara road ...	.....	.....	.....	205	380	380	205	380	380
	Miscellaneous work ...	140	83	16	.....	.....	.....	140	83	16
Poosah	7 Tanks ...	18	125	33	77	.....	.....	95	125	33
	1 Balwa Bund ...	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
	2 Basantputtee road ...	17	91	13	.....	.....	.....	17	91	13
	3 Nowa Chak road ...	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....
	4 Birowleeghat road ...	90	136	51	.....	.....	.....	90	136	51
	Hanpur-Poosah road ...	9	8	25	294	.....	.....	303	8	25
	Pokhrera road ...	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Jitwarpore	Jitwarpore and Dulsing Serai road.	11	4	4	14	1	2	25	5	6
Dulsing Serai	Dulsing Serai and Pambarhanda road.	65	170	196	.....	.....	.....	65	170	196
	Dulsing Serai and Narhan road	70	55	19	3	.....	.....	73	55	19
	Ganges Embankment ...	2,038	138	73	1,322	549	284	3,300	687	367
Narhan	Narhanghat road ...	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	.....	.....
Shahpore Undi	Mahna and Dulsing Serai road...	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Tajpore	1 Tank ...	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	234	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous works ...	7	20	50	.....	.....	.....	7	20	50
Total		2,906	918	492	3,571	1,292	1,278	6,477	2,210	1,770

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Grain allotted, stored, and consumed, for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					9	10	11	12	
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sales to the public or laborers.			By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				Mds.	Srs.	Ch.							
Kanhowli gola	11th July 1874	...	89,778 0 0	11,471 37 0	382 2 0	942 37 0	12,806 36 0	* 80,000 mds. were originally stored in this gola, out of which 15,500 mds. were sent to this circle. † Returns from two golas not received. ‡ Figures for the fortnight not received. \$ By Bhicampur Factory. || By the Executive Engineer.
Opium godown gola	13th ditto	...	74,008 0 0	8,091 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8,091 0 0	...	...
Russulpore gola	9th ditto	2,94,978 0 0	3,400 0 0	...	13 22 0\$	...	...	...	...	12 22 0	1,28,792 0 0	...
Sudder circle	9th ditto	...	...	4,894 33 0	584 37 0	...	5,010 19 0	18,857 26 0	...	29,337 35 0	...	...
Chajun circle	9th ditto	57,514 0 0	...	384 24 0	998 28 0	...	4,382 29 0	2,440 7 0	...	8,186 8 0	...	...
Kuttrah	9th ditto	30,862 0 0	21,843 8 0	9,225 22 0	1,676 6 0	...	5,230 86 0	2,439 27 0	...	18,562 11 0	35,000 0 0	...	
Toorkes	9th ditto	43,508 0 0	24,457 15 0	2,914 4 0	134 12 0	...	543 26 0	5,028 24 0	...	7,803 26 0	6,000 0 0	...	
Balsund	9th ditto	40,000 0 0	50,695 36 0	2,971 18 0	1,396 34 0	...	9,175 21 0	1,563 29 0	...	15,107 22 0	...	...
Rajkhund	9th ditto	15,000 0 0	21,748 0 0	6,895 19 0	1,027 22 0	...	2,121 29 0	3,152 4 0	...	13,196 34 0	18,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	
Kantes	9th ditto	10,000 0 0	17,478 0 0	3,790 14 0	131 1 0	...	1,549 39 0	7,250 2 0	...	12,721 16 0	...	...
Righye outwork	9th ditto	15,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,114 23 0	109 12 0	...	1,024 38 0	2,799 24 0	...	5,046 17 0	...	...
Motipore	9th ditto	44,462 0 0	23,158 28 0	4,034 16 0	156 0 0	...	6,230 8 0	3,167 31 0	...	13,618 15 0	...	...
Sahelgunge	9th ditto	44,462 0 0	14,500 0 0*	3,018 11 0	595 4 0	...	...	4,805 22 0	...	8,218 37 0	15,000 0 0	...
Doorah	9th ditto	15,000 0 0	14,782 34 0	2,362 24 0†	1,017 17 0	...	97 6 0	5,636 34 0	...	9,114 1 0	...	...
Seaya	9th ditto	15,000 0 0	24,214 0 0	5,646 35 0	1,396 11 0	...	2,798 6 0	3,759 37 0	...	13,601 9 0	...	...
Jaintpore	9th ditto	10,000 0 0	18,459 0 0	907 6 0	115 8 0	...	2,384 5 0	3,909 25 0	...	7,316 4 0	...	...
Gaighattee	9th ditto	25,000 0 0	8,799 36 0†	3,534 39 0	1,190 23 0	...	2,062 20 0	189 1 0	...	6,957 3 0	16,000 0 0	...	
Other	9th ditto	10,000 0 0	12,459 0 0	3,165 21 0	186 13 0	...	4,332 26 0	4,468 21 0	...	12,151 1 0	...	...
Total	...	6,29,324 0 0	4,28,743 30 0	73,573 26 0	11,120 12 0	46,974 28 0	70,179 37 0	2,01,846 17 0	2,18,792 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...

* 30,000 mds. were originally stored in this gola, out of which 15,600 mds. were sent to this circle.
† Returns from two golas not received.
‡ Figures for the fortnight not received.
§ By Bhicampore Factory.
|| By the Executive Engineer.

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Golas of the
Hajepore Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.*

Names of Circles.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.				
				By sales to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajepore ...	11th July 1874.	66,000	1,832 21 12	44 28 0	369 2 8	.....	70 37 8	400 28 0
Mowhus ...		.....	2,855 9 0	.....	157 38 0	.....	2,839 26 7½	12,997 24 7½
Lalgunge ...		.....	209 0 0	.....	140 16 0	.....	.....	140 16 0
Shapore ...		.....	.....	.....	142 38 0	.....	75 27 8	218 25 8
Sarsayi ...		.....	233 17 8	62 89 3	31 11 4	.....	434 18 2	528 28 9
Bhatowlia ...		.....	.....	.....	129 5 0	.....	.....	129 5 0
Karhari ...		.....	.....	.....	117 25 8	254 31 0	.....	372 16 8
Total ...		.....	5,129 8 4	107 27 3	1,088 14 4	254 31 0	3,420 29 9½	4,877 22 0½

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B—OF GRAIN.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO DATE.				
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Tajpore ...	1st May 1874.	10,000	2,814 8 0	246 12 1	475 4 10	.....	1,443 1 3	2,169 17 14
Poosah ...		.....	17,148 24 0	123 17 0	366 25 6	1,490 20 0	2,884 23 0	4,865 5 6
Chandchowr ...		12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arangar ...		8,000	573 10 0	67 2 8	145 26 3	.....	26 6 8	238 35 3
Bahlempore ...		24,000	<div>From Tajpore 515 0 0</div> <div>From Chitwara 2,999 38 8</div> <div>3,514 38 8</div>	.....	584 25 8	.....	2,397 20 0	2,982 5 8
Shahpore Undi ...		10,000	200 0 0	.....	16 35 12	.....	.....	16 35 12
Tobhka sub-gola ...		.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 24 12	1 24 12
Narhan ditto ...		.....	500 0 0	10 0 0	92 23 0	.....	66 18 0	169 0 0
Ganges Embankment sub-golas ...		.....	9,300 0 0	.....	3 6 0	.....	3,840 28 10	3,843 34 10
Total ...		.....	.....	446 31 9	1,684 25 7	1,490 20 0	10,665 2 1	14,238 39 1

Statement of Charitable Relief for the Mozufferpore Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

[illegible]

N. B.—Return from the Madopoor circle not received.
This account is incomplete, owing to the returns received not always having been correctly filled up.

C.

Tajpore Sub-Division.—Statement of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

	Number of persons working.				Number of persons to whom money has been paid.	Average daily number of persons receiving food.	
	Cotton.	Patna.	Bamboo.	Cloth.		Cooked.	Uncooked.
Tajpore	725	.....	.....	65	.....	23	209
Poosah	140	30	.....	23	.....	18	74
Dhoolee	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
Jitwarpore .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
Arangar	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Pokhera	76	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	115
Jandaha .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Narhan	110	40	4	.....	.....	27	212
Bahlempore	902	127	.....	50	.....	54	518
Shapore Undi	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
Dulsing Serai	454	.....	.....	57	26	.....	365
Harsingpur	9	1	.....	.....	54	.....	471
Total	2,463	199	4	200	80	122	2,658

Statement showing the Number of Dacoities, &c., perpetrated in the District of Tirhoot, Sudder Sub-Division, during the Month of June 1872-73, and the corresponding Month of 1874.

		No. of cases reported.	
		Sudder sub-division.	Hajepore.
House-breaking with or without theft			
Heading No. 35 of Statement A, part I	June 1872 ...	29	
	June 1873 ...	26	
	June 1874 ...	46	
Theft—			
Heading No. 43 of Statement A, part I	June 1872 ...	17	8
	June 1873 ...	21	3
	June 1874 ..	37	20
Total		46	8
		47	3
		83	20

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Expenditure for Hajepore, Tajpore, and Mozufferpore, for the Fortnight under review.

		Amount.	
		Rs.	A. P.
1. Transport of Government grain ..		1,45,228	13 10
2. Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies		9,975	9 4
3. Charitable relief		*900	0 0
4. Storage		1,480	0 0
5. Miscellaneous		324	4 5
6. Relief works		†1,000	0 0
Total		1,58,903	11 7

* Paid from the Tajpore sub-treasury.

† Paid from the Hajepore sub-treasury.

MOZUFFERPORE,
The 15th July 1874.

C. F. WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 878, dated Durbhunga, the 13th July 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative report of scarcity and relief for the three sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

1. From the drought of May we have passed into the season of inundations. The excessive rainfall is now the topic of conversation.

The rainfall of Tirhoot is said to vary from 50 to 56 inches, although the average of 3 years gives it over 70 inches. Last year the fall did not exceed 23 to 24 inches, whilst in some localities up to date we have already had 30 inches.

This heavy fall is not confined to the plains alone, for I hear of the Terai rivers being very full.

2. Within our own territory large tracts of country have been inundated, and in many places the precious rice-seedlings and the very promising maize crops have been submerged and destroyed. In Seetamurhee, the whole country to the east of Madhurisa has been flooded, and so far as internal resources of food in this large tract are concerned, we are once more drawn back into the position we occupied in May. The rice land of Irecolean and Súphanel present the appearance of a wild lagoon with a depth of ten feet of water. The crops of a large area have been submerged and covered with sand. All communication for several days was stopped with many villages, the water working down south like a mill-race. The Odwara and Lakundaie rivers have also flooded their banks, and part of the Sombursa road has been carried away. The gola was nearly swamped, the whole village of Sombursa was inundated, and makai, murwa, and kodo crops have been totally destroyed. The Belsund and Bugwanpore road is also 3 feet under water.

3. The Durbhunga report deals only with the state of the country up to the 3rd of July, antecedent to the present inundations; as I write the waters are still rising. The rise in one night has been upwards of eight feet. How far the damage extends I have no positive information, but the last reports from Warrisnuggur, Bhandhar, Durbhunga, Leyra, Dosowta, Singhia, and Mahomedpur, all represent the crops as excellent. The higher lands have this year been widely cultivated in murwa—a wise provision on the part of the cultivators in case of inundation. In Durbhunga, the bhadoi is more backward than elsewhere, and no crop can be expected till the middle of September.

4. Cultivation is everywhere progressing slowly, but steadily. I have had occasion to notice the apathy of the cultivators in Burgurcah village—the property of one Bunwallee Baboo. The lands are purely rice-lands, and the proprietor himself is well-to-do, but the fields are lying fallow and without an attempt at cultivation; generally, the whole population is busy, transplanting either murwa or dhan. The former work is nearly completed, and I hope the laborers, thus set free, will go on with their rice, which is still backward. For ploughing and transplanting, the season during the fortnight has been most favorable. The constant downpour reducing the soil into a puddle of the necessary consistency to receive the seedling plants.

5. In addition to the causes of backward cultivation given in my last narrative, I may add that it is stated, and I believe with truth, that a far greater area has been cultivated with murwa this year than ordinarily. In Mudhoobunnec 50 per cent. increase is spoken of, and this extra cultivation has kept the laborers from their rice-fields.

In Naraya, there still remains a good deal to be done to the rice. Since writing the above I learn, near Sombursa, that one chukla of 3,000 beeghas of cheena ready for cutting has been entirely destroyed. The indigo crops of Belsund, Amoa, and Dynechuprah have, I fear, been materially damaged.

6. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall at Mudhoobunnec, during the fortnight, has been 8.16 inches; at Mottepur, during the three days ending 2nd of July, nearly 40 inches fell. At Rudpur the fall was heavier. The total rainfall at Mottepur has been 30 inches, the heaviest on record in the factory books. Last year it was only 23 inches at Durbhunga, early this month 6 inches fell in 48 hours. Between the 3rd and 10th there have been 8½ inches. At Naraya during the past fortnight there have been 13½ inches.

Prices-current for the Fortnight under Report.

NAME OF PLACE.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Seetamurhee	14	16½	13 —16	17½	17½	16
Sunbursa	14	17	12 —13	16	...	16
Soorsund	14	...	13 —15	16	...	16
Majorgunge	11½	...	11½ —12	20	...	...
Mudhoobunnec	20	14	10 —10½	15	12	17
Lowkaha	11	14	11 —13	14	12	13
Khojoleah	15	16	12 —14	12	13	20
Andhramut	13	...	11 —12	14	...	...
Drodha	19	...	11 —12	13	...	...
Banceputty	14	16	12 —14	...	...	16
			G.			G.
Durbhunga	12½ —13½	15½	12 —13½	18	...	18
			G.			
Buhera	13½	...	12 —13½	13½	...	13½
Rosera	14	19—20	11	19—20	...	18½ —20
Singhea	11½	14½	12 —13½	12½	...	12½

Quotations marked G are Government grain prices. These prices are extracted from Superintendent's Reports, which give not the Sudder Bazar rates, but those generally prevalent.

8. *Condition of the people.*—Public health is excellent, and from the appearance of the people there is not an evidence of the hard times they have past through. Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, however, finds from 7 to 20 per cent. of the villagers anæmic in the Moteepore Relief Circle. He is of opinion that the people here are worse than elsewhere, as regards their condition; not that they show signs of starvation, but that the condition of their blood is far inferior to villagers in other parts of these 3 sub-divisions. The water of this circle is notoriously bad, and it is possible that this supply may widely affect the public health. In the hospitals at Mudhoobunnee, out of 33 chronic cases of disease 20 were, in Dr. Coates' opinion, due to former want of food. Admitting that the inferior water is the probable cause of ill health in the circle, there are other conditions peculiar to this circle which seem to me to require mention. I still find laborers working on the roads for whom the Magistrate reports full employment cannot be found in the fields, and within a mile or so I find a village complaining that they can get no labor. The Magistrate and Relief Officer are both in favor of reopening works. Mr. Williams writes—"The rapid change for the worse, which has taken place in many cases since the stoppage of the works, is already causing me anxiety. The inhabitants of Bejaie and Hardurpore, although they are on the Moteepore and Mudhoobunnee road, and have had work for 4 months at their door, appear to be worse since the works were stopped." I have lately visited Bejaie, and saw nothing in the appearance of the people to give cause for anxiety, but I was struck with the fact that the people did not seem to be inclined to cultivate their lands. The Court of Wards have charged the Relief Officer with delaying cultivation in this circle by keeping up the works; the Relief Officer, on the other hand, attributes the dilatory cultivation to the want of seed advances on the part of the Court of Wards. The truth appears to be midway. This subject the more properly falls under the heading where I have further considered it.

9. Both Jhunjharpore and Moteepore undoubtedly hold a very dense and a very poor population, who were in great straits in the earlier months of the year. I would propose, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, to take a census of these two circles to ascertain what proportion of the population have no land, and what the proportion of laborers to cultivated area there may be.

10. I hope to be able to furnish to Government shortly authentic data of the number of persons, recipients of charitable relief, who may have died since March. Dr. Macdonell has completed his circle inspections of the whole tract under his charge. He writes:—

"During my tour all relief works were suspended in consequence of large rainfalls having rendered such operations quite impracticable, and those lately employed on such were then chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. I had no facilities for determining their condition, but may approximately estimate it by assuming it similar to that of the ordinary villagers, of whom I must have seen some thousands in each circle, exclusive of those in receipt of relief. If this assumption be correct, which I have good ground to believe from the results of a previous inspection, I can with confidence affirm that ninety per cent. are well nourished, and fairly well clothed, the remaining ten per cent. being anæmic from causes perhaps other than defective nourishment.

"Of the condition of those on gratuitous relief I can speak with more certainty, having inspected from three to four hundred in each circle, taken from villages at considerable distances apart. The figures recorded below are the result of this inspection, and tell the degree of improvement that recently has taken place in the condition of this class of people. If these percentages be contrasted with those of former inspections, the amount of improvement will be more obvious and striking; undoubtedly there is still a large percentage of under-fed and emaciated persons amongst those on relief." Dr. Macdonell attributes this to the diet being deficient in quantity and nutritive material. Regarding the deficiency in quantity, I cannot agree in the opinion expressed, as actual testing in the poor-house at Durbhunga has shown that but few of the inmates can eat 6 chittacks at a sitting, and two meals of 12 chittacks per diem is probably as much as the system can digest. Wild vegetables are within the reach of all classes, and a sufficient supply for a day's meal can be gathered in a few minutes. Salt, I have no doubt the poorer classes, except Noonials, experience difficulty in obtaining, and to meet this one pice per head was sanctioned.

Writing of diseases, Dr. Macdonell represents—"On minute inquiry of the Circle Officers, Native Doctors, and villagers, I found a complete absence of those diseases which are known to accompany scarcity and famine, but I observed a very considerable prevalence of purulent ophthalmia almost amounting to an epidemic. The sufferers were chiefly children under eight years of age." The report also touches on the want of sanitary arrangements in the villages, and the existence of life under the condition of ill-ventilated houses surrounded by decomposed vegetable matter.

Hyoighat Circle.		Warisnuggur Circle.		Bandhai Circle.	
Normal	... 60	Normal	... 62	Normal	... 61
Under-fed	... 28	Under-fed	... 28	Under-fed	... 24
Emaciated	... 12	Emaciated	... 10	Emaciated	... 15

Gondah Circle.			Doseota Circle.			Seharah Circle.		
Normal	...	63	Normal	...	72	Normal	...	74
Under-fed	...	28	Under-fed	...	22	Under-fed	...	20
Emaciated	...	9	Emaciated	...	6	Emaciated	...	6
Rohar Circle.			Herni Circle.			Hassonpur Circle.		
Normal	...	74	Normal	...	89	Normal	...	65
Under-fed	...	16	Under-fed	...	6	Under-fed	...	27
Emaciated	...	10	Emaciated	...	5	Emaciated	...	8
Singhya Circle.			Mohamedpur Circle.			Durbhunga Circle.		
Normal	...	87	Normal	...	66	Normal	...	67
Under-fed	...	11	Under-fed	...	25	Under-fed	...	25
Emaciated	...	2	Emaciated	...	9	Emaciated	...	8

11. *Seed*.—The demand for the Government seed varies greatly. In Moteepore and Jhunjharpore the seed is in demand, and three-fourths has germinated. The seed obtained in exchange for grain was very bad—only half of that exchanged at one gola, and less than one-fourth at another germinated. Up to date 1,884 maunds in the former, and 1,085 in the latter circle, have been disposed of.

12. *Relief works*.—Most of the relief works in Seetamurhee have been stopped, and complaints were made against the Public Works Department for keeping workmen on the Manick Chuck road. The point has been mooted whether the engineering establishment of this sub-division should not now be reduced. I am of opinion that it may. There are—

Assistant engineers	...	...	2
European overseer	...	...	1
Clerk of work, European	...	...	1
Apprentice engineer	...	...	2

13. In Durbhunga generally the people have deserted their works for the fields, but in one or two other circles the Relief Officers still cling to keeping up the labor on relief works. Mr. Macdonell has proposed, and I have approved of his reducing his rates to less than a half of what they were before, as laborers are wanted in the fields. I quite approve of workmen being employed in repairing the new earth-work on roads, but not to fritter their time on smoothing the slopes of tanks when the most important point, *viz.*, to obtain a crop, is still unaccomplished.

13. In Mudhoobunnee, the number on the works has fallen still lower from 30,000 to 14,499 on public works, and on village relief work from 56,160 to 23,216. The latter numbers have further fallen to 6,000. Mr. Magrath reports, in all but the Jhunjharpore and Moteepore Circles able-bodied laborers are most difficult to obtain for any description of works, the demand for agricultural labor is so great. In the Kutchra Circle the laborers refuse to work for one seer per diem, and as soon as this rate was enforced the relief works were everywhere deserted.

14. I have reported (*vide* paragraph 8) that in Moteepore labor for relief works is still reported as easily obtainable, although cultivation is in places very backward, and the Relief Officer does not believe that the works have kept men from field-labor. In Jhunjharpore, which is the adjoining circle, it is reported that the relief works were not willingly abandoned, and orders had to be issued to close the works previously to which rates had been lowered. Here again in this circle, a question has arisen as to whether relief works should not again be reopened in Royna and Meghnathpore. It seems to me that the relief works for men should be of the character of field-labor, and that if their lands are ready the surplus laborers should be sent to other villages, and employed in preparing lands still unprepared; that able-bodied women and children should be sent to do weeding, and that advances of grain for this purpose might be given to those in need of employing labor. I am averse to any further expenditure on unremunerative work, such as smoothing the banks of village tanks.

15. In Durbhunga the average daily number of laborers under the Public Works Department and Circle Officers amounted during the fortnight to 18,078. The total quantity of grain expended was 17,516 maunds in payment, being an average of 2½ seers per head per diem. On the subject of payment in grain and the amount a man can earn at the present rates, I take the following extract from Mr. Macdonell's report:—

"I have been at much trouble to determine the quantity of grain a laborer in each circle can earn per day. The maximum is from 3 to 4 seers, the average being something over two.

"In Hathi, there is a decrease of 20,000 on relief works. There are, however, still some 10,000 laborers.

"In Poopree, the numbers have dwindled down to 3,000, whilst upwards of 10,000 have been engaged in spinning and weaving."

Statement shewing the number of relief laborers.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	PUBLIC WORKS.		CIRCLE OFFICERS.		Court of Wards—Task-work.
		Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.	
Mudhoobunnee ...	45,740	15,032	7,503	7,355	15,850	....
Seetamurhee ...	11,092	3,323	1,107	5,037	1,625	....
Durbhunga, including Hathi...	18,078	5,055	..	13,023	...	....
Poopree ...	3,581	432	...	3,149	...	....
Naraya ...	7,317	...	445	5,534	488	850
Total ...	85,808	23,842	9,055	34,098	17,963	850

16. *Private grain stores.*—Mr. Baillie, the Relief Officer, reports the existence of 11,000 maunds of grain in one of his villages, of which the zemindar refuses to advance a seer, referring his ryots to Government; and Chowdhry Rooder Pershad now comes forward to complain that he has 5,000 maunds of grain in stock, but that his ryots do not come to him to take loans as heretofore.

17. *Grain transfers.*—It has been found necessary to transfer grain from one gola to another; Arer has been supplied from Baneepore, which again is to be replenished from Palce and Remgaon, and Arodha will receive further stocks from either Cherout or from the south.

18. *Importations.*—I can hear of no change as regards outside food-supplies in Mudhoobunnee. The coarser pulses are coming in in driblets, and here and there a little salt, but no rice down south. I hear of Dacca boats importing rice. During the last week some 400 maunds of private rice have arrived at Durbhunga in boats, and a few pack-loads of rice from Seetamurhee have found purchasers at 8 to 9 seers in face of the Government cargo rice at 14.

19. *Grain sale and consumption.*—In Mudhoobunnee the consumption has fallen below the estimate. Nepaulese are purchasing Government grain at the northern golas.

The large advances which are being everywhere made are diminishing the amount of sales. During the fortnight 21,876 maunds were sold in Durbhunga, and 8,479 maunds in Hathee; the figures for the preceding fortnight were 18,932, and for Hathee 10,745. This shows an increase of sales during the present fortnight of 2,944 maunds in Durbhunga, and a decrease of 2,266 in Hathee.

The figures given below are up to the 3rd of July.

The total expenditure between the 21st of June and the 3rd has been: in Durbhunga 48,437, and Hathee 51,100; total 99,537 within the fortnight. The grain expenditure previously estimated by Mr. Macdonell was given at a little over a lakh, a very close result. At Murpa the sales average 4,000 maunds weekly, and there are now only 10,000 maunds in store.

From Shewhur to Jhunjharpur 12,000 maunds of grain have already been sent by boat, and 8,000 are being sent by the Bagmutty. At Kunhowlie, Sombursa, Byranea, on the frontier the sales are good; at Bootahee, Amwa, Bhagwanpur, Seetamurhee, sales are dull.

Storage of grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

Name of circle.	Total quantity of grain stored.
Durbhunga	97,670
Mahomedpore	1,47,117
Hyaghat	1,08,132
Warisnuggur	97,168
Bundhar	56,871
Dosowta	1,77,523
Gangdah	1,41,184
Rohar	1,83,864
Singhia	85,702
Harri	64,597
Hussunpore	32,934
Lehra	54,000

Total ... 12,46,761

Allotment 14,00,000.

Grain Statement No. II, shewing the amount of grain received up to date.

SEETAMURHEE SUB-DIVISION.

Amount of grain allotted, 8½ lakhs.

Number and name of Store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.	Number and name of store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.
1. Seetamurhee ...	1,14,129	15. Naakutya	7,976
2. Dumra ...	2,592	16. Axwah ...	41,479
3. Sheahur ...	46,173	17. Nuigah ...	19,434
4. Sonsaud ...	44,847	18. Bela Mich Pukury	21,056
5. Sinburrah ...	20,526	19. Kumtowl ...	20,668
6. Jaluh ...	65,348	20. Bhugwanpore	40,264
7. Chenut ...	63,960	21. Moorsund	20,046
8. Dynechupra ...	29,971	22. Belahi ...	10,316
9. Diggu ...	4,792	23. Poopree	34,266
10. Majorgunge ...	2,000	24. Raipore ...	32,144
11. Bhuthee ...	36,361	25. Sibnagore	31,624
12. Ethurwah ...	34,976	26. Panhar ...	19,994
13. Murpah ...	33,898		
14. Bangaon ...	35,171	Total	8,34,011

Statement shewing the Allotment, Receipt, and Progress in delivery of Food-grains in the Sub-Districts of Mudhoobunnee, also shewing the several Store-houses and the carriage actually available.

DISTRICT.	Total grain allotted.	Number and names of Store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.		
	Mds.		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Mudhoobunnee Sub-Division.	1,20,000	Mudhoobunnee	1,06,629	28	9
	75,000	Pundowl	70,333	30	0
	40,000	Kewan	40,043	20	0
	75,000	Rudhpore	73,641	25	1
	85,000	Basdeopore	53,389	0	0
	1,30,000	Jhunjharpore	1,00,525	0	0
	60,000	Sarso	56,615	0	0
	1,10,000	Khojowh	99,477	10	0
	50,000	Korahyas	34,489	10	0
	60,000	Ladua	47,288	0	0
	40,000	Naradh	41,058	20	0
	.....	Sidhupkalan	11,020	0	0
	48,000	Harlakhi	30,536	0	0
	43,000	Shets	30,350	0	0
	44,000	Doodhas	30,252	0	0
	1,10,000	Benipatti	1,08,460	0	0
	60,000	Palce	45,161	0	0
	10,000	Arer	13,636	0	0
Total ...	11,60,000		9,92,905	23	10

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Naraya Sub-Division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expended during the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
Naraya ...	7th July ...	1,00,000	95,278	22,056	1,279	6,116	180	29,611	6,000
Mohadeomut ...	Ditto ...	90,000	96,060	31,339	1,800	2,381	274	35,784	4,000
East Patrahi ...	Ditto ...	50,000	51,115	11,674	4,200	157	.....	16,040	5,000
West Patrahi ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,53,683	23,166	9,629	4,313	355	42,463	6,000
Porozghur ...	Ditto ...	90,000	91,670	14,346	13,342	2,176	794	29,653	9,000
Madhoypur ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,00,418	37,358	11,690	4,883	7,810	61,741	9,000
	Total ...	6,40,000	6,47,239	1,44,939	41,089	19,926	9,393	2,15,297	39,000

Statements showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Mudhoobunnee Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending 8th day of July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE						Estimated quantity of grain expended on the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By exchange for seed.	By loss or wastage.	
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
Mudhoobunnee	5th July	2,35,000 0 0	2,17,006 38 9	94,594 12 7½	2,543 22 13	793 19 14	3,198 38 6½	.....	.....	1,01,132 13 9
Motepore	30th June	1,60,000 0 0	1,27,030 25 1	32,108 16 4½	3,785 29 2½	473 33 14½	4,732 22 10½	.....	.....	41,190 26 15½
Jhanjharpoore	2nd July	1,90,000 0 0	1,57,140 0 0	55,027 11 14½	2,850 30 12½	1,152 34 2½	3,295 18 5½	211 16 8	923 34 8½	61,561 26 4
Bhakma	Ditto	2,60,000 0 0	2,33,333 0 0	70,500 37 11½	9,949 12 0½	190 6 7	2,638 11 0	439 24 9	9,274 2 2½	92,992 13 14½
Umgaon	3rd July	1,35,000 0 0	91,138 0 0	38,958 20 1	1,949 23 6	2,813 12 14	1,980 32 10	.....	.....	44,731 8 15
Kachar	2nd July	1,80,000 0 0	1,67,257 0 0	57,809 13 12	3,162 35 5	1,756 4 8	3,889 30 8	.....	.....	51,698 4 1
Total	.....	11,60,000 0 0	9,92,906 23 10	3,27,119 33 3½	24,250 33 7½	7,181 36 12	24,535 33 6½	651 1 1	10,197 36 11	3,94,226 13 11½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Sub-Division of Durbhunga.

1	2	3	4	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					9	11
				Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred and other sub-divisions.	By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.		
Names of Circles.	Dates for which figures are given.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Total.	Estimated grain expending of ensuing fortnight.
Durbhunga	3rd July, 1874	1,10,000	97,670	34,615	11,212	6,918	3,327	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mohomudpore	Ditto	1,72,000	1,47,117	35,691	9,931	14,523	3,934	82,069	10,000	10,000
Hahaya Ghat	Ditto	1,46,000	1,05,182	24,540	14,253	16,018	6,155	59,996	16,000	16,000
Warinagar	Ditto	1,00,000	77,168	13,573	6,319	8,462	3,286	31,670	6,000	6,000
Bandhar	Ditto	85,000	58,871	4,366	6,867	4,211	2,279	17,723	6,000	6,000
Total of Durbhunga	.....	6,13,000	5,06,958	1,34,785	46,532	50,162	13,041	2,47,630	42,000	42,000
Dassote	1st July, 1874	2,14,000	1,77,523	25,471	19,935	13,210	4,949	63,565	14,000	14,000
Gaugdah	Ditto	1,22,000	1,41,184	11,838	16,756	3,539	6,785	39,218	11,000	11,000
Rohar	Ditto	2,08,000	1,83,864	12,399	14,985	3,357	5,210	35,951	11,000	11,000
Singhya	Ditto	81,000	88,702	13,363	19,499	4,656	7,584	44,082	6,000	6,000
Hirri	Ditto	64,000	64,596	2,864	11,737	8,399	5,314	29,364	7,000	7,000
Hoesanpur	Ditto	54,000	32,934	8,692	11,831	1,774	2,796	24,993	4,000	4,000
Lebura	Ditto	54,000	54,000	3,768	7,534	4,907	1,689	17,783	5,000	5,000
Total of Hathee	.....	7,90,000	7,39,843	77,293	1,02,317	46,023	34,317	2,53,959	59,000	59,000
Grand Total	.....	14,03,000	12,46,761	2,98,075	1,50,149	90,184	52,368	5,01,479	1,00,000	1,00,000

Statement showing the Consumption of Grain for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

SEETAMURHEE DIVISION.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expenditure for the ending fortnight.
		By sale to laborers.	By sale to public.	By advance to ryots.	By gratuitous distribution.	By payment in kind.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Garraha	July 8th ...	312	1,752	1,317	618	828	4,923	3,000
Sheohur	" 7th ...	2,508	6,187	3,973	3,590	5,141	21,390	4,000
Bhooto	" 6th ...	910	5,347	9,470	1,115	2,714	19,562	6,000
Bhugwanpur ...	" 8th ...	840	3,941	2,791	1,229	2,397	10,068	6,000
Relahi	" 9th ...	580	3,973	2,040	608	788	8,079	3,000
Murpa	" 7th ...	2,068	4,913	9,381	1,205	3,562	21,129	8,000
Amooa	" 7th ...	297	4,814	10,071	2,522	2,166	19,708	6,000
Saldpur	" 6th ...	1,787	5,700	2,383	963	40	10,882	4,000
Dynechupra ...	" 9th ...	1,948	1,906	1,398	670	.....	5,922	5,000
Rajputty	" 8th ...	162	324	1,083	154	134	1,947	5,000
Doomra	" 8th ...	522	248	1,928	190	232	3,120	1,000
Kathuaha	" 9th ...	245	395	2,443	221	833	4,177	2,000
Seetamurhee ...	" 9th ...	2,043	6,380	11,910	565	2,712	23,610	10,000
Panchore	" 9th ...	613	641	207	81	1,008	2,760	500
Total ...		15,031	46,511	13,829	61,395	22,682	1,58,448	.....

Return for Poopree Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending 8th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Sold to laborers.	Payments in grain.			Sold to Public.			Advances.			Charitable.			Total.		
		Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Norunga	Not received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,136	...	4,136
Parihar	Nil	948	103	1,111	7,342	644	7,956	713	296	1,009	537	195	732	9,561	1,297	10,858
Soorsund	2,247	3,712	201	3,013	6,341	685	7,039	4,192	523	4,715	910	274	1,184	17,405	1,633	19,038
Cherowte	2,500	1,852	300	2,152	6,018	397	7,015	8,383	2,040	10,412	1,299	299	1,598	30,722	2,045	32,667
Poopree	2	1,341	240	1,590	6,342	312	6,654	1,855	530	2,385	240	60	300	9,780	1,151	10,881
Bongkong	Nil	349	87	406	4,172	236	4,408	1,590	870	2,260	282	77	359	4,693	740	7,433
Sionagar	Nil	1,625	91	1,716	9,880	308	10,188	4,294	2,431	6,725	564	35	609	14,363	2,805	19,228
Jaley	2,647	4,382	848	5,230	24,693	1,177	25,870	9,981	1,631	11,612	2,610	395	3,005	44,313	4,251	48,564
Total ...	7,398	14,300	1,809	16,111	65,392	3,768	69,160	31,288	8,080	39,319	6,462	1,335	7,797	1,28,973	14,942	1,43,915

Statement showing Consumption of Grain at each Sub-Division within the Fortnight.

Name of Sub-Division.	Total consumption to date.	Consumption within the fortnight.
	Mds.	Mds.
Seetamurhee	1,58,448	55,172
Poopree	1,43,915	34,952
Mudhoobunnee	3,94,236	66,477
Naraya	2,15,297	31,819
Durbhunga, including Hathee ..	5,01,479	1,01,534
Total	14,13,375	2,89,954

21. *Advances.*—The Magistrate of Mudhoobunnee is pushing on his advances vigorously, and reports my advances have been as follows:—

Cash advances—

Advances to zemindars for relief of ryots	Rs. 17,175
Advances to cultivators	4,386

Total of cash advances ... 21,561

Value of grain advanced—

To ryots	Rs. 26,094
To zemindars for ryots	6,285

Total money value of advances ... 32,379

In addition to this the Raj has advanced Rs. 45,000. This gives for my relief subdivisions a total of Rs. 77,379 for a population of 45,000.

In Durbhunga the figures are—

Advanced in cash	...	...	...	...	66,714
Advanced in grain, in maunds	...	...	...	...	90,184

The Leyra establishment has been strengthened by an extra native officer to complete the advances as early as possible.

In the other sub-division the figures have been—

Naraya	...	...	...	...	19,926
Seetamurhee	...	...	...	...	13,829
Poopree	...	...	...	...	6,452

22.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In Mudhoobunnee the numbers have slightly increased. A large proportion of the numbers consist of Brahmins and Rajpoots. In the sudder circle out of a total of 3,893, 1,130 persons belong to the higher caste. In Jhunjharpore out of 3,880 persons, 1,092 were Brahmins, 46 Rajpoots, 2 Kaisthas, *i.e.*, nearly one-third belong to the higher castes. In Buckwa, as elsewhere, gifts of clothing have been found necessary. In Katchra the numbers on relief are diminishing; this is attributed partly to intimidation on the part of their fellow caste-men. The figures for Durbhunga are as follow:—

				Village relief.	Number on poor-houses.
Durbhunga	...	...	...	8,521	162
Mahomedpore	...	...	...	4,908	184
Hyaghaut	...	...	...	8,174	.....
Warisnuggur	...	...	...	6,552	26
Bundhar	...	...	...	4,913	...
Dasowta	...	...	...	22,685	103
Gungdhar	...	...	...	21,777	47
Rohar	...	...	...	13,203	69
Singhea	...	...	...	15,729	165
Hirnee	...	...	...	12,085	.....
Husseinpore	...	...	...	10,005	122
Leyra	...	...	...	4,511	.....
Total				1,33,063	878

In Mudhoobunnee the figures are—

Tickets	...	...	...	...	22,038
Cooked food	...	...	...	...	1,280

I learn that the Nepaulese officials have forbidden the poorer classes of their subjects from seeking relief at our golas or accepting charitable tickets, as their doing so casts a slur on the Government of Nepal.

In Seetamurhee, there are	...	...	...	...	13,259
In Poopree, village relief	...	...	...	...	7,615
Poor-houses	...	...	...	...	382
In Naraya, the figures are	...	...	...	...	19,021

Financial Result in the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.

ITEMS.	Expenditure shown in the last narrative.			Expenditure during the fortnight under report.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, establishment, &c., &c.	15,268	15	4	591	7	11	15,860	7	3
Package and incidentals	867	13	3	460	0	0	1,327	13	3
Storage, including building	15,048	14	6	.....			15,048	14	6
Charitable relief	53,551	6	10	32	4	6	53,583	11	4
Public works	3,32,115	9	2	.....			3,32,115	9	2
Miscellaneous	1,15,371	9	9	*2,584	1	0	1,17,955	10	9
Transport of Government grain	1,05,019	9	4	2,412	15	0	1,07,432	8	4
Advances to trustworthy residents to purchase grain	4,190	0	0	.....			4,190	0	0
Ditto traders ditto	12,475	0	0	.....			12,475	0	0
Ditto to zemindars to help their ryots	33,725	0	0	.....			33,725	0	0
Loans for land improvement	18,260	0	0	.....			18,260	0	0
Loans to ryots	1,100	0	0	.....			1,100	0	0
Purchase of bullocks	36,060	0	0	.....			36,060	0	0
Purchase of Government grain	1,599	1	6	.....			1,599	1	6
Total	7,44,652	15	8	6,080	12	5	7,50,733	12	1

* This amount is balance due to Mr. Carlisle on account of old account.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT IN THE MUDHOOBUNNEE SUB-DIVISION.

Heads of accounts chargeable.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Expenditure in the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure up to date.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingences	31,509 4 3	9,931 4 3	41,440 6 6
Storage, including building and repairs	10,152 3 1	121 10 0	10,273 13 1
Package and incidental	2,705 7 6	....	2,705 7 6
Grant-in-aid for charitable relief ..	3,845 9 0	....	3,845 9 0
Miscellaneous	28,776 8 6	186 5 8	28,962 14 2
Purchase of grain by Government	....	....	....
Transport of Government grain ..	500 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	20,735 0 0	....	20,735 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain .. ..	....	....	....
Permanent advance	17,438 7 9	1,127 1 0	18,565 8 9
Loan under the Land Improvement Act	9,10,400 1 0	24,932 2 4	93,35,332 3 4
Public Works District Road Fund	9,77,709 14 1	2,894 8 5	9,80,604 6 6
Total ..	20,03,772 5 2	39,342 15 8	20,43,115 4 10

No. 15.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT IN THE DURBUNGAH SUB-DIVISION.

Heads of accounts chargeable.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Expenditure in the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries—establishment and office contingencies	70,989 6 2	19,280 1 4	90,269 7 6
Compensation to Railway Co. ..	....	....	....
Package and incidental .. ..	....	....	....
Storage	20,518 11 9	2,150 0 0	22,668 11 9
Charitable relief	3,38,144 15 0	3,599 6 6	3,41,744 5 6
Public works	8,63,606 5 0	17,068 12 3	8,80,675 1 3
Miscellaneous	1,09,821 4 0	....	1,09,821 4 0
Purchase of grain by Government	3,225 5 6	2,597 0 9	5,822 6 3
Transport of Government grain ..	11,53,851 14 0	82,420 6 1	12,36,272 4 1
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seeds, &c.	62,300 0 0	....	62,300 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350 0 0	....	2,350 0 0
Loans to Municipalities and Towns	....	....	....
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	31,761 4 10	....	31,761 4 10
Total ..	26,56,569 2 3	1,27,115 10 11	27,83,684 13 2

C. T. METCALFE, *Additional Commissioner.*

No. 3657F, dated Sarun, the 17th July 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

2. It is solicited that 10 printed copies of this narrative be sent for distribution.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the Bazar.—While importations have increased in the Sudder Sub-division during the fortnight, they have been steadily falling off in the Sewan

Sub-division, the imports having decreased from 68,183 maunds in the fortnight ending 30th May, and 23,774 maunds in the fortnight ending 27th June, to 7,749 maunds only in the fortnight under review. The markets continue to be sufficiently supplied.

2. In the Sudder Sub-division the imports were : at Chupra, 4,500 maunds ; at Revelgunge, 39,200 maunds, of which 5,400 maunds were rice ; at Dooreegunge, 11,400 maunds, of which 4,775 maunds were rice ; at Surfra, 135 maunds ; and at Panapore, 114 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 1,669 and 1,251 maunds respectively.

3. Of the Chupra Sub-division Major Jackson writes—

"There is no scarcity of grain in the large bazars. There is, however, a falling off in the supply of the outlying markets held from time to time in various villages. My reports tell me that these are still supplied, but to a less extent than before the rains set in. The falling off is due principally to the difficulties of carriage. The demand, however, seems to be fully met, even with the diminished supply. At least I have no complaints to the contrary."

4. Mr. Tonnerre, in charge of the Manjhee Sub-division, reports as follows :—

"The imports into this sub-division are very limited. Pack-bullocks are not often seen, but I think that water transport will in a great measure be used instead of them.

"Grain has been taken from Mobarakpore to Chainpore in boats going up the *Daha Nuddee*. This river, with its two branches, can be used to carry grain into three of my circles, and the *Soondee Nuddee* is available for the other two. Both these rivers are now navigable.

"Grain is generally available in the bazars, but to a much less degree, of course, than last year, and the prices have fallen during the fortnight under review owing to the advances which are rapidly being made."

5. Regarding the Musrakh Sub-division Mr. Hudson reports—

"The bazars everywhere maintain a fair supply of grain, nor has any special scarcity been brought to notice."

6. Concerning the Pursa Sub-division Mr. Barry writes—

"I have received reports from fifteen of the largest bazars in this sub-division, and I find that in no case has the supply fallen short of the demand, the bunneahs in every instance having brought more grain to market than they could sell. With the most distressed classes, it is not the absence of grain in the market, but the want of money to buy that grain, which is the cause of all the misery. The rates rule from 10 to 13 seers per rupee for rice.

17	to	21	"	"	"	chunna.
15	to	18	"	"	"	wheat.
15½	to	18	"	"	"	makai.
18	to	21	"	"	"	barley.
18	to	20	"	"	"	urhar.
18			"	"	"	dāl kerao.
20			"	"	"	matar kerao.

"The Government advances have hardly yet been sufficiently extensive and uniform over the sub-division to affect the market materially.

"It is still noticeable that the rates are easier along the southern portion of the sub-division ; rice, for instance, selling at 13 seers in Dighwara, while it is at 10 seers in Makair, 16 miles further north. The heavy rain during the last fortnight must have seriously impeded importations, yet there has been a general downward tendency, most of the food-grain being quoted a seer to two seers cheaper in the rupee.

"The abundant rain we have had, and the prospect of a splendid bhādoi crop, taken together with the fact that Government grain is being advanced freely in almost every village, can only conduce to a further fall in prices."

7. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan Sub-division :—

"There is no falling off in the supplies in the bazars. The demand is fully met by them. Private importation from other districts has, however, gone down to an exceedingly small amount. During the fortnight the returns received show only 7,749 maunds as having been imported. Private trade, however, is quite capable of meeting the demand, and the great falling off in the imports during the period under report is, I understand, due to the large quantities of grain that are being given out in advances to the public from the Government golas. Private traders will not, under these circumstances, bring grain into the market in large quantities, as they would be certain to suffer loss by doing so."

8. The above explanation of the cause of the diminution in the imports into the Sewan Sub-division seems to be refuted by the fact that importations have here *increased*, notwithstanding that advances of Government grain are being largely made in the Sudder Sub-division also. It is more probable that the decrease in Sewan is due to the greater facilities of communication now existing with this portion of the district.

9. Of the Hutwa Sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson reports thus :—

"Supplies sufficient. Importation nominal. No material change in prices."

10. *Kind and price of grain selling at the different marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement.

11. Prices have fallen considerably, except in the Manjhee and Bussuntpore thanas, and at Gurkha, Maharanee, Amnour, Sewan, Rughoonathpore, Burragaon, and Barowlee.

12. *Stock of Food in the hands of the People.*—Under this head, regarding the Manjhee Sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre writes—

"There are but few who have any considerable stocks of food, and these belong to the class of petty zemindars and not to the ryot class, properly speaking, for which we have to provide.

Of the latter, a small proportion have stocks to last them one month only, that is food for the family itself, without any to spare, wherewith to pay the coolies hired by the ryot to work in his fields.

"I have received detailed statements regarding two circles—*Ramgurn* and *Chainpore*. From them it appears that *half* the people have nothing at all to support themselves with. From my personal experience I am convinced of the correctness of the above statement.

"It must not be inferred from it that the remaining half are in no want at all. As I said, in the few cases that supplies exist they will last at the most for a month."

13. And for the Pursa Sub-division Mr. Barry reports as follows:—

"There can be little doubt that the stocks of grain, as a general rule among the smaller cultivators (and they are by far the most numerous), are pretty well exhausted; the consequence is that cultivators are now coming in, literally in hundreds, to ask for Government advances. Where they have not yet got Government advances, they are living from hand-to-mouth on grain purchased in the bazars. It is only men of substance, important zemindars and cultivators with extensive holdings, who have any stocks left.

"The coolies complain that ryots will not give them employment, as the ryots themselves have no grain to pay them with. This shows that there is very little grain, if any, left in the ordinary cultivators' hands; so it is obvious that without Government advances for the cultivators, and relief works for the coolies, these classes could not pull through till next crop is ready."

14. These and similar reports from other quarters show the pressing need for advances of Government grain, if only to admit of the ordinary employment of field labor; and apart from the objection to leaving the mahajuns to take advantage of the necessities of the ryots in a season like the present, I much doubt whether the petty village mahajuns generally would have had the grain to advance, if the Government had not intervened. It is probably that such advances are also necessary for the actual support of many of the ryots themselves. It was only the other day that two Rajpoot ryots presented themselves before me in an apparently starving condition, who, on examination by the Civil Surgeon himself, were at once pronounced to have been, in truth, reduced to that state by *want of food*. They belonged to a village near Nipanneah, on the borders of the Pursa thana; and I was informed by the planter within whose circle the village was that this was one of his *best villages where the rubber crops had been very fine, and the people were better off than elsewhere*. These ryots had come in to complain regarding some hitch in their village advance, and were of course promptly relieved. I mention the circumstance as indicating the general need for advances to the cultivating class in most villages throughout the district, as if such be the condition of individual ryots even in the *best* villages, who can say that advances are not everywhere necessary, though the need may be more pressing in one quarter than in another.

15. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall here has been 10·35 inches during the fortnight, of which 8·47 fell in the last week, making a total of 18·85 since the commencement of the rains. The rain has no doubt been excessive, and has greatly interfered with the weeding operations necessary for the growth of the crops. On the question whether we have dry or wet weather during the next few days, the fate of the bhadoi crops may now, in fact, be said to depend.

16. The following is Mr. Tonnerre's report of the Manjhee Sub-division:—

"Rain is now a matter of daily occurrence, but its quantity and persistence is quite unusual. It is interfering with weeding; and should the rains continue during another week with the same force, *janera, marua, kodo, salhi, sawan*, and *tangoonce*, which constitute the bhadoi crop, will be entirely destroyed. This I learnt from the ryots themselves, who evince great alarm at the prospects of another famine."

17. From Pursa Mr. Barry writes regarding the rainfall—

"This has been abundant,—more than abundant; rain having fallen heavily, without exception, every day in the fortnight. Still we have had many blinks of the hot sun; and to-day (Sunday) not a drop has fallen, and the sky is clear and the sun hot; so I look forward to having a short break of hot weather, which will now be most acceptable.

"The rain has been so constant that I have been able to move about very little in camp. Still I have seen the country from Barwey Ghât to Ramcollah, and from Annour to Rewa Ghât."

18. For Sewan the sub-divisional officer gives the rainfall during the fortnight as under:—

		Inches.			Inches.
28th June	..	.. 06	5th July	..	.. 1·59
29th "	..	.. ..	6th "	..	.. ..
30th "	..	.. 1·08	7th "	..	.. 1·17
1st July	..	.. 1·06	8th "	..	.. 54
2nd "	..	.. ..	9th "	..	.. ..
3rd "	..	.. ..	10th "	..	.. 25
4th "	..	.. 07	11th "	..	.. 24
Total		.. 2·27	Total		.. 3·79

19. And for Hutwa also the following figures are supplied by Mr. Hodgkinson :—

<i>Rainfall.</i>					
28th June	..	..	..	..	.. .7
29th "	..	..	..	..	.. .28
30th "	..	..	..	..	.. .33
1st July	..	..	..	..	.. .52
2nd "	..	..	..	..	.. .20
4th "	..	..	..	..	.. 1.46
5th "	..	..	..	..	.. 2.32
6th "	..	..	..	..	.. .27
7th "	..	..	..	..	.. .81
8th "	..	..	..	..	.. .15
9th "	..	..	..	..	.. .04
10th "	..	..	..	..	.. 1.06
11th "	..	..	..	..	.. .07
Total					.. 7.58

20. *State of the Crops.*—Though some damage has been done in parts by the incessant rain, prospects are still generally favorable, and the crops give promise of an abundant harvest if only the rain would hold off. An inundation of the Gunduk in the tract to the north of the embankment, which, if the entire area had been submerged, could not be much under 30 square miles, was reported to have entirely destroyed the crops, but I have since learnt that the inundation was confined to a limited portion of this tract; and Mr. Reid of Suddowah writes that even there, owing to the waters having speedily receded, not one-tenth of the damage had been inflicted that he had previously supposed. Still many ryots were washed out of house and home, and have lost their crops and will have to be provided for. The Sewan sub-divisional officer has proceeded to the spot.

21. Major Jackson reports as follows regarding the Chupra Sub-division :—

"The rains have been universal during the past fortnight; more than the average of former years has fallen, and perhaps in many parts of the district more than is good for the young crops coming on. For the first week these promised a bumper season, but the excessive down-pour of the last week has, it is feared, drowned much of the Indian-corn and similar grains before they could acquire head to overcome the influence of the waters. It has also much interfered with the weeding operations of the season, the supersaturation of the soil preventing the eradication of the under-growth without damage to the young shoots. A little dry weather is indeed at present much wanted."

22. Of the Manjhee Sub-division Mr. Tonnere writes—

"The entire bhadoi crop is very promising indeed; it has had quite enough rain, and the next few days will decide whether it is to be a grand success or an entire failure owing to excess of rain.

"*Sugarcane* is thriving and will yield a fine crop; it is strong and vigorous. *Tukhmerzee dhan* (that which requires to be transplanted) is also in a very forward state, and is being transplanted everywhere.

"*Bawug dhan* (sown broadcast) is now being sown in the low lands. It is very coarse, and only the poorest of the people eat it.

"The rain so fatal to the bhadoi crop, if in excess, is doing a great deal of good to these dhans and to the sugarcane. In some *chowrs*, where the sugarcane has had a good deal of moisture, it is very high and strong."

23. Mr. Barry's report of the Pursa Sub-division is the following :—

"From the abundant rainfall the prospects of the bhadoi crop may fairly be considered assured. This crop is everywhere looking well, and has suffered no injury from the rain, but it has not grown so fast as it would have done in warmer weather, and the harvest will be later in consequence; but everywhere the makai, kodo, sawan, marua, sathi rice, cotton plant, &c., are looking healthy.

"The prospect of an unusually early bhadoi harvest is gone, as during the last fortnight the plant generally has grown very little owing to the constant rain; and as far as I can judge, the harvest may be retarded by eight or ten days, and thus the period of distress lengthened. But again, with a good spell of sunny weather, the crops will quickly recover what they have apparently lost.

"Weeding has been carried on diligently wherever the cessation of rain gave the people a chance; but I must say the weeds have grown apace, and have thriven more than the crops. In short, weeding has been greatly retarded by the rain, and very much remains to be done.

"Ploughing of the "*chowmasa*" or high lands for the rubbee crop has gone on to some extent, while ploughing of the low lands for the aghani rice has hardly commenced yet, only a few fields having been broken up and planted out. It is hardly time yet, and the weather has almost rendered the work impossible on any large scale. Indigo is admitted by the planters to be an 8 or 10-anna crop; in this quarter it is looking very well, and I do not think it will be very much below the average. Still the later sowings have not thriven, being choked with weeds and the rank grass which flourishes everywhere so irrepressibly in the rains. Coolies have literally been driven in great numbers from field work to relief work on the roads by the rain; for while ryots pay them for work done, Government, like an indulgent

master, pays them whether work is done or not, and however much it may rain. This is unavoidable in times like the present, for if Government did not support these coolies, when unable to obtain work elsewhere, I believe many of them would be in danger of starvation."

24. Concerning the Musrakh Sub-division Mr. Hudson writes—

"The rain has been almost incessant throughout the sub-division, and the country is a good deal under water, but there is no apprehension yet, as far as I can learn, of damage to the crops, unless it be to the makai, which here and there is turning yellow. However, we have had a break during the last two or three days, and if this holds out for a day or two, no serious damage will have been done. The great rice crop cannot be injured, except by flooding, or failure of the rains, during the latter half of August and September. The people are all busy with their cultivation—at least the ryot class; but these in the Bussuntpore thana are too poor to employ many laborers, and *this* year especially they are trusting much to nature, and leaving their fields under cultivated, rather than hire assistance, a circumstance which renders the continuation of relief works exceptional in this division.

25. I believe that it is more to the constant rain and the wet state of the country, than to the inability to hire labor, that the interruption of agricultural operations in Bussuntpore, as in many other parts, must at present be ascribed, as during a brief tour *via* Barowlee, Gopalpore, and Rampore circles, I noticed particularly that, owing to the excessive rain, the country was really not generally in a state to admit of any work being carried on in the fields. Still the inability alluded to by Mr. Hudson no doubt largely exists, and it was to supply the means of meeting this want, as well as to support the ryots themselves, that the advances of Government grain to the cultivators were undertaken. Through a mistaken, though zealous, attempt on the part of Mr. Hudson to see to everything himself, and the failure to adopt adequately the principle of division of labor, I fear that the advances are somewhat backward in Bussuntpore, but by a recent re-constitution of the circles it is hoped that these advances may now be rapidly completed. Meanwhile, wherever advances have not been completed, Mr. Hudson, as well as all other sub-divisional officers, with the object of preventing the weeding operations now so necessary being retarded by the inability of the ryot to hire assistance, have instructions to turn the relief coolies into the fields, where requisite, charging the cost of their labor to the village concerned, and adjusting the account at the time of making the village advance, either by cutting down the quantity of grain issued, or by adding to the amount of the village bond, according to the desire of the parties. Where the security is not adequate, and the amount of the advance cannot be reduced, the execution of a separate bond, under clause *d* of the charitable relief rules, is directed.

26. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan makes the following report:—

"The crops continue to thrive and promise well up to date, but the great quantity of rain we have had is beginning to tell on the Indian-corn, which, in places, shows a slightly yellow tinge. A week of good hot sun-shining weather is wanted now to enable the ryots to clear their lands of weeds, which are choking the young crops. Marua, in places, is getting into ear, and tangoonee is nearly as far advanced. I have to-day heard that close to the Gunduk bund the land has been flooded, and that about fifteen thousand beeghas of the crops have been destroyed. I intend proceeding there at once to inquire into the matter."

Under this head Mr. Ratray reports as follows:—

"The rains were heavy during the first week of the past fortnight, putting a stop to weeding, and preventing in some degree agricultural operations, but the weather has been comparatively clear for the last few days, and a considerable impetus has been given to labor in the fields.

"Ploughing and sowing are being carried on with great activity. Transplanting of dhan will not begin to any great extent till about the end of this month, but the transplanting of murwa is now close upon completion."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, writes of thanas Sewan and Darowlee as follows:—

"More than three-fourths of the bhadoi crop area is sown by this time, and the sowing of the remainder is postponed up to the present time on account of the continued rains. The fields are all wet, and would not admit of sowing makai in their present condition.

"Transplantation of murwa, however, is still being prosperously carried on. This crop, in some early sown fields, is getting into ear, and will reach maturity within three or four weeks. The present appearance of makai plants in up-land fields is very good; but in low fields where water has lodged, the plants look meagre and pale; paddy plants for transplantation look well and thriving, except in the few fields that have gone under water. Incessant rain is however doing good to the paddy crop in general, as success of this crop always depends on the sufficiency of water in the fields, but it (the rain) has, since my last crop report, proved somewhat injurious to the bhadoi crop, as it had delayed the weeding of makai, murwa, and kodo fields, and consequently retarded the growth of the plants.

"These crops prosper when it rains once or twice in 10 or 12 days, which is not the case now-a-days. Still if the rains keep off for a week, it will be all right; but if it continues to rain, it will no doubt do great mischief."

Mr. Tytler, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has been kind enough to furnish me with the following information of the crops:—

"The murwa that was sown in the poppy lands and irrigated is now in ear, or all but so; but this portion of the crop does not exceed two annas of the amount of murwa sown. The sawan and Tangoonee, where sown under the same advantages long ago, are about in the same

state. The Indian-corn in the northern portion of the district is more advanced than down here, as the land being moister, permitted of earlier sowing. This crop is about waist-high in some parts of the north; it is backward towards Katea and on the other side of the Jherali generally. Fourteen annas of the murwa is only lately transplanted, and will not ripen before the 20th of August; portions may be earlier, especially if we have heat, but in such weather as we are having, not before the date noted. Rain is doing great harm, the fields are choked with weeds, and I think caterpillars are commencing to show themselves. Paddy prospects are very good, and December (aghani) paddy is being transplanted."

27. Regarding the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"The want of sunshine has begun to be severely felt; the crops have been kept back in consequence, particularly in localities where opportunity has not been found to weed them. The makai in Bhoney zillah has been a good deal injured by the wet, and an insect induced by it, which has made its appearance; but there is time to repair the mischief if fine weather would only supervene; elsewhere the makai is a very fair crop, but wants sunshine. The early rice crops are very fine, and the kodo and murwa are good. Thus the prospects of the crops are altogether very favorable. The crops on a very limited tract outside the Gunduk embankment have been greatly injured, if not destroyed by the rising of the river."

28. *Condition of the People.*—I cannot say that I believe the condition of the people to be improving. Until resort to piece-work becomes general, they can earn but a scanty meal on the relief works; and however good the prospect of the coming harvest may be, the people cannot live on hope, while I fear that notwithstanding the advances being made to cultivators, field-labor is far from being as extensively employed as in ordinary years. As the season advances, and until the next crops are harvested, the pressure on the people could hardly indeed be expected to become less. At Rampore, as elsewhere in that neighbourhood, I noticed that the relief coolies were much in want of clothing, and had a generally distressed appearance.

29. Under this head, Mr. Tonnerre reports thus of the Manjhee sub-division:—

"Having nearly completed my advances, I have had somewhat more leisure to go about the country and visit the distant circles. I find that people about Ramgurh, and in some parts of the Chainpore circle, show by their appearance that they have been under-fed for a long time. They will receive immediate relief now that advances have been made, but I do not know how they could have existed but for the advances. The country about there is to a great extent dhan growing. For the last two years the rice crop was not successful, and from inquiries made, I find that during those years they had suffered from want. They would have been finished off this year but for the timely measures taken.

"The people are better off in Bunwar circle, but in Pursa again they are very badly off.

"A putwaree came to me and said that he could not leave his house without having the ryots round him clamouring for grain. I have had inquiries instituted, and find that this is really the case. Again, numbers of ryots from one village will assemble at the gola, and wait for days till their turn comes to have their grain weighed out. This proves their want, else it is not likely that they would waste their time instead of looking after their fields.

"In my rides I have been followed from village to village for a whole morning, by people asking for grain.

"There is no doubt about it, that ryots are approaching the total consumption of their own little stocks."

30. Regarding the Pursa sub-division, Mr. Barry writes:—

"To a careful observer, there cannot be any doubt that many people are in great distress and cannot get sufficient food to eat. Many of these are on the roads, and are in a sufficiently wretched condition, both from insufficient food and from want of decent clothing. Many of the women particularly are in a ragged condition, and I propose to undertake the distribution of cloth to them myself, as I have peculiar facilities of observing them, being so much on the roads, and the circle officers are perhaps somewhat chary in giving cloth to those who are strangers to them and who come from a distance.

"Again, many of the ryots are in poor condition, and in distress for want of a meal, who would lose caste by going on the relief works and working as coolies. These can only be relieved by advances of Government grain, which are proceeding with all possible despatch. Beggars and the poorer ryots have suffered most, while bunneahs and mahajuns have gained by the famine.

"On the whole, I do not consider that the condition of the people is improving, but rather the reverse. I am besieged daily by crowds of people for advances of grain, and therefore have good opportunities of forming an opinion; and I find, with few exceptions, that those who ask for help, are, judging from their personal appearance really in need of it.

"Again looking at those working on the roads, one might be led to infer that they had greatly deteriorated in condition; but perhaps this is because many of the weakest and most wretched have been unable to find better terms elsewhere than the Government subsistence wages, while the able-bodied have left in considerable numbers, either having put by something, or being able to earn more in other ways."

31. Mr. Hudson thus explains the bad reports alluded to in the previous narrative:—

"Some very bad reports were made to me of the condition of the people during the fortnight anterior to this; but I am glad to say that personal investigation has established the falsity of the alleged facts, and the incompetence or rascality of those who reported them. The said reports related to two villages at opposite ends of the sub-division.

1. "In Dowlee, in the north, eleven persons were reported by name as starving. I sent out a bag of rice, in charge of a group superintendent, with a garry and peons to bring them in. Half of them turned out to be of the usual type of mendicants now on the circle registers, the blind, maimed, or leprous, and people so aged and decrepit as to have almost outlived consciousness. But none of these were absolutely without support; in proof of which they all returned to their villages, rather than remain away from home to be fed at Government expense."

2. "Pokhra, in the south-west. It was reported that persons had died, and that others would die of starvation, if notice were not taken of the condition of the village.

"I found on visiting the spot, that the village was within 2 miles of the Dhubowlie relief centre, where the officer in charge never refuses any case of real distress which presents itself. Moreover, a relief work, a Government road, is being constructed within 100 yards of the village; so that no persons capable of work, could want the means of self-support. I succeeded in calling before me the members of the families of the two men said to have died of hunger. One of these, Tagroop Chamar, son of Gopal, deceased, deposed that his father was of extreme age when he died; that he, Tagroop, always supported his parent, and that the latter died a natural death.

"The widow of the other deceased, deposed that her husband had been ill for a year before his decease, and that he was over 50 years of age. The widow and children appeared well-cared for. The group superintendent of this circle was not to be found when I visited this village, nor have I been able since to get hold of him, although I have instituted a strict search. It is certain that he has absconded. I collected all the alleged starving persons whom the village could produce, 10 in number, and sent for the native doctor from Bussuntpore, to report upon their physical condition. Half of them were declared well able to earn their own living by their own labor; two others, though feeble, admitted earning a livelihood, and the remaining three were found to be supported by members of their own family. The report in fact, turned out to be a purely malicious one, got up out of enmity to the large land-holder Nug Narain, by certain Assamees of the village, and specially by a certain "Attiah," who is head of a convent in the neighbourhood. I call to mind the three principal men who acted as spokesmen for the village in describing the alleged distress. They came to me, if I recollect rightly, when I was in camp in the cold season, and I gathered from them, that some quarrel was going on between them and their maliks. One of them, Sheo Ghulam Pari, turned out to be the uncle of the Zilâdâr of Dhubowlie factory, and he came forward to *guarantee his uncle's future good conduct if the matter was not pressed further against him.*"

32. Mr. Hudson has been instructed to see that such persons in need of relief as are unable to attend at centres, are provided for in their villages.

33. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"There is no material change to report in the condition of the people. They are, generally speaking, in as good condition now as ever they were. There is no great distress prevalent amongst them. Those who are unable from disease or other cause to work and gain a livelihood, can get assistance at the numerous relief centres throughout the division, and there is no fear of their starving. Government grain is also being freely distributed in the shape of advances amongst the ryots for the support of themselves and their laborers till the next harvest. Relief works on tanks have been closed, or nearly so; but those on roads are still open, and are to be kept open as long as possible, so that ample measures have been taken to ward off distress from every one likely to suffer."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, reports as follows of the people in thanas Darowlee and Sewan:—

"Condition of the people is very good. The number of laborers on relief works still does not appear to decrease considerably, because the continued rain does not allow the farmers to work freely in the fields. Grain advances by circle officers are relieving the recipients, especially the Chowbar people, of all the anxieties and wants of the season."

The following is taken from Mr. Rattray's report under this head:—

"The condition of the people still keeps hopeful. Circle officers report that distress does not prevail. People are sanguine of a good harvest, and in this expectation much land is being brought under cultivation. Labor is to be had, and by the end of the month the demand will be very great. Work on the road is still kept up, and gives employment principally to women and children, whilst other members of the family are employed in field labor. The distress, which was so generally feared at this time of the year, has not shown itself, and the future does not give any reason for alarm."

34. Mr. Wright has all along taken a very sanguine view of the situation of the people, and would almost seem to think that their circumstances are the same in a season like the present one as in ordinary years. Latterly, Mr. Rattray too has much fallen in with these views, which are not however supported by his earlier reports. But considering the poverty of the people there as elsewhere in ordinary years, and the condition of many when they first came on the relief works, it is difficult to believe that "distress does not prevail," and I could not sufficiently trust to Mr. Wright's judgment in the matter to be induced to accede to his proposal to close the relief works altogether. That even any summary proceedings for turning off fixed percentages of relief laborers on particular dates with a view to the eventual closing of the works, as also recommended by him, might have had dangerous effects, may be gathered from the reports of his Sub-Deputy Collector.

35. Of the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson reports that "no change is observable in the condition of the people."

36. *Known cases of misery and starvation.*—Though there have been, and must continue to be cases of misery, there have been none of starvation.

37. *Grain-thefts, or robberies.*—There have been four cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

38. The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of cases involving an element of theft committed during the month of June in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 respectively, as required by Government circular No. 4081, of the 20th December last.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

29. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress, and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 155,493, and the number on the last day was 138,284. The mean daily numbers both of the previous and of this fortnight, and the number on the last day of this fortnight, are shown below for each sub-division:—

Sub-divisions.	Mean daily number of the previous fortnight.	Mean daily number of the present fortnight.	REMARKS.
1. Chupra	46,069	22,801	These figures do not include the number employed on works under the general Wards' manager, and hence the totals do not tally with the numbers given in the body of the above para.
2. Maugheo	35,251	17,272	
3. Musrukh	81,303	79,365	
4. Pursa	9,756	4,980	
5. Sewan	34,821	25,722	
6. Hutwa	6,906	4,206	
Total	217,106	154,346	

The numbers on piece-work are gradually increasing, and it is hoped that resort to piece-work may become general now that the daily wage rates are so low.

40. *State emigration to British Burmah.*—None have presented themselves for emigration during the fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

41. *Distribution and expenditure of Government grain.*—The usual statement accompanies.

42. *Gradual expenditure from Government stores, and possibility of more grain being required.*—The accompanying statement, revised according to the latest data, shows the probable grain requirements of the district in the future, including the fresh assignment of 2 lakhs, exhibits still a deficit of some 60,000 maunds. In addition to the above, with reference to demands now beginning to be made by zemindars upon Mr. Reid of the Suddowah circle for distribution of grain to the ryots, on the security of such zemindars; and with reference also to the losses occasioned by the recent inundation of the Gunduk, it may be necessary to replenish the now nearly exhausted golas of Burrowlee and Gopalgunge also. On the whole, it may be calculated that not less than another lakh of maunds will be needed for this district up to the beginning of September only, and without reference to possible subsequent demands.

43. The statement accompanying shows the advances of grain made up to date. They have progressed fairly, and now the great want is grain to distribute to the villages for which such advances have been settled. Notwithstanding some delay in the receipt of the fresh allotment, it is hoped that the grain may still be received in time to prevent any general necessity for stopping the advances or reverting to cash payments to the relief laborers by reason of the rapid exhaustion of the Government stores.

44. Under this head Major Jackson reports as follows for the Chupra sub-division:—

"Advances in grain have been made very largely during the past fortnight. Mr. MacRae at Arowa has completed his advances to 22 villages, and Mr. Becher at Gurkha to 49. In the Chupra circle I have settled with 94 villages, and I have the complete papers of nearly 30 more ready for disposal. These will more than exhaust the golas at my disposal before another week passes, and until more grain reaches this part of the district, I will have to postpone advances and await its arrival. Mr. MacRae has no more grain to draw against for Arowa, but he will very shortly receive between 5,000 and 6,000 maunds just arrived at Revelgunge, which he has been requested to arrange to cart away. The gola at Gurkha is also empty, but Mr. Becher has, I understand, made arrangements for the purchase of grain to meet his requirements."

45. This refers to some grain which Mr. Becher had contracted to have supplied to him with money advanced by Government for purchase of grain with a view to sale. This grain has now most opportunely arrived, and will be utilized in continuing Mr. Becher's advances to the ryots until the Government gola can be refilled.

46. The following is Mr. Tonnerre's report of the Manjhee sub-division:—

"I gave an estimate of 20,406 extra maunds as required in this sub-division. I hope that a portion at least of that quantity will be sent as soon as possible, because all stores are

nearly exhausted, and in a few days operations will have to be suspended if further supplies are not received.

"As the ryots themselves say, one month for which advances were required has elapsed, and further delay occasions distress."

47. Thanks to the energy with which the work has been prosecuted in his sub-division and partly also to his charge being a lighter one. Mr. Tonnerre has so nearly completed the advances in his sub-division, that in order to relieve Mr. Hudson, who is not so forward, I have placed the adjoining Bugowrah circle (in charge of a native zemindar) also under his superintendence, and have no doubt that he will succeed in getting the work as rapidly done there too as he has elsewhere.

48. Mr. Barry reports as follows regarding the Pursa sub-division:—

"I am very glad to say that the grain advances are now being made with great rapidity; yet much remains to be done, and petitions are coming in thick upon us. Yesterday I had no less than 80 petitions, and when it is remembered that each petition represents a village or a hamlet, with from 10 to 30 households, it will be seen that these 80 petitions represent many hundreds of people, and so it is more or less every day."

"All the applications from one village or from one tolah or hamlet are strung together, and the requirements of each applicant, with the security offered, are inquired into and the signature of the putwaree obtained, and from these a list of the whole village is prepared. This is easily done, as the applications and village lists drawn up by putwarees are all made in the following form, which I have found very useful, viz:—

NUMBER.	Name of householder and his residence.	Name of zemindar and his residence, also putwaree's name.	Number of persons in household.	Number of maunds applied for for two months.	Security offered, number of beechas, trees, &c.
Total	...				

"The totals of this list give the totals for the whole village, so at a glance I can tell whether the demand is excessive or whether the security is sufficient. This list must invariably be signed by the putwaree before it is passed by me. Where there are many different applications from a large village, these are either treated by hamlets where they exist, or as many of the applications are included in one general list as can conveniently be done, or as far as the people can be brought to agree to accept the joint responsibility.

"In many cases I have found that the putwaree, though called upon, does not prepare the required list; so to avoid further delay (which has been too great already) I have directed all group superintendents to hold an inquiry and prepare the lists themselves. They now do so, and the putwaree generally turns up and signs the sheet, but if he does not appear, I have to summon him to sign the bond before I give a cheque for the grain. There are often some names left out of the list through obscure or other causes, and these necessitate a second inquiry which delays the work. I have now 12 group superintendents at work, and I find 10 to 15 villages quite enough for one man. The rain no doubt has retarded the work, yet I expected them to do more than they have done. However, now that I have intimated to them that I propose paying them according to the rapidity and excellence of their work, I hope the lists will come in more freely, as I can pass final orders on them far more quickly than they come in.

"The Sudder canoongo, Damree Lall, has conducted many of the more important inquiries, and I am sorry I am losing his services just in the middle of the work when he could be of most use. He has worked well and ably. With regard to the security tendered for these grain advances, I think it ample, being at the average rate of one beegha for two maunds. When it is less (which is rare) I cut down the advance, so that it does not exceed 2 maunds per beegha. Even this gives each household from 4 to 5 maunds at the very least, which is enough for two months. In only a few cases have the zemindars backed up the ryots.

"On the 5th instant I went to Ramcollah and arranged with Mr. Hugh Llewellyn regarding the 13 villages of the Maraura circle, of which I found that a good number had already been settled. Details regarding these may be looked for in Ramcollah circle returns rendered by Mr. Llewellyn to Mr. Hudson. Mr. Llewellyn expected the whole of the advances to be disposed of in a very short time, as everything was in train."

"I have also arranged with Mr. John MacRae regarding some 20 villages lying south and east of Tehtee, to be included in his Arwa circle. The 500 villages in Pursa thana have thus been finally disposed of, viz. :—

	...	...	...	...	500
				Less unoccupied	25
					475
				Villages.	
To Arwa circle	...	...	...	...	20
„ Maraura circle	...	...	...	...	13
„ Tehtee „	...	...	...	...	52
„ Telalpore „	...	...	...	...	36
„ Arwa „	...	...	...	...	38
„ Nawada „	...	...	...	...	34
„ Moonsiff of Pursa circle	...	...	...	...	58
„ Setalpore* „	...	...	...	...	85
			Total	...	336
					336
Add villages in Cusmen in which applications have been made	...				42
			Total of villages in general circle	...	181
Deduct disposed of by me up to date	...	...		...	84
					97
Less villages in which no advances were required	...	...		...	8
			Total of villages to be disposed of by me	...	89

"Thus I have but got half through the villages which have fallen to my charge, and have not been included in any special circle. But I expect many more to crop up.

"During the fortnight I have advanced 6,592 maunds in 76 villages, making the total advanced by me in 84 villages up to date, amount to 8,756 maunds.

"The Tehtee, Telalpore, Nawada, and Arwa circles have virtually been disposed of; only a few claims remain to be settled of persons who had not been included in the general village lists. I regret to observe that only 257 maunds in 5 villages have been advanced in Setalpore. I must go there as soon as I can find time.

"The moonsiff of Pursa is working well, having disposed of 23 villages, advancing 1,190 maunds in the fortnight."

49. Mr. Barry seems to be pushing forward the work as rapidly as possible in his sub-division, and I have confidence in his judgment. He has omitted, however, to furnish his returns, a circumstance which renders the present narrative defective.

50. As previously noticed, Mr. Hudson's arrangements in the matter of advances in the Musrukh sub-division are somewhat backward, but though working hard, he has had a heavy charge; and I trust that under the recent reconstitution of circles, lost time may now be made up for.

51. The following is the Sewan sub-divisional report :—

The following is Mr. Rattray's report under this head :—

"The preparation of the village lists is close upon completion, up to this date lists of 940 villages have been completed and approved of. The allotment of grain for these villages amounts to 93,366 maunds 20 seers, and is now in course of distribution. There are about 176 villages remaining, in which the lists are under preparation. The recipients of the allotments already made number 32,497 heads of families.

"I have still innumerable difficulties to contend against in the preparation of the village lists and the distribution of the grain. The determined opposition on the part of the zemindars, and the fear of responsibility on the part of the circle officers, the majority of whom are land-holders themselves, and all, except one, irresponsible members, will, I fear, cause considerable delay before the relief measures are completed.

"The quantity of grain actually distributed during the past fortnight does not amount to much, but opposition on the part of the circle officers must be taken into consideration. I trust, however, that by the close of the month the bulk of the allotment made will be disposed of.

"A sum of Rs. 3,100 has been paid to the circle officers for the purposes of making advances for the purchase of plough-cattle. No applications were made before me during the past fortnight for grain advances by land-holders for private consumption, but as far as returns received show, 726 maunds 26 seers 12 chittacks of grain was advanced by the circle officers on this account."

52. Under many difficulties Mr. Rattray has worked well, and it is creditable to him and to his circle officers that the preparation of the village lists should now be close on completion.

53. Under the head of advances to ryots, Mr. Hodgkinson writes :—

“Up to date 79,309 maunds 39 seers 9 chittacks have been advanced. It is from the advances lately made that field-labor is being paid as a rule.”

54. The rapidity with which these important advances have been made in the Hutwa estate reflects credit on him and all concerned. As noticed by him, it is to these advances that the ryots generally have to look for the payment of field-labor.

55. The Commissioner has urged that for greater safety it would have been better to make these advances on the specific security of each ryot; but this course, besides being likely to prove fatal to the rapidity essential for relief to be at all general, was, it was thought, open to objection, as calculated to raise throughout the district the question of the nature of the rights possessed by the ryots,—rights which are very generally denied by the whole proprietary body, and by placing landlord and tenant in antagonism, to lead to general disputes and litigation, which, in the interests of the ryots themselves, it was very desirable to avoid. It was deemed on all grounds therefore preferable to adopt the principle of collective security in making these advances; and as all ryots are jointly and severally liable in respect of all property they may now or hereafter possess, it is not thought that the omission to record specific security well render the village bonds any the less safe. Each ryot is a check on his fellow, and the joint bond is at once a guarantee that none take more than they can repay, and also an assurance that each will be made to pay up his share of the general advance.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

56. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. Including the Pursa sub-division, the last fortnightly returns of which have not been received, there are now about 32,000 persons obtaining charitable relief.

57. The following is Major Jackson's report under this head for the Chupra sub-division :—

“This goes on without much fluctuation, with the exception of cloth-weaving. The weavers will not accept the Government rates which they appear well enough off not to require. The poor-house in Chupra has dwindled down to very small proportions, the professional beggars not caring to abide by the rule which requires their residence there. Cotton-spinning relief obtains more favor in the Goldengunge circle, and the superintendent reports the numbers to be increasing. I have also had an application from a resident of that quarter to be supplied with cotton for distribution to distant villages which he will undertake to look after. He will be supplied through the Goldengunge relief officer, and the results brought forward in the next report.”

58. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre writes :—

“I have advanced, under clause *d* of charitable relief rules, Rs. 72 for the purchase of bullocks and seed-grain. Before making such advances, I ascertain whether the lands are actually left uncultivated; if such be the case, necessity of the advance becomes apparent, because, whenever it is possible, the ryot will hire or borrow bullocks to do his work.

“Cotton has been given to 324 women, and Rs. 200 have been expended under this head.

“Grain is given for charitable relief in all other cases save where a destitute tradesman requires funds to enable him to carry on his business, when an advance is made under clause *d*.

“Lists for village charitable relief are in preparation, and until they are ready, help is given individually to all the poor who go to their respective circle officers. Once the lists are ready, all these will be entered therein, and supplied with grain by the putwaree from the monthly allotment made to the village.

“A special care is given in searching for and finding out cases of people of good family too proud to beg, and who would prefer dying quietly in their houses to making their wants known.

“Old pensioners, sepoy, and others, are also being provided for. Many a time have I seen men who had done good service in the army, obliged to ask for relief, as their pensions, though sufficient in ordinary years, could not suffice for their requirements in such a time as this.”

59. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports :—

“Everything appears to have gone on satisfactorily, but as returns have not been received from 3 out of 9 circles; I cannot pass in review what has been done.

“It appears that some of the circle officers have begun to restrict slightly their operations, which I consider as yet premature.

“While I was in camp in Amnour and Makair, I was constantly being interrupted by poor people asking for charitable relief. I have recommended that a relief centre be opened at Amnour, and in future I intend to carry a small supply of grain with me to relieve the immediate wants of the starving poor.

"In most villages 2 or 3 subjects fit for charitable relief are found by the group superintendents; their names are sent to the relief circle officer in whose circle the village lies, and who, it is hoped, attends to their wants."

60. Mr. Hudson writes regarding the Musrukha sub-division:—

"Distribution of cotton continues on a large scale; and thread is now generally given to weavers, and the cloth disposed of in clothing the destitute."

61. Under this head, the following may be quoted from the report of the Sewan sub-divisional officer:—

"A report has been received from the police of the Murwa outpost of three little children having been found straying, and no clue to their parents or guardians can be obtained. The head-constable asked that they might be made over to him, and said he was willing to take charge of and support them. Orders have been issued to make them over to him. Another child about 3 years old was found in the same manner by the Maharajgunge police at Sarungpore. It is at present in charge of the chowkeedar of that village, and inquiries are being made about its parents."

62. The following statement, showing the number on charitable relief in the several circles of the Hutwa sub-division, is furnished by Mr. Hodgkinson:—

Serial number.	Names of Circles.	Average number receiving cooked food.	Number receiving uncooked food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton-spun (spinning Relief).	Number specially relieved by village officer under D.	Total.
1	Hutwa	56	945	238	.....	1,239
2	Sreepore	141	897	102	.....	1,140
3	Muniarah	111	71	.....	354	536
4	Kahala ... ..	.....	18	.....	.....	18
5	Jugdishpore	100	.....	51	.....	151
6	Chuckia	50	.....	.....	.....	50
7	Bhorey	436	1,257	308	136	2,137
8	Dhobowl					
9	Marur					
10	Kattayah					
11	Chumookha	57	116	.....	.....	173
12	Dhugureo					
13	Sonowhala					
14	Gopalgunge					
15	Umbicapore	40	194	.....	.....	234
		.....	43	.....	.....	43
		.....	189	.....	.....	189
	Total	991	3,730	699	490	5,910

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

63. The financial results of relief operations are given below:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown	.....	.....	23,43,648 13 7½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for district relief works, <i>vide</i> statement of labor from 28th June to 11th July 1874	.....	507 3 6	
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk Division, for relief works in connection with Sarun embankment for the fortnight ending 9th July 1874	.....	.....
3. Amount advanced to Moulvie Mohamed Tukee, manager of the estates under Court of Wards, for digging a tank on behalf of Baboo Tirgoonanund Opadhea, a minor, under the Land Improvement Act	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
4. Amount advanced to collectorate nazir for miscellaneous contingencies	500 0 0		
Amount advanced to Mr. A. Murray, of Barowlee factory, for conveyance of Government grain to different places in the interior of the district	3,000 0 0		
Amount advanced to collectorate nazir for conveyance of Government grain from Shahabad	3,642 0 0		

Amount advanced to Mr. Steer, of Harpore factory, for conveyance of Govern- ment grain from Maharanee to Harpore	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,000 0 0	8,142 0 0	
5. Amount advanced to Moonshee Yar Ally, overseer, for making advances to boatmen engaged for two canoes received from the Oudh forest ...	700 0 0	700 0 0	
6. Amount advanced to Moonshee Cheranghee Lall for payment to the moonshees and chupprasses who came with the canoes from the Oudh forest ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	
7. Value of 12,872 gunny bags pur- chased from Choonee Lall, Marwary, at Rs. 35 per 100... ..	4,505 14 0	4,505 14 0	
8. Refund of advance made from the district road fund for transport of grain...	1,718 13 8	1,718 13 8	
9. Value of stamps supplied to Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty, at Ekma	20 0 0	20 0 0	

Establishment.

10. Pay of Mr. G. Grant, on special
duty at Musrakh, and of his establishment,
for June 1874 348 0 0

Pay of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special
duty at Ekma, for June 1874 300 0 0

Pay of the gazetted officers, on special
duties as follow, for June 1874:—

	Rs. A. P.
Mr. W. H. Hudson ...	1,133 0 0
Mr. W. Barry ...	1,133 5 4
Pundit Debi Persad ...	250 0 0
	2,516 5 4
Pay of Relief Superintendents for June 1874	265 0 0
Deputation allowance of Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for April 1874...	27 1 3
Pay of Girdharee, hospital assistant, and of a compounder attached to the poor- house at the Serai, for June 1874 ...	30 0 0
Pay of Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Chupra, for June 1874 ...	892 0 0
Pay of Debi Lall, third class hospital assistant, attached to the Revelgunge dis- pensary, for June 1874	37 6 3
Pay of Baboo Ram Chunder Goopta, Assistant Surgeon at Bussuntapore relief dispensary, for June 1874	110 0 0
Pay of Moulvie Mohamed Sadiq Ahmud and of Mohamed Abdul Huq, tehsildars on special duties, for June 1874 ...	274 0 0
Pay of the establishment under the district grain officer at Chupra for June 1874	156 0 0
Contingent charges of ditto ditto ...	1,050 4 6
Pay of Baboo Ram Chunder Goopta, Assistant Surgeon at Bussuntapore, for May 1874	150 0 0
Pay of compounders, &c., at Bussuntapore and Sonapore relief dispensaries, for May 1874	45 0 0
Contingent charges of ditto ditto ...	6 5 3
Pay of the relief establishment under Mr. Llewellyn of Arna factory, from March to May 1874	173 0 0

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pay of the extra constables entertained in the transport of grain for June 1874...	349 10 8		
Pay of the office establishment entertained as per Commissioner's circular No. 74, dated 27th December 1874, for June 1874	434 0 0		
Travelling allowance of Mr. G. Grant, on special duty, from Chupra to Gopalpore	18 13 0		
Travelling allowance of Mbonshee Augud Ray, naib tehsildar, on special duty at Sewan, for April 1874 ...	32 8 0		
		7,215 6 3	
11. Expenses incurred by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan are as follow viz.—			
Pay and special allowance of Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for June 1874 ...	600 0		
Contingent charges of ditto ditto ...	21 6		
Travelling allowance of the junior canoongo for April and May 1874 ...	54 0 0		
Travelling of Syud Ameer Ahmud, relief superintendent, for May 1874 ...	45 8 0		
Pay of the relief establishment for June 1874... ..	1,814 11 10		
Pay of Mobaruk Ali, relief work moonshee, for June 1874 ...	15 0 0		
Amount advanced to Mobaruk Ali for carting bricks for tank No. 2 ...	25 0 0		
		2,575 10 7	
Total expenditure of the fortnight...			27,485 0 0
		Grand Total	23,71,133 13 7½

Statement showing the kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and different thanas and outposts of the District of Sarun, for the fortnight ending the 11th July, 1874.

No.	NAMES OF PRINCIPAL MARKETS.	Uncleaned rice, per rupee.	Indian corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat, per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chupra	14	17	23	15½	21
2	Revelgunge	12½	16	23	17	21
3	Goldengunge	13	16	20	15½	20
4	Gurkha	9	.....	.....	.....	15
5	2. Maujhee	11½	16	.....	14½	.....
6	Ekma	12	15½	.....	15½	17
7	3. Bussuntpore	11	14	16½	13½	16
8	Maharajgunge	12	16½	18½	14	17
9	4. Mushruk	11½	17	18	14	18½
10	Baneahpore	13½	.....	21	16½	19½
11	Maharancee	11	.....	16	13	.....
12	5. Pursa	12	16	19	15	19
13	Amnour	11	.....	.....	14	16
14	Mirzapore	11	.....	19	16	18
15	6. Dighwara	13	10½	18	17	19
16	Sonepore	13	17	.....	17	19
17	7. Sewan	10½	.....	17½	13	.....
18	Burhurea	12	14½	18	14½	16½
19	Semaria	10½	.....	18	13½	.....
20	8. Darowlee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Gootlinee	11½	.....	17½	13	16½
22	Sewan	12½	20	20	.....	18
23	Roghoonathpore	10½	15½	17	14½	15½
24	Murwa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	9. Burragaon	10½	.....	16½	12½	15
26	Kattya	11½	.....	18½	16	17½
27	Blurey ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Meorgunge	12½	16½	17½	18½	16½
29	10. Burrowlee	12	14	16	13	13½
30	Gopalgunge	13	17	.....	16	18

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAME OF THANA.	Number and name of store-houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
				By sale to the public or la- borers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to labor- ers.	Total.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Chuprah	1. Chuprah	41,523 30 0	11,523 30 0	1,215 39 8	55 38 8	2,585 20 0	3,471 16 4	7,328 34 4
	2. Revelgunge	37,155 17 8	12,155 10 8	.....	90 0 0	1,361 20 0	200 0 0	1,661 20 0
	3. Gurkha	18,078 0 0	8,078 0 0	2,068 19 11	85 0 0	5,489 30 12	.....	7,638 10 7
	4. Arwa	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,06,756 7 8	31,750 0 8	3,309 19 3	230 38 8	9,436 30 12	3,671 16 4	16,648 24 11
Manjhee	1. Manjhee	30,000 0 0	15,000 25 0	450 0 0	443 14 12	1,849 8 12	1,367 29 15	4,110 13 7
	2. Ekma	20,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	2,968 33 9	91 14 4	5,785 17 14	68 25 6	8,912 13 1
	Total	50,000 0 0	25,001 0 0	3,416 33 9	534 29 0	7,634 26 10	1,436 15 5	13,022 23 8
Dighwarah	1. Dighwarah	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	775 8 0	94 33 4	83 37 0	1,336 34 8	2,490 32 12
	2. Sonapore E	10,100 0 0	10,100 39 0	3,412 25 8	.....	.....	.....	5,412 25 8
	Total	20,100 0 0	20,101 6 12	4,187 33 8	94 33 4	83 37 0	1,336 34 8	5,903 18 4
Pursa	1. Pursa	40,000 0 0	40,000 29 4	2,130 9 8	32 36 0	3,480 5 0	1,304 18 7	6,947 28 15
	2. Annour	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,030 24 0	85 0 0	7,423 0 2	699 0 0	9,637 24 2
	3. Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	510 0 0	15,907 11 0	1,240 0 0	18,962 11 0
	4. Annour E	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,505 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. Bankerwa E	10,000 0 0	9,999 23 15	597 14 7	.....	.....	.....	597 14 7
Total	95,000 0 0	95,000 13 3	5,263 7 13	627 36 0	26,510 16 2	3,243 18 7	35,644 38 8	
Mushrukh	1. Masrak	70,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	4,504 38 5	205 10 0	26,614 35 15	1,991 38 12	33,317 3 0
	2. Banlapore	20,000 0 0	11,352 0 0	1,300 0 0	42 0 0	4,044 1 0	2,008 10 0	8,344 11 0
	3. Paigumberpore	10,000 0 0	8,660 31 2	2,620 16 0	70 4 4	2,688 30 3	334 38 0	5,894 8 11
	4. Maharani	20,000 0 0	20,000 13 1	517 19 12	25 9 0	7,192 19 0	780 19 0	8,495 26 12
	5. Sareya E	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 8	1,765 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1,765 3 0
	6. Banowlee E	10,000 0 0	9,984 21 6	799 11 12	.....	.....	.....	799 11 12
	7. Sarunpore E	10,000 0 0	9,999 26 0	2,900 7 12	.....	.....	.....	2,900 7 12
	Total	1,50,000 0 0	1,19,988 6 2	14,307 16 9	342 23 8	41,060 6 2	6,785 25 12	61,515 31 15
Bassuntpore	1. Bassuntpore	60,000 0 0	40,000 16 0	39,075 9 0	.....	6,882 5 8	5,289 6 12	51,246 21 13
	2. Maharajgunge	40,000 0 0	20,000 20 12	5,386 8 14	100 0 0	6,784 24 0	5,188 22 0	17,459 14 14
	3. Syedpoora	21,840 0 0	11,844 32 9	4,073 3 5	.....	1,759 15 4	2,210 0 0	8,042 18 9
	4. Barhoga	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	650 2 8	.....	13,255 24 14	125 0 4	14,430 27 10
	5. Bala	6,930 0 0	6,930 0 0	2,438 29 7	.....	786 30 4	894 25 8	4,120 5 3
	6. Gopalpore	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	87 3 4	5,319 35 3	.....	5,406 38 7
	7. Bagaura	8,280 0 0	8,284 0 0	.....	70 0 0	1,752 10 0	.....	1,822 10 1
	Total	1,57,050 0 0	1,07,039 29 5	51,623 13 11	287 3 4	36,540 25 1	13,707 14 8	61,528 16 8
Sewan	1. Sewan	65,000 0 0	44,927 33 10	3,362 26 7	244 29 6	13,618 6 15	6,570 8 2	23,796 30 14
	2. Burhurria	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	505 0 0	30 0 0	4,476 25 4	520 0 0	5,331 25 4
	3. Sunaria	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	172 14 4	.....	3,338 0 0	.....	3,510 14 0
	Total	85,000 0 0	64,937 33 10	3,840 0 11	274 29 6	21,432 32 3	7,090 8 2	32,637 30 6
Durrowlee	1. Durrowlee	20,000 0 0	19,999 33 10	20 0 0	80 0 0	1,036 17 12	1,308 0 0	2,484 17 12
	2. Goothnoo	5,000 0 0	4,999 20 0	308 17 2	8 0 0	301 7 12	360 0 0	977 24 16
	3. Siawan	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	620 0 0	20 0 0	1,239 18 12	1,186 10 0	3,045 28 12
	4. Raghonathpore	4,000 0 0	4,005 20 9	125 0 0	60 0 0	1,101 32 0	635 0 0	1,921 32 0
	5. Malwa	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0	55 0 0	18 33 0	1,691 0 0	520 0 0	2,284 33 0
	Total	39,000 0 0	39,006 3 3	1,128 17 2	166 33 0	5,309 36 4	4,069 10 0	10,734 16 6
Burrowlee	1. Burrowlee	25,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	70 0 0	70 0 0	20,457 13 9	211 0 0	20,808 13 9
	2. Gopalgunge	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	248 0 0	.....	1,090 20 0	116 0 0	2,354 20 0
	3. Gopalgunge E	15,000 0 0	15,000 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Bijoypore E	3,000 0 0	2,000 39 12	19 16 0	.....	.....	.....	19 16 0
	5. Olipore E	3,000 0 0	3,001 10 9	487 20 0	.....	.....	.....	487 20 0
	Total	55,000 0 0	55,003 1 10	824 36 0	70 0 0	22,447 33 9	327 0 0	23,699 29 9
Grand Total		7,57,906 7 8	5,57,883 14 5	87,001 20 4	2,699 25 14	1,70,537 8 11	40,877 22 14	3,01,906 32 11

Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.—One lakh.

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.—One lakh and forty thousand.

Note.—E means embankment.

Statement showing the true number of cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft and House-breaking, which occurred in the District of Sarun during the month of June 1872 1873 and 1874.

DACOITY—

Headings 30 and 31 of crime return AI ..	{	Month of June 1874 ..	..
		Corresponding month of June 1873	..
		Ditto ditto of June 1872	..

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of crime return I ..	{	Month of June 1874 ..	..
		Corresponding month of June 1873	..
		Ditto ditto of June 1872	..

THEFT—

Heading 43 of crime return No. I, excluding cattle-theft	{	Month of June 1874 ..	..	54
		Corresponding month of June 1873	..	39
		Ditto ditto of June 1872	..	67

HOUSE-BREAKING—

Heading 35 of crime return AI	{	Month of June 1874 ..	..	172
		Corresponding month of June 1873	..	122
		Ditto ditto of June 1872	..	150

Total of all four crimes	{	Month of June 1874 ..	..	228
		Corresponding month of June 1873	..	163
		Ditto ditto of June 1872	..	218

Statement of the advances to Ryots, an extent of Channable of Sa
 on the 1st July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6														
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of villages in the sub-division.	Number of villages in which grain has been distributed, or in which the amount of grain has been settled up to date, as per para. 8 of Government order No. 481.F., of the 25th April 1874.	Number of villages in which collateral security of zemindars has been obtained, i.e., in which any maliks have signed the general bond.	Number of villages remaining to be disposed of at the end of the fortnight.	Total number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief in the shape of—														
						Villages.	Number of villages.	Estimated requirements to last till beginning of September 1874.	Particulars.		Grain.	Cooked food.	Cotton to purda-women.	Thread to weavers for cloth.	Cloth returned from thread spun by purda-women.				
									Number of persons.	Quantity.						Number on the register as per last return.	Admitted during the fortnight.	Deduct discharged during the fortnight.	Number remaining on the register as per last return.	Money.	Gratuitously.	By way of recoverable advances to persons unable to give security.
Thanas.																			
Chupra ...	Chupra ...	370	116	4,788	10,784	12	254	.....	7,871	1,179	1,255	7,703	106	3,856	.....	27	3,706	100	.....
Manjhee ...	Manjhee ...	321	211	.....	51,575	.....	110	.....	.....	1,803	.....	1,602	.....	1,233	.....	.....	319	.....	.....
Mushrukh ...	Mushrukh, Bussunipore ...	1,074	501	28,072	86,000	51	73	.....	6,507	1,109	406	7,208	1,080	2,332	.....	.....	2,533	466	148
Purna ...	Purna, Dighwara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewan ...	Sewan, Duttowlee, Burrowlee ...	1,116	940	82,197	85,306	6	176	.....	2,836	1,667	436	4,087	.....	2,318	.....	838	1,411	.....	.....
Total	Total	2,961	1,788	65,837	2,44,727	72	1,113	.....	17,284	5,357	2,099	20,602	2,065	9,679	.....	383	7,919	663	119

SARUN MAG RAOI
 The 16th Jul. 874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
 Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Sa

Statement showing the Allotment, Expenditure, and Requirement of Grain in the District of Sarun.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	REQUIREMENT.										Total column 9 + 11. column 8—12.	Amount of surplus, column 8—12.	Amount of deficiency, column 5—12.	
	FOR ADVANCES TO RYOTS.					FOR SALE TO LABOURERS ON RELIEF WORKS AT 1/4 A SERE PER HEAD PER DIEM.								
	Number of villages.	Quantity of grain required.	Quantity of grain already distributed.	Quantity of grain to be distributed.	Number of laborers.	Quantity of grain required.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Total allotment of Govern- ment grain, exclusive of 60,000 manna transfer- red from the embankment poles to Tirhoot.	Additional allotment of 3 lakhs recently assigned from Champaran and Shahabad.	Total column 1 + 2.	Expenditure up to date.	Balance in store of original allotment, column 1—4.									
1. Chupra	Mds. 31,756	Mds. 75,000	Mds. 1,06,756	Mds. 16,648	Mds. 15,108	370 at 93 mds. per village, based on the data of 116 villages.	Mds. 31,506	Mds. 9,437	Mds. 24,969	34,435 for 1 1/2 months.	Mds. 19,350	Mds. 44,319	Mds. 29,211	
2. Manjhee	25,000	25,000	50,000	13,023	11,977	321 at 214 mds. per village, based on the data of 211 villages.	78,418	7,035	70,783	26,261 for 1 1/2 months.	14,760	85,543	79,566	
3. Musrahkh and Bussutpore	1,97,050	80,000	2,77,050	1,63,644	33,406	1,074 at 173 mds. per village, based on the data of 501 villages.	166,128	77,631†	1,06,507	51,834 for 1 1/2 months.	46,035	1,54,542	1,21,136	
4. Pura and Dighwara	1,06,100	.....	1,06,100	41,648	63,552	508* at 157 mds. per village, based on the data of 146 villages.	79,821†	26,594	53,227	7,368 for 1 1/2 months.	4,140	57,347	6,185
5. Sewan, including a portion of Barrowlee and the whole of Durrowlee.	1,39,000	20,000	1,59,000	67,042	71,958	1,116 at 101 mds. per village, based on the data of 940 villages.	1,13,142	49,251	63,891	34,271 for 1 1/2 months.	17,010	89,901	8,943	
Total	4,97,946	2,00,000	6,97,946	3,01,905	1,96,001	3,369	4,91,915	1,70,538	3,21,377	180,169	1,01,395	4,22,672	6,185	2,23,856
Deduct probable wastage at 5 per cent.	24,821	10,000	34,821										6,185 }	206,185
Balance	4,73,085	1,90,000	6,63,085										Balance Add probable wastage	26,671 34,521
												Total deficit		61,468

* This number represents villages in the Pura thana only, but some grain advances may also need to be made in thana Dighwara.

† The average of the last two fortnights.

Figures of the last return, now not having been received.

SARUN MAGISTRACY,

J. S. DRUMMOND.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

Number in map.	Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.			How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
<i>Chagpura Sub-division.</i>													
1	1	Chuprah to Rewaghat	8,398	7,412	5,570	21,380	598	529	398	1,525	590	.....	About 45 per cent belong to the non-laboring class or caste.
2	2	Chuprah to Sultanghat	16,127	8,314	9,624	34,065	1,122	594	687	2,403	1,107	.....	About 35 per cent. are giving a fair return of work.
3	3	Seetapore to Sultanghat	934	778	456	2,148	67	56	31	154	2	.....
4	4	Chuprah to Sultanghat	23	.....	.....	23	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
5	5	Chuprah to Sultanghat	7,959	790	3,104	11,851	570	565	223	1,357	303	.....
6	6	Tank at Mirzapore	8,824	.....	.....	8,824	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
7	7	Tank at Mirzapore	3,893	3,123	1,775	8,791	277	224	6	683	312	.....
8	8	Tank at Mirzapore	108,000	83,123	54,933	247,056	7,713	5,043	4,066	17,799	8,398	.....	Average daily number employed on piece-work—Men. Women. Children.
9	9	Tank at Annour	12,552	11,259	7,854	31,665	698	749	213	1,567	1,129	.....	Under Public Works
10	10	Chuprah to Goothnee	8,489	10,483	2,965	21,937	633	472	382	1,487	751	.....	Department officers ... 3,546 1,961 1,388
11	11	Ekma to Tajpore via Pura	8,935	6,609	5,315	20,819	633	472	382	1,487	751	.....	Under circle officers ... 990 431 446
12	12	Diawara to Gurkha	2,548	830	183	3,561	182	61	13	256	250	.....	Total ... 4,336 2,373 1,794
13	13	Kapurora tank	105	34	33	172	14	6	3	19	13	.....	All the rest are on daily wages.
14	14	Anjanee tank	130	91	2	223	9	6	.....	15	9	.....
15	15	Pura to Solimpore	910	698	313	1,921	65	50	22	187	9	.....
16	16	Derigunge to Gurkha	1,909	2,178	1,190	5,277	136	153	84	375	94	.....
17	17	Rajputty tank	1,315	676	1,178	3,169	259	97	25	381	114	.....
18	18	Murhows "	8,605	804	1,047	5,458	237	57	75	369	81	.....
19	19	Bala	20,660	11,163	21,731	53,554	1,476	797	1,556	3,829	1,332	.....
20	20	Ekma to Doomigurghat	8,089	5,470	8,521	16,590	578	390	251	1,219	990	.....
21	21	Tank at Sewree	4,523	55	51	4,629	344	3	3	350	125	.....
22	22	Satooah tank	1,292	417	417	2,126	64	183	69	306	.....	Completed.	
23	23	Hurpore	465	516	273	1,254	66	74	39	179	.....	.....
24	24	Dumona "	452	242	.....	694	90	48	.....	137	.....	.....
25	25	Repairing roads at Hurpore	234	125	398	757	43	60	55	158	.....	.....	Rate of wages paid for full work—As. P.
26	26	Mukdooah channel	27,133	21,746	20,192	69,071	83	60	35	178	.....	.....	To each man
27	27	Tramway road	1,238	1,125	440	2,803	83	48	45	176	.....	.....	" " child
28	28	Purules tank	1,239	1,000	376	2,615	124	150	1,492	4,933	2,531	.....	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 94,521 3 8 in cash.
29	29	Jellapore to Bussutpore	1,465	1,395	1,193	4,053	121	83	103	317	108	.....	Total ... 91,028 7 3
30	30	Gorapore to Panapore	1,465	1,395	1,193	4,053	121	83	103	317	108	.....
31	31	Diawara to Jellapore	2,953	1,516	683	5,152	103	60	40	213	75	.....
32	32	Repairing roads at Burrowlee Factory	1,070	748	748	2,566	211	242	76	529	378	.....
33	33	Nagawa tank	10,610	18,027	13,431	40,068	758	1,145	959	2,862	832	.....
34	34	Tank at Fultree	5,913	2,927	8,027	16,867	845	347	280	1,471	745	.....
35	35	Repairing roads at Bala Factory	15,024	7,172	12,446	34,642	1,073	512	889	2,474	1,438	.....
36	36	Seiswan tank	141	63	70	274	10	4	5	19	15	.....
37	37	Nugwa village road	5,354	8,539	9,533	23,426	383	610	681	1,674	680	.....
38	38	Indai to Ajeabunge road	1,034	1,394	324	2,752	79	107	23	208	83	.....
39	39	Satooah village road	360	464	272	1,096	61	66	39	155	.....	.....
40	40	Pyrumbarpore road	2,263	2,561	1,619	6,443	324	366	231	921	.....	.....
41	41	Sufiabadi factory village road	3,400	3,388	243	7,031	243	24	14	281	132	.....
42	42	Village road	39,537	10,407	6,891	56,835	2,343	749	427	4,023	4,132	.....
43	43	Bumaria to Bogbopore	440	890	221	1,551	31	68	17	119	38	.....

Number in map.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.			REMARKS.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
											Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.
Chapra Sub-division.—(Continued.)													
80	Tank at Tola Bees Roy...	...	4,204	6,190	2,586	12,980	600	884	389	1,853	...	...	...
81	Maharajgunge road	...	475	253	79	740	79	42	121	242	...	...	...
82	Bunshee tank No. I	...	2,514	1,365	2,458	6,338	182	98	175	455	...	...	...
84	Tola Bees Roy to Tukunwash...	...	601	1,021	437	2,059	50	109	42	161	...	...	...
87	Manjira to Narpolia road	...	763	887	377	2,027	134	63	27	224	...	...	...
88	Manjira to Narpolia	...	2,049	2,867	597	5,513	157	205	42	360	...	...	...
89	Anonee tank	...	157	157	...	157	116	...	16	16	...	...	...
91	Surkutia tank	...	776	963	379	2,117	111	137	54	302	...	...	...
92	Village road at Gurkha Factory	...	818	612	466	1,896	58	46	29	133	...	...	...
93	Narupore tank	...	11,889	2,682	1,788	16,049	810	213	136	1,149	...	...	...
94	Madarpore tank	...	6,311	4,376	5,113	14,000	481	312	237	1,000	...	...	...
95	Village road at Tehity Factory	...	1,169	108	51	1,328	171	15	8	194	...	...	...
97	Mazur tank No. I	...	481	246	...	687	60	26	...	...	...	...	...
98	Chand Baruah tank	...	645	182	...	785	84	47	...	131	...	...	...
99	Hosainpore tank	...	350	246	...	672	50	35	...	124	...	...	...
100	Kosowise tank	...	626	244	...	872	82	46	...	138	...	...	...
101	Manighat	...	574	510	247	1,331	25	40	49	123	...	...	...
102	Malbua to Dulipchuck road	...	8,387	1,169	173	9,729	41	86	49	176	...	...	...
103	Collection of road metal at Rowzah	...	8,387	1,169	173	9,729	41	86	49	176	...	...	...
108	Panapure road	...	4,335	314	1,024	5,673	603	76	73	755	...	...	...
109	Mazur tank No. II	...	435	214	...	649	109	53	...	182	...	...	...
110	Jalowy tank	...	430	261	...	691	105	65	...	170	...	...	...
111	Morachee tank	...	527	256	...	783	75	57	...	112	...	...	...
112	Bunshee tank No. II	...	625	263	...	888	57	24	...	81	...	...	...
113	Dhurumraj tank	...	431	251	...	682	54	31	...	85	...	...	...
114	Arna Factory village road	...	1,837	118	67	2,022	31	20	7	61	...	...	...
115	Joteore tank	...	1,624	...	...	1,624	116	...	...	116	...	...	...
118	Narupore ticea tank	...	4,257	4,257	5,421	13,214	252	304	387	943	...	...	...
118	Narupore village roads	...	2,058	2,180	874	5,112	225	240	97	565	...	...	...
120	Banshee tank	...	462	788	356	1,606	51	79	36	166	...	...	...
121	Narupore to Gaurace	...	3,151	1,015	5,507	9,673	49	79	39	138	...	...	...
122	Narupore tank	...	1,121	2,121	81	3,323	221	151	343	715	...	...	...
123	Kugwah Ticea tank	...	134	57	...	191	15	6	9	30	...	...	...
124	Mosara tank	...	103	107	4	214	18	6	...	24	...	...	...
125	Mircha tank No. II	...	119	73	1	192	9	6	...	15	...	...	...
126	Pulloria tank	...	119	73	1	192	9	6	...	15	...	...	...
128	Halumungunge tank	...	153	81	55	289	76	40	27	143	...	...	...
129	Dumri channel	...	3,893	3,798	1,605	9,296	277	271	115	663	...	...	...
130	Ghoga tank	...	578	178	...	756	144	44	...	188	...	...	...
131	Chamaria tank	...	378	279	...	657	126	70	...	196	...	...	...
132	Aturuch tank	...	410	132	...	542	59	21	...	80	...	...	...
133	Boogawly tank	...	428	181	...	609	85	32	...	117	...	...	...
135	Umrata tank	...	429	181	...	610	85	32	...	117	...	...	...
137	Gourea Chuprat to Sauria road	...	3,444	3,444	1,141	8,097	243	95	13	351	...	...	...
138	Lowra tank	...	8,097	3,444	1,141	12,682	243	95	13	351	...	...	...
139	Joteore village road	...	8,097	3,444	1,141	12,682	243	95	13	351	...	...	...
140	Nagra to Tumbly road	...	759	532	238	1,529	154	83	17	254	...	...	...
143	Village road at Banghat Factory	...	6,544	4,378	2,983	13,904	467	313	213	993	...	...	...
144	Sunariah road	...	77	109	18	204	26	38	...	68	...	...	...
145	Moharai tank	...	1,026	550	251	1,827	342	183	84	609	...	...	...

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	How long work is likely to give employment.	
	Annual repairs to river protective works.	232	.....	.....	232	16	.....	.....	16	10	.....	.....	10	.....
	Annual repairs to inspection houses, Sarun.	116	.....	.....	116	8	.....	.....	8	11	.....	.....	11	.....
	Constructing Sarun bank canal ...	182	.....	.....	182	13	.....	.....	13	10	.....	.....	10	.....
	Ditto. Sonouth retiring embankment.	893	221	241	1,355	64	15	17	96	40	10	9	59	.....
	Making gauges ...	40	.....	.....	40	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....
	Planting of trees Sarun embkt. ...	2,531	89	311	3,231	203	6	22	230	300	55	10	365	3 weeks.	
	Constructing bund on the 17th and 27th miles ...	1,206	270	131	1,607	56	19	6	111	100	19	9	133	2 "	
	Extension of main bund to Sonopore, and drainage of the Hardui Jheel.	5,760	2,273	684	8,697	411	163	47	620	450	100	89	639	2 "	
	Sinking a masonry well in the compound of Durriapore bungalow.	94	102	7	203	6	7	.....	13	2	.....	.....	2	.....
	Annual repairs to Sarun embkt. ...	8	2	.....	10	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 weeks.	
	Total number employed ...	11,362	2,957	1,354	15,673	810	299	93	1,111	925	184	117	1,226		

Work is being done chiefly by daily labor.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
A. P.
To each man ... 1 6
" woman ... 1 0
" child ... 0 6
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight. Not known exactly how much paid in grain and how much in cash.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offy. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

G. COTTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

14 days ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

Serial No. of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		DAL.	Gram.	Milze.	At what distance obtainable from the work.
1	Digging seral serpentine tank	C. Ft. 1,25,000, making bund, &c.	625	993	414	1,032	37	71	39	138	33	57	25	115	15 days	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	One-eighth of the number employed belong to the non-laboring, and seven-eighths to ordinary laboring classes.
2	Salemput tank	8,68,960	873	1,891	392	3,156	62	135	28	225	52	96	13	161	Ditto	14	16	21	23	Close to the works.
23	Tank in post-office compound	3,00,000	176	271	79	526	13	19	6	38	...	...	...	...	Completed	...	...	...	...	Piece-work— Men ... 1,320 Women ... 2,789 Children ... 686 4,897
28	Making pucca ghat to Salempore tank.	...	566	63	49	569	19	4	3	26	24	8	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	Daily work— Men ... 850 Women ... 429 Children ... 237 1,176
Total number employed			1,840	3,218	925	5,983	131	229	67	427	109	161	41	311						Rate of wages paid for full work— As. P. As. P. To each man ... 1 6 to 1 0 " woman ... 0 8 to 0 0 " child ... 0 3 to 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight— Ma. S. C. ... 135 29 3 In grain ... 135 29 3

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 14th July 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa Estate under the Court of Wards, in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 8th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		Dal.	Gram.	Maize.
1	1 Bhorey to Marur road	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Rate of wages paid for full work :— To each Man ... 6 to 9 pice } In most cases they are paid " Woman ... 4 to 6 " } in grain. " Child ... 2 to 4 " } Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 382-14-6. Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds. 1,646-21-12.
2	1 Ditto to Mulchom road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
3	1 Ditto to Kuttoyah " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
4	1 Ditto to Hosseypore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
5	1 Ditto to Peeparah ghât road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
6	1 Chumookha to Kuttoyah " ...	8,738	17,595	11,369	37,732	624	1,237	814	2,693	594	986	753	2,363	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
7	1 Bugahsee to " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
8	1 Marur to Purga " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
9	4 Tanks in Tuppas Bhorey, Marur, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
10	1 Road from Muniamah to Buthora ...	780	...	...	780	56	...	...	56	30	...	...	30	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
11	1 Under Sreepore Bhagiputty road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
12	1 Ditto Bugalhee " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
13	1 Ditto Bahadoorpore " ...	3,501	5,118	5,516	14,425	271	335	300	1,003	292	305	335	990	11½	13½	16½	.....
14	1 Ditto Kunchunpore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
15	1 Tank under Kahan factory ...	121	141	37	299	8	10	2	20	61	63	13	110	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
16	1 Bunjarree to Koochaikote road ...	377	537	903	1,907	27	39	70	136	13	27	50	90	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
17	1 Tank in Hutwa west of Ramnagar den ...	397	504	856	1,577	26	33	59	124	10	12	36	58	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
18	1 Hutwa to Meerunge road ...	40	63	100	212	5	9	15	29	31	48	63	144	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Total number employed		14,283	24,046	18,970	57,281	1,017	1,719	1,353	4,085	980	1,444	1,310	3,734	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	

HUTWA,
The 11th July 1874.

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

G. J. HODGKINSON,
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		DAL.	(Gram.)	Maize.	At what distance from the work.
	TRIGONANUND OOPADIAH.																		Every caste of laborers is employed on the works.	
1	Rewaree, pergunnah Bal, tank	3,500	1,137	123	4,760	250	81	9	340	252	82	11	345	11 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	.....	
2	Ditto ditto, well	256	.....	27	283	15	.....	2	20	19	.....	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Pokharbundah, ditto, tank	2,300	324	82	3,206	200	27	6	229	201	25	7	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Jokhocah ditto, well	38	.....	.....	38	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CHUCKER SARAN NARAIN SINGH.																			
5	Siswan, pergh. Nurbun, tank	377	253	165	827	27	18	14	69	39	15	25	79	11 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	Siswan.		
6	Belwar ditto ditto	104	87	82	273	7	6	0	19	80	75	70	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 miles.	
7	Bal, pergunnah Bal, ditto	1,679	357	167	2,203	129	25	12	157	133	31	14	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 mile.	
8	Ditto ditto well	77	.....	.....	77	6	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	OCDE BESHAREE SARAN MISIR.																			
9	Adumipore, pergunnah Ander, well	411	115	68	594	20	8	5	42	22	11	6	39	10 4	11 8	17 12	19 8	3 miles.		
10	Gointhee ditto, tank	99	156	56	311	7	11	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Ditto ditto, well	303	157	109	661	28	11	8	47	31	12	9	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Phurbocah, pergunnah Puchlakh, well	232	98	61	421	19	7	4	30	23	8	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 miles.	Rate of wages paid for full work—
	SHKWA SHUNKER PERSHAD SAHOO.																		A. P.	
13	Tulimanpore, pergh. Barai, well	231	35	30	296	17	3	2	22	4	.....	.....	4	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	3 miles.	To each man ... { 1 0 to 3 6
14	Bhada Khoord, ditto ditto	212	21	22	255	15	2	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" woman ... 1 0
	RAI BISHESUR NATH SAHAL.																		" child ... 0 9	
15	Oudypore, pergh. Chirand, tank	437	621	468	1,529	31	45	33	109	45	47	30	122	13 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	.....	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,398-3-3.
	Total number employed	10,878	3,366	1,495	15,739	777	240	107	1,124	852	306	179	1,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SARUN MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 14th July 1874.

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZL,
Manager.

No. 2393F, dated Moteeharee, the 13th July 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Champaran,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly report of scarcity and relief for this district for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Very heavy rain has fallen throughout the fortnight, which threatened in some places to do much damage. There has, however, been providentially a break during the last few days, and the weather at this moment is most favorable. In consequence of the heavy and continuous rain, the rivers rose in the north of the district, and overflowing their banks, flooded a tract of about 200 square miles, extending from the Nepaul frontier down to Moteeharee and Dhaka. All the makai on this tract (excepting that on high ground) will, it is feared, be destroyed, as also the indigo. Fortunately this part of the country is devoted chiefly to rice, the makai crop being proportionately small, and the former has not, it is believed, suffered. The floods are now rapidly subsiding, and the relief officers will ascertain the extent of damage done. The inundation is said to have been the highest known within the generation.

In the Moteeharee sub-division the state of the bazars remains unchanged. The bunniah is said to be getting rid of their stocks rapidly, but Mr. Oldham thinks that no anxiety need be felt on this score. Weeding has been stopped by the rain, but not thrown back so as to injure the crops, while its being thrown back at all, is "in favour of the early closing of the relief operations by delaying it till further on in the year, and so meeting the anticipated break in field operations next month."

Regarding the inundation Mr. Oldham says, "As the country is still under water, no estimate of the damage done can be given, and opinions on the subject are most conflicting. This is the great and standard rice-producing tract of the whole district. It seems certain, though not quite so, that the indigo has gone, and also the Indian corn, an inconsiderable crop. The rice must be damaged in some degree, but I doubt if there is any cause for much anxiety. The Sikrana, into which all the streams which have done the damage flow, has risen, but not to an extraordinary degree; a sure sign that the inundations are local. The people of this tract, which is a perfect network of hill streams, are accustomed to inundation. As soon as ever it is practicable to do so I will go over the flooded district and get as near an estimate as I can of the damage done. So far, I cannot find that the people themselves express any great anxiety." In the Dhaka sub-division Mr. Kilby reports that the incessant rain has impeded the weeding of the crops, and damaged them to some extent.

Regarding the inundation he says, "on the evening of the 9th instant, when at the southern end of the sub-division, I heard that the Lalbegya, Sikrana, and Bagmutti had flooded a large tract of country to the north, and very considerable damage to the crops was anticipated. I sent orders to all the relief sub-inspectors to relieve all cases of distress, and to report what damage had been caused, and at the same time started in the direction in which the floods were reported to be worst, to see for myself. From the inquiries I made, I am led to believe that the floods were higher than have been known for many years. A large volume of water seems to have flowed down the centre of the sub-division; for about 36 hours communication with the east and west, was entirely closed except by boat. The Dhaka and Puddumkair road has been breached in four or five places, and the road from the latter place to Murpa has also been damaged. It would be premature for me to state what damage has been caused to the crops, but I have every reason to hope that it will not be very serious. Most fortunately the floods began to subside very quickly, and the Indian corn, murwa, and other early varieties may recover. The low rice lands are still inundated, and if the water subsides within the next two or three days, the crops will not be injured. I fear a considerable quantity of cheena has been destroyed on the banks of the Boor Gunduk, and other low places. The crop was nearly ripe. I am prepared to assist all those who have lost crops by the flood." Several hundred beegahs of indigo, I regret to say, are said to have been lost."

In the Govindgunge sub-division, Mr. Weekes also reports that the heavy rain has impeded weeding, and done some damage to the makai and indigo.

On the drier lands the makai is flourishing, and now that a break has occurred in the rain, the remainder will be weeded, and a fine crop is expected. The mahajuns have, it is reported, opened out their stores of seed-grain, and "such is the prejudice of the natives that they prefer the mahajuns grain at 12 seers to some of superior quality at 16, imported from neighbouring districts by Mr. T. M. Gibbon."

The condition of the people is said to be "better;" small-pox is still prevalent in this sub-division, and cattle disease is also reported. Instructions for the treatment of this disease have been issued. From the Bettah sub-division Mr. Samuells reports: "The improved prospects have, as before stated, caused much hoarded grain to be brought out, but the supplies are, I fancy, nearly exhausted. Grain is still to be found in the hands of a few mahajuns, but the buniahs themselves say that these stocks will be exhausted in a few weeks

Government grain is eagerly sought after, and the sales during this fortnight amount to 11,322 maunds as against 8,000, last fortnight. Private trade would, under these circumstances, appear to be exhausted. This inference, however, applies more strictly to local trade than to import trade by speculators. Import trade is a novelty in this sub-division, and in ordinary times does not exist; when the famine commenced people were unwilling to break through their prejudices, but after a time a few were induced to do so. In addition to these, the Raj imported largely. Till the beginning of May the market was in the hands of the latter, but on the supply ceasing, Government sales were commenced. More grain has, I am told, been received by these importers, but they cannot afford to sell more than 12 or 14 seers per rupee, and do not deal wholesale." The rates have been lowered in accordance with late orders, and wholesale dealers who take large quantities are allowed a margin. Large quantities have thus found their way into the villages and bazars, and "the grain transactions work as smoothly," Mr. Samuëll says "as if they had been in force for years instead of weeks."

The rainfall has been unprecedented, but except in cases where the water has been artificially restrained, it has done little damage. The Gunduck embankment has proved a source of anxiety, as two very important channels by which the water was accustomed to run off into the Gunduck, have been crossed and choked up by it. The consequence was that the water, unable to find an outlet, "rose back on its source," and the embankment had to be cut to save the villages north of Choonaha from destruction. The danger for the present therefore seems to have been promptly met by Mr. Samuëll's exertions, but as he justly points out, he has "quite enough to do without having to go about to look for missing villages," and it is to be hoped that in future "the engineers will be directed to keep their eyes open and find out what becomes of the water which is forced back on the country."

Invaluable opportunities, he adds, now exists for finding out all about the drainage of the sub-division without the use of levels or other artificial appliances, "and the Department of Public Works would do well to avail themselves of it."

The condition of the people is said to be "all that could be desired," and the crops are excellent.

The following statement will show the rates at which food-grains have been selling :—

MOTEEHAREE SUB-DIVISION.

NAME OF BAZARS.	Rice, 1st.	Rice, 2nd.	Maize.	Barley.	Wheat.	Gram.	Urhar.	Kodo.	Cheena.	Urid.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Soogowlee	10	14	17	17	13	15½	17½	23	15	16
Chupra Bahar	9	10	16½	17	13	15	17	22	15	13

DILAKA SUB-DIVISION.

Pattahi	12½	14½	17	16½	13	16½	17½	25	20	15½
Dhaka	10½	14	16½	16	12	16½	16½	.....	.....	.....
Ghorashan	10½	12½	16½	16½	11	16½	17½	.....	22	15½

GOBINDGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.

Barah	11½	13½	17	16	12	15½	.....	25	.....	16
Chuttea Burhurwa	13	14	.....	13	16	14	17	.....	23	15½
Rajpore	12½	14½	18½	.....	12½	16½	16½	.....	.....	.....

BETTIAH SUB-DIVISION.

Bettiah	10	12	17½	19	16½	16	13	.....	.....	.....
LAWRYA	12	14	17	19	14½	17½	13	.....	.....	.....
Lalsarya	12	13	.....	16½	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

From the Ramnuggur sub-division, Mr. Howe reports that there has been heavy and almost incessant rain throughout the sub-division. At Bugaha a fall of 20½ inches has been registered.

The rivers have risen, and communication with the interior has become most difficult.

So far the rain has, with a few exceptions, done much good. Ploughing has been completed, sowings are well in progress, and the paddy (which is in excellent condition) is being transplanted.

In the west circle the weather has been unfavorable for the sugarcane and indigo crop. Murwa and maize have also suffered, but if a break in the rains takes place, to no great extent. (This has since occurred.)

Seed-grain.—The demand for aghani seed-grain continues, and Mr. Howe thinks that this represents a real deficiency, as the assamees hardly ever apply now for money, and it is well understood that cash will not be given.

The deficiency, however, is fortunately less than had been anticipated, for a large area has been sown; 3,053 maunds of Government rice-seed had been received, the remainder having been retarded by the heavy rain.

The grain is not being sold readily, as it is not much liked, the poorer classes only who cannot afford to purchase from the mahajans applying for it. Mr. Howe deduces from this fact (the want of readiness on the part of the people to purchase the Government imported grain), that (1) the prejudice against imported grain is greater than was at first anticipated, and (2) that the deficiency is less general, being confined to the petty cultivators who have suffered most by the scarcity; "many of these during the height of the distress worked on the roads, depending entirely on their wages for their food, and naturally such would find difficulty in obtaining seed." The Rajah of Ramnuggur is, Mr. Howe says, making liberal advances of Government grain (seed) to the cultivators of this kind, and this action will go far to diminish the deficiency among petty cultivators. Mr. Howe is arranging to send a sufficient supply to Bugaha and Shikarpore, and Mr. Fiddian is distributing about 500 maunds which have been put at his disposal by Mr. Brooke of Bugaha. The following table shows the amount of seed grain received and disposed of—

	Mds.	Sr.
Amount of seed received	3,053	7
Amount sold	109	22
Amount distributed as Tuccavee	547	0

This does not include the amount for which the Rajah of Ramnuggur has agreed to stand security. This amounts to about 2,000 maunds, and will be entered when the distribution is complete.

Private trade, Mr. Howe reports, is reviving, but to a very small extent. The condition of the people continues good. The mahajans are more willing to lend; the people appear to be less dependent on Government assistance, and there is nothing like the strain on the relieving officers' resources which till lately was so trying; all these are hopeful signs which, as Mr. Howe says, "point to the commencement of an important change for the better in the general condition of the people."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The subjoined is a list of the relief works in hand and the number of persons employed thereon:—

Circle No. 1.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moteehary to Katkenwa	402	893	247	1,542	110
Lakhowra to Narkatya	125	242	63	430	31
Hajeepore road	2,571	2,519	521	5,611	400
New road from Jadhari to Moduchupra	379	611	196	1,186	84
Moteehary station road	949	1,546	234	2,729	194
" to Segowlee road	882	1,844	564	3,330	237
Gobindgunge road	405	1,105	137	1,647	117
Segowlee to Roxoul, section No. 1	76	298	103	477	34
" " " " 2	504	702	248	1,454	104
Ramgurwa to Adapore	2,046	547	533	3,126	223
Sinsonia road	537	128	167	832	69
Tanks at—					
Sakrar	290	148	33	477	34
Luchmeepore	240	231	134	604	43
Pushrampore	2,276	4,331	85	6,692	478
Sunkar Baria	1,957	3,363	84	5,404	386
Segowlee Cantonment	651	3,782	1,155	5,588	399
Tank at—					
Parushtampore	606	2,195	181	2,982	213
Chundermon	803	839	59	1,201	86
Katkenwa	130	351	44	534	38
Shreepore or Murnli	429	1,624	61	2,114	171
Joyringpore	3,390	2,963	714	7,072	505
Road from Sugaon to Turkolia	2,018	2,385	830	5,233	373
Moteehary to Turkolia	465	479	44	988	70
" town	5,193	4,344	375	9,912	708
Total	.....	.....	.....	71,165	.....

Circle No. 2.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Dhaka short cut	224	64	44	332	23
Ghorashan to Katkenwa	2,865	1,209	106	4,180	298
Dhaka to Pudumkair	215	387	25	627	45
" to Bhelwaghat	221	183	11	415	29
Janon to Seeraha	295	239	19	553	39
Pattahi to Fuddunkair	29	24	6	59	4
" to Modhoobun	230	.....	.....	230	15
" to Choitaghat	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Purwa to Jhoa	79	.....	.....	79	5
Modhoobun and Seeraha	85	8	.....	93	7
" and Pattahi	70	.....	.....	70	5
Dhaka and Pattahi	217	.....	.....	217	15
Gunduck crossing	2,048	316	223	2,587	184
Dhaka to Purwa	4,253	596	510	5,359	382
" to Purneah	74	65	39	178	12
Chyta to Seeraha	83	.....	.....	83	6
Seeraha to Barrah	105	4	2	111	8
Motehary to Dhaka Bridge	126	.....	.....	126	9
Dhaka to Lokhowa	889	134	58	1,081	77
" to Pudumkair	205	.....	.....	205	14
Purwa to Jhowaghat	298	.....	.....	298	21
Dhaka to Purwa	70	.....	.....	70	6
" to Hewla	67	.....	.....	67	5
" to Pattahi	39	.....	.....	39	3
Sakhownah tank	1,073	876	115	2,063	147
Samree tank	42	5	.....	47	3
Bhowanipore tank	232	30	23	293	21
Munjerwah tank	194	82	85	361	26
Alladadpore road	11	.....	.....	11	.....
Ghagawah	11	.....	.....	11	.....
Rajapore	30	.....	.....	30	3
Nukurdeah	9	.....	.....	9	.....
Barah	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Narainpore	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Mughour	16	.....	.....	16	.....
Employed on Golas	200	.....	2	202	14
Conservancy work Patahi Circle	5,502	17,027	5,629	28,218	2,015
Ditto Jagoolea	153	830	143	625	44
Ditto Seeraha	1,014	1,698	1,055	3,767	269
Ditto Bhelwa	750	1,311	556	2,623	187
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	55,365	.....

Circle No. 3.

Road from Sutterghat to Gobindgunge	3,576	5,556	4,163	13,300	950
Ditto Moduchupra to Tajpore	246	.....	.....	246	17
Road in Katoora	1,118	1,203	917	3,238	231
Ditto Delwarpoore from Boira	419	740	343	1,501	107
Dowla ticca	886	.....	.....	886	63
Kotoria tank ticca	283	.....	.....	283	20
Poorun Chupra road	985	1,594	468	2,677	191
Bysukhwa road	529	314	246	1,089	77
Gaondree	325	344	179	849	60
Hajeeopore	48	8	.....	56	4
Koorwa	1,080	98	.....	1,178	84
Bahowra Hurbuns	400	155	181	736	52
Haminpore ditch	577	788	77	1,472	103
Foottaken	214	.....	.....	214	15
Mettya	232	189	81	502	35
Hera Chupra road	556	183	175	914	65
Sambhoo Chuk road	519	331	408	1,258	89
Kessoree road	179	110	109	398	27
Rajore	874	870	810	2,554	182
Road from Turkolia to Sungrampore ..	2,010	.....	.....	2,010	143
Sekandarpore road	177	.....	.....	177	12
Khadeerpoora	415	121	.....	536	38
Domoo Birty	86	59	22	117	8
Khajooria tank	297	198	142	639	45
Pakhra	217	214	136	557	39
Modunpoora road	129	161	119	409	29
Jamoonapore	673	610	351	1,634	117
Bungrah	247	.....	.....	247	17
Bhutwalea	916	459	9	1,384	98
Bhelwa Madhoo	324	91	89	504	36
Kessoree road, &c.	99	423	105	627	44
Tajpore Dawoor	228	228	166	622	44
Deveepore and Jessowlee	286	135	46	467	33
Bisumbhurpoore	244	340	150	734	52
Jomooniah road	322	139	204	665	47
Ahirwalea	331	36	.....	367	26
Rannee Chupra	246	147	71	464	33
Ahimon	208	474	254	934	66
Wolaha road	216	232	114	562	40
Bukhee Mehni	189	608	581	1,378	91
Moorarpore	204	19	19	232	16
Muthea road	114	187	81	382	27

Circle No. 3.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Nowtop	23	.....	.....	23	.....
Chandpara tank	332	613	392	1,337	96
Chankea road	479	103	102	684	49
Purnownee kharee	1,004	71	74	1,149	82
Chuk Barrah	862	65	60	987	70
Phoolworee road	1,367	652	1,222	3,241	231
Kooreah road	1,515	54	80	1,649	117
Burmoodea road	275	106	117	498	35
Mohowah road	212	100	58	370	26
Sisewah Asago	902	312	973	2,087	149
Seetulpore Asago	1,250	980	352	2,482	175
Turunea road	817	171	190	1,178	84
Purnowna road	243	.....	.....	243	17
Dilmonchupra road	299	455	488	1,242	88
Sagaur Chooramon	68	42	16	126	9
Nagargama	145	184	112	441	31
Birdabon road	227	232	22	481	34
Total	.....	.....	.....	37,068	.....

Circle No. 4.

Bettiah to Tengrahee	6,211	10,436	3,872	20,519	1,465
" to Chundputtea	738	1,583	173	2,479	177
" to Bugaha	2,451	4,564	1,443	8,458	604
Lohuria to Pursa	2,682	4,280	911	7,873	568
Bettiah to Segowlee	407	1,013	189	1,609	115
Lowriah to Shikerpore	3,610	7,381	1,513	12,504	893
Rajghat bridge	175	287	91	553	39
Gora road	1,022	1,194	197	2,413	172
Katholia road	1,315	1,943	604	3,862	276
Barowah "	758	1,314	451	2,523	180
Pursa tank	681	792	131	1,604	114
" bridge	473	613	82	1,167	83
Bizbanee	195	70	22	287	20
Geeda road	119	.....	.....	119	8
Lohuria road	158	99	17	274	19
Mahawah road	82	.....	.....	82	6
Lagonah	42	.....	.....	42	3
Coolies repairing bungalow at Chunaba	252	.....	.....	252	18
Bettiah road	642	85	1,124	1,851	132
Bishoonpoora, Hurdypetty and Dhoomnagore and Katha and 3 roads.	1,654	1,652	666	3,872	276
Total	.....	.....	.....	72,811	.....

Circle No. 5.

Ramnuggur to Lowria	1,162	1,400	252	2,814	201
Ditto to Bugaha	5,000	1,824	392	7,216	544
Ditto to Chankee	98	1,092	56	1,246	89
Ramnuggur drainage	224	322	56	602	43
Mulpoorwa road	392	560	266	1,218	87
Rampore road	280	644	140	1,064	76
Hurnatar to Rampore	224	580	140	924	66
Ditto to Khugureah	308	672	238	1,218	87
Bhullhur road	1,540	4,032	700	6,272	448
Shikerpore to Lowria	1,568	4,046	658	6,272	448
Thurry road	1,596	4,186	518	6,300	450
High Level Canal	1,778	2,046	164	4,578	327
Total	.....	.....	.....	40,124	.....
Upper Gunduck Division	96,179	40,784	16,937	153,900	10,993
Chumparan extension (i.e., Lower Gunduck	16,672	404	2,367	19,343	1,381

Grand total number of persons employed during the fortnight is 449,776, and the daily average is 32,126.

"In the Moteeharee sub-division the only relief works now maintained are those which have to be finished; while many have been for want of laborers abandoned. It has now become obvious, Mr. Oldham says, "that no special means for reducing the numbers on these works are necessary, and that the exaction of full work at the lowest rates compatible with health, combined with the distribution of advances in the neighbourhood, are fully effectual."

Mr. Oldham finds that the constant rain had the effect of keeping more people on the works than if the weather had been clear. On rainy days they always come back to the works, "preferring to move about with occasional shelter than to sit in the wet fields in the rain." There has been a marked decrease, however, in the numbers, and no corresponding

increase in the number on the charitable relief lists. The following statement shows how the numbers have decreased :—

			Daily average.
For the fortnight ending 27th June	...	...	23,711
„ week „ 4th July	...	...	5,855
„ fortnight „ 11th „	...	...	5,082

The European residents, including such high authorities as Mr. T. M. Gibbon and Mr. R. Lethbridge, maintain that the laborers will return to the works at the end of next month. Mr. Oldham, however, says on this point, “ I venture to differ from this opinion, and am supported by all the natives whom I have consulted ; even in ordinary years the poorest classes come to the end of their supplies in August, and are accustomed to be carried on by the employers of labor. Moreover, the rates which they now receive for field labor, a little over 2 seers of grain, are sufficient for them to save from. Our own works enable them to save, as of the persons now working on them, about 75 per cent are women and children whose adult relations are receiving their ordinary wages elsewhere.”

In the Dhaka sub-division conservancy works have been going on, but in very many villages laborers have not been forthcoming owing to their finding employment in the fields. The numbers employed by the Department of Public Works' officers have also fallen off, it being found very difficult to get coolies to assist in bridge making even on 2 annas per diem, and able-bodied men are hardly to be got to move the grain bags. The numbers on the works have fallen from 15,837 in the previous fortnight to 3,954 in the fortnight under review. In the Gobindgunge sub-division the relief works (as previously reported) are nearly all village works, and the few laborers employed now, are engaged in improving the condition of the villages, raising the roads, filling up holes, and draining them, raising the mouths of wells, &c. The numbers have fallen from 14,458 to 14,210 in this circle.

In the Bettiah sub-division, also, the numbers have fallen off. An attempt was made by Mr. Samuells to induce Mughaya domes to work instead of thieving, but probably suspecting a design to entrap them, they refused to attend the works. There has been a decrease from 11,000 to 7,704.

In the Ramnuggur circle several works have been closed, and only certain useful works, which it is an object to complete is retained. In fact the number of works have been reduced to a minimum, and were it not for the chance of the numbers increasing again during August the establishment could well be proportionately curtailed.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

There still continue to be no private importations into the Motteeharee sub-division, and they are said to have decreased very much in the Dhaka and Gobindgunge circles.

In the Bettiah, and a portion of the Ramnuggur circles, it still continues to a certain extent. During the fortnight arrangements have been completed to despatch one lakh of maunds to Sarun. Mr. Howe has been requested to send 60,000 from Bugaha by boat, (45,000 to Selimpore on the Sarun side and opposite to Govindgunge, and 15,000 to Sutterghat) 25,000 will also be despatched from Rutwal to Selimpore, and 15,000 from Govindgunge to Sutterghat. This last quantity has already been despatched, and the remainder is being collected and put on board as fast as the weather will permit.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The following table shows the disbursement of Government grain, and a subjoined statement gives the information required by circular No. 3369—S.R. of the 26th May.

Up to date of last return.				During the past Fortnight			
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
32,661	0	0	...	...	1,335	0	0
45,444	0	0	...	...	2,818	0	0
2,406	0	0	...	...	556	0	0
17,019	0	0	...	...	14,036	0	0
<i>No. 1, Motteeharee Circle.</i>							
...	...	...	To laborers	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	To the public	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Charitable relief	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Advances	...	...	...	...
<i>No. 2, Dhaka Circle.</i>							
24,071	0	0	...	...	1,048	0	0
4,467	0	0	...	...	2,764	0	0
456	0	0	...	...	333	0	0
10,109	0	0	...	...	12,234	0	0
<i>No. 3, Govindgunge Circle.</i>							
19,561	0	0	...	...	6,305	0	0
2,460	0	0	...	...	1,881	0	0
1,971	0	0	...	...	943	0	0
7,276	0	0	...	...	13,772	0	0

Up to date of last return.			During the past fortnight.		
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
<i>No. 4, Bettiah Circle.</i>					
12,422	0	0	To laborers	2,838	0 0
33,357	0	0	To the public	11,322	0 0
5,244	0	0	Charitable relief	1,203	0 0
383	0	0	Advances	615	0 0
<i>No. 5, Ramnuggur Circle.</i>					
7,024	14	0	To laborers	18,844	11 0
25,132	8	0	To the public	4,383	18 0
2,230	19	0	Charitable relief	436	2 12
25,803	32	0	Advances	2,808	20 2
Total			To laborers	30,370	11 0
			To the public	23,168	18 0
			Charitable relief	3,471	2 12
			Advances	43,465	20 2
Grand Total				100,475	11 14

The retail rate to the public has, according to recent orders, been reduced to 13 seers for cleaned rice; the coarser grains in porportion, and a large margin has been allowed to wholesale purchasers. The sales have been larger during the fortnight in every sub-division except Motiharee and Ramnuggur. The advances made to ryots have also largely increased. The subjoined table shows this in detail:—

			Previous fortnight.			Past fortnight.		
			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Motiharee	...	...	9,840	0	0	14,036	0	0
Dhaka			2,856		0	12,234		0
Gobindgunge			6,437		0	13,772		0
Bettiah			318		0	998		0
Ramnuggur			4,596		0	2,808	20	2
Increase						19,801	20	2

With regard to the falling off in the sales in the Ramnuggur circle, Mr. Howe states that the wholesale rates have not been sufficiently extended yet to effect results. He anticipates that the sales will again increase.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

In the Motiharee sub-division, Mr. Oldham reports that all the advances except 7,000 maunds which Mr. Cooper, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is giving out through the agency at his disposal have been completed: 31,056 maunds have been advanced.

In Dhaka sub-division the advances are being pushed on through the European residents and the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent: 22,344 maunds have been advanced.

The same may be said of the Gobindgunge sub-division: 21,048 maunds have been advanced.

In Bettiah, as already reported, large advances have been made through the European residents and the Raj.

In Ramnuggur the tuccavee advances are now nearly complete: 28,612 maunds have been advanced in all, leaving a balance of about 2,000 maunds, which will be distributed during the next ten days, and a part of which consists of instalments. The above amount does not include advances of seed-grain, of which the Rajah of Ramnuggur (to his credit) has taken a large quantity for distribution to the petty cultivators.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The subjoined table shows the numbers who receive relief under this head:—

<i>Motiharee Sub-division.</i>					Persons.
Motiharee town	...	...	...	...	1,836
Ramgurwa hospital	...	...	...	...	25
Soogaon	...	...	...	...	151
Tirkowlea, Motiharee factory	...	...	...	...	124
Relief inspector, North division	...	...	...	...	47
" " South	...	...	...	...	69
Dakha Schoo—					
North division	...	...	...	...	71
South	...	...	...	...	56
Motiharee hospital	...	...	...	...	23

Number relieved under head D of central committee's classification, 358.

Dhaka Division.

Net clear.

Gobindgunge Sub-division.

Numbers on charitable relief without work	...	3,042	
„ employed in spinning and weaving	...	2,650	
„ in receipt of cloth produced by class No. 2	...	665	
			6,357

Bettiah Sub-Division.

Bettiah	1,090	
Lalseraya	...	...	...	102	
Dokraha	...	...	...	813	
Lohurya	...	...	...	464	
Manpore	...	...	...	263	
Putjirwa	...	...	...	302	
Pursa	...	...	...	2,006	
Bettiah poor-house	...	...	...	161	
					5,201

Ramnugger Sub-Division.

Persons relieved (daily average), 2,794.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 23,24,023-13-2.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—

	<i>Relief Works.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, East Chumparun	...	4,782	15	1			
• Seetaram, on account of arrears due	...	1,130	0	6			
					5,912	15	7

Establishments, &c.

Under Mr. Oldham	...	...	1,183	10	2		
„ „ Weekes	...	...	1,552	2	10		
„ „ Howe ...	...	...	787	14	10		
„ „ Cooper...	...	...	99	8	0		
						3,623	3 10

Charitable Relief.

Cotton Buxes at Motiharee	...	...	10	0	0		
Pay of cotton gola under Mr. Weekes	...	...	170	6	0		
						180	6 11
Land improvement ...			105	0	0		
Total			9,821	10	4		

Grand Total 23,38,845 7 6

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Chumparun District during the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Total.	Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the coming fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment to laborers in kind.				
1. Motiharee Sub-division	11th July 1874	Mds. 1,55,000	Mds. S. C. 1,52,858 0 0	Mds. S. C. 48,263 13 15	Mds. S. C. 2,962 39 9	Mds. S. C. 31,056 23 14	Mds. S. C. 33,907 5 6	Mds. S. C. 1,16,280 2 10	Nil.	Mds. 20,000	Owing to inundation, return from Narkatia, Adapore, and Lakhoria not received.
2. Dhaka	9th "	2,10,000	Mds. S. C. 1,13,716 0 0	Mds. S. C. 2,764 5 0	Mds. S. C. 333 2 6	Mds. S. C. 12,234 17 13	Mds. S. C. 1,048 20 3	Mds. S. C. 16,380 5 6	Nil.	15,000	
3. Gobindgrunge	11th "	1,21,000	Mds. S. C. 1,29,804 0 0	Mds. S. C. 4,342 15 6	Mds. S. C. 2,015 14 7	Mds. S. C. 21,048 22 4	Mds. S. C. 25,808 25 12	Mds. S. C. 54,172 37 13	Nil.	48,000	Of this 25,000 maunds will be sent to Sarun.
4. Bettiah	9th "	1,11,000	Mds. S. C. 1,28,434 29 0	Mds. S. C. 41,680 33 0	Mds. S. C. 1,447 26 0	Mds. S. C. 908 23 0	Mds. S. C. 15,230 26 0	Mds. S. C. 67,357 27 0	Nil.	16,000	
5. Ramnuggur	11th "	2,50,000	Mds. S. C. 1,84,342 14 8	Mds. S. C. 20,515 21 0	Mds. S. C. 2,861 21 12	Mds. S. C. 28,612 12 2	Mds. S. C. 25,508 25 0	Mds. S. C. 86,082 39 14	Mds. S. C. 16,948 22 4	10,000	* This includes 19,525 maunds made over to the Engineer in charge of the High Level Canal, under Commissioner's orders for payment in kind.
Total	Total	8,50,000	Mds. S. C. 7,09,251 34 8	Mds. S. C. 1,29,588 8 5	Mds. S. C. 15,325 21 2	Mds. S. C. 93,950 19 1	Mds. S. C. 1,42,011 22 5	Mds. S. C. 3,40,883 82 11	Mds. S. C. 16,948 22 4	1,09,000	

H. KEAN,
Collector.

CHUMPARUN,
The 11th July 1874.

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

UP to last Thursday the fortnight under review has been one of almost constant rain. The Ganges has risen very high and submerged the dearah and low-lying lands. Of course this has done some damage to the bhadoi crop. The damage is variously estimated by the different relief officers, but on the whole it would appear that about 4 annas of the crop is in danger; but even this will be lessened should the present fine weather continue, and the Ganges subside. The damage has been done either by the roots of the crops being submerged for too long a time and so turning yellow and rotting, or by the water preventing the progress of weeding, so that the weeds are now as high as the crop and could hardly be taken out now without injuring the crop.

In the Bukhtiarpore circle, Mr. Manson estimates that this will throw things backward by about a fortnight, so that relief operations will have to continue to the end of August. This will, as near as possible, clear out the store of grain in this circle.

In Begoo Serai everything is very hopeful. There has been less rain there than elsewhere, and no damage has been reported from excess of water. Mr. Wilkins reports that the people are becoming more independent and are beginning to refuse advances if they have to go a few miles to the golah to get their grain. The supply of grain I have sent him will be quite sufficient for his wants, and so, for all practical purposes, the Begoo Serai sub-division will hardly have anything to be recorded of it in any future narrative. There is abundant work for the laboring population, and that too, light work, like weeding indigo, on which women and children even can earn enough to live upon. One factory alone has been employing 1,150 persons on this work. In the Jamooee sub-division the cultivators have sown so much janera that the complaint is that they cannot get labor enough to weed it properly.

In the Luckee Serai triangle Mr. Currie has expended all his rice except the charitable relief reserve, and has about 150 more applications to deal with, which he expects will about clear out his wheat and mixed grain.

In the sudder sub-division the numbers at work on Dhobey's tank have dwindled down from 1,100 to about 200, and the applications for advances, instead of being 30 or 40 a day, are only 3 or 4. Altogether, I should consider the prospects most assuring; the whole relief system is in full working order, and will go on working smoothly till the janera is ripe, when the whole thing may be dropped.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

No fresh works have been opened in the Bukhtiarpore circle, and one, the Bukhtiarpore tank, No. 2, has been closed.

There are only three works in progress in the Begoo Serai sub-division, and two of these, the Begoo Serai tank and the Pubna road, are being turfed, and when that is finished they will be closed.

In Jamooee there are not enough applicants for work to finish the works there off properly. The people drop in spasmodically, do a day's work if the weather is fine, and keep away on rainy days.

C.

2,000 maunds have been sent from Bukhtiarpore to Surbella and 3,000 to Chapran for easier distribution to group superintendents. Part of the 20,000 maunds from the surplus golahs to Begoo Serai was despatched by cart, but a good deal of the grain got wet and there was great delay in consequence of the state of the roads. The remainder has been and is being sent by boat. One boat which was loading at the Monghyr ghat has been swamped by the Railway Company's wall at the back of the goods' shed falling in upon it. The boatmen escaped with their lives only. Efforts are being made to save some of the cargo (133 bags), and up to date 19 bags have been recovered and are being dried. When there is no further hope of salvage the balance must be struck off.

Mr. Money was unable to move the 5,000 maunds from Secundra. The carts returned unsuccessful. But those who are really in want of grain, and are receiving doles of 2 and 3 maunds, make no difficulty of taking delivery of it by coolies and pack-bullocks from the gola itself. There is no objection to this plan, as it eliminates from the recipients of advances all those who really do not care about them, but who are only taking them to prove their poverty with a view of escaping income-tax hereafter. (This is a common feeling.) It also saves the Government the cost of carriage.

D.

There is nothing new under this head to note.

E.

During the fortnight Mr. Manson has advanced 1,220 maunds to 29 zemindars and 5,211 maunds to 2,446 ryots. Mr. Wilkins has advanced 9,061 maunds to cultivators, and Mr. Money has advanced about 7,800 maunds and I have advanced 2,164 maunds, to 49 persons.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The practical working of the group system in Bukhtiarpore is all that Mr. Manson can desire, but, of course, the returns prepared by putwarees and mokuddums, to the best of their limited ability, are confused and very irregularly submitted. Under this system a daily average of 1,874 people have been relieved. Rajah Leela Nund and his amlah have been playing fast and loose with the subject of relieving their own ryots. They submitted returns showing that they had relieved a daily average of 240 persons for the week from June 28th to July 4th; but as they appear to have distributed only 6 maunds 33 seers, which would give at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ seer per man (a ridiculous quantity to spread over 7 days), this return, of course, did not satisfy Mr. Manson, and the Rajah's amlah seeing this, sent him a very large statement for the following week, July 5th to 11th. Mr. Manson was testing this when his report left, and up to that time had found it was entirely false as far as he had gone.

The Dowlutpore poor-house has been closed, the number having dwindled down to 4. The number at Simultollah has slightly increased.

In the sudder station the stopping of the very light labor works (which might almost be called playworks) has increased the number at the poor-house. Colonel Murray, the Secretary, is trying most energetically to reduce them, as he considers that they are just the usual produce of a large town, and might be got together in much their present condition even in the most favorable years.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125.

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamoosce, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(2) Special sub-division opened and officered.

(3) Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(4) Jamalpore ... Native gentlemen connected with Railway.

Chapran ... Mr. H. Christian.

Bassoni ... „ J. Christian.

Garpurak ... „ Hooley.

(5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily Average Number of Persons relieved in the District of Monghyr for the Week ending the 11th July, 1874.

Names of Poor-houses and Relief-centres.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	134	460	44	638
Begoo Serai	...	...	...	...	...	32	37	35	104
Tegrah	...	...	...	...	...	17	48	21	84
Birpore	...	...	...	...	...	23	69	61	148
Luckee Serai	...	...	...	...	...	41	69	107	217
Chorah	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	7	34
Sandhi	...	...	...	...	...	20	27	47	94
Pertabpore	...	...	...	...	...	8	45	5	58
Bukhtiarpore	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	5	6
Secundra	...	...	...	...	...	136	338	122	596
Sheikpoora	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	7	41
Jamoosce	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	4	30
Bara	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3	.....	3
Simultollah	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	9
Bassoni	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	12	37
Khurruckpore	...	...	...	...	...	46	85	14	145
Grand Total						.....	.....	.....	2,242

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.			Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as shown in last narrative	..	...	9,27,897	2 9

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A. P.
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	1,56,175	0 0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	36,176	15 2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagul-pore grain	2,707	14 6
Advanced to Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9 6
Advanced to Captain Conolly	300	0 0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor	5,23,058	7 10
Construction of golas	4,978	15 4
Payment of gola establishment	9,847	6 2
Miscellaneous charges	1,714	1 0
Purchase of anchors	22	4 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,250	0 0
Ditto to Municipalities	5,000	0 0
Ditto to zemindars for land improvement	44,740	0 0
Tuccavee advances	64,539	8 3
Package charges	6	12 0
Transport charges	142	5 0
	9,27,897	2 9

During the Fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	..	Nil.	
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor	..	18,402	14 10
Miscellaneous charges	..	8,171	8 0
Gola establishment	..	897	4 10
Advanced to Transport Officer	..	697	2 0
		28,168	13 8
	Grand Total	9,56,066	0 5
Final payments	.	Nil.	
Advances recoverable	.	1,90,529	8 3

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Offy. Collector.

Return called for under Government Letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the Fort-night ending 11th July 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
1. By sale to laborers	8,221	1,345	9,566
2. By sale to public	39,594	1,920	41,514
3. In charitable relief	9,844	2,974	12,818
4. Advances to ryots	35,970	28,921	64,891
Total	93,629	35,160	1,28,789

Price-current Statement of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 11th July, 1874.

Where.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Janera.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	12	16	18½	16
Begoo Serai .. .	11½	14	18½	16
Bukhtiarpore .. .	..	13	..	....

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 10th July 1874.

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advance to ryots and zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.			Total.
Sudder sub-division, excluding Bukhtiar-pore.	.....	10th July, 1874	Mds. 11,326	Mds. 1,00,326	Mds. 11,326	Mds. 2,043	Mds. 1,440	Mds. 3,757	Mds. 1,639	Mds. 8,579	Nearly the whole remaining stock at all places except Bukhtiar-pore, where between 9 and 10 thousand will be expended.
	Bukhtiar-pore	Ditto	89,000	1,00,326	59,990	12,332	7,904	9,597	982	3,815		
Begoo Serai sub-division	There is no circle here.	Ditto	45,000	45,000	35,974	16,470	795	7,610	1,266	26,141		Nil
	.....	Ditto	10,460	.....	15,490	4,885	134	5,940	685	11,654	
Jamoore sub-division, excluding three circles.	Lacki Serai ..	Ditto	32,116	1,15,405	33,462	789	823	19,900	1,509	22,821	16,750	
	Secundra ..	Ditto	38,692			965	687	13,361	1,687	1,998		13,759
	Sheikpoora ..	Ditto	44,107			4,000	1,035	6,726	1,998	1,30,797		
	Total ..		.....	.....	2,38,071	41,514	12,818	66,891	9,576		

Nearly the whole remaining stock at all places except Bukhtiar-pore, where between 9 and 10 thousand will be expended.

Nil

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Offg. Collector.

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABORERS DURING THE FORTNIGHT.				Supply of food &c., or quantity of grain sold.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursement during the fortnight.	REMARKS.
			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.							
Monehyr sub-division— Fatna road ...	4th to 21st mile.	In 12 places ...	6,327	60	104	6,491	Rice, mds. 181-8-9 for Rs. 357-5.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, turning Rs. 1-4; coolies 1 anna 6 pie to 2 annas, women 1 anna.	Supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 537 9 0	
Metalling Bhagulpore road.	6 miles ...	In 3 places ...	1,980	1,150	...	3,139	Rice, mds. 90-21-11 for Rs. 228-2-9.	Ditto	Twice a week. ...	Earth-work Rs. 1-14 per 1,000 cubic feet; men 2 annas, women 1 anna, children 6 pie.	Ditto	239 1 3	Rs. 12-14-6 paid in cash for carriage of grain, &c.
Shereghaut road ...	6 miles ...	In 5 places ...	2,427	...	163	2,590	Rice, mds. 90-13-6 for Rs. 225-13-6.	Ditto	.....	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, turning Rs. 2-0-4	Ditto	225 13 6	
Bukhtiarpoore to Bettiah	8½ miles ...	In 1 place ...	1,510	850	...	2,330	Rice, mds. 102-86-16 for Rs. 290-11-5.	Tolerably good	Contractors twice a week, and task-work men daily.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, turning Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, men 1 anna 6 pie, women 1 anna, children 6 pie.	Ditto	238 0 5	Rs. 7-5 paid in cash for sundries.
Bukhtiarpoore to Chucky Ghant.	1 mile ...	Ditto ...	405	28	...	493	Rice, mds. 124-6-8 for Rs. 330-12-9.	Ditto	Twice a week ...	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet ...	Ditto	330 12 9	
Begoo Serai sub-division— Tilhoat road ...	27 miles ...	In 9 places ...	7,688	...	243	7,943	Rice, mds. 170-29-9 for Rs. 427-6.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Daily laborers 2 annas, contractors 2 annas 6 pie per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	427 7 6	
Jamooce sub-division— Gyrick road, 2nd sec.	1 mile ...	In 1 place ...	1,907	...	188	2,095	Rice, mds. 17-35-2½ for Rs. 40-5.	Ditto	Daily laborers daily, and contractors once a week.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, dressing Rs. 1-4; men 1 anna 6 pie, children 6 pie.	Ditto	50 5 3	Rs. 4-0-3 paid in cash for sundries.
Sheikpoora to Secundra	.....	In 2 places ...	1,155	210	172	1,537	Rice, mds. 44-13-9½ for Rs. 122-1-9.	Healthy	Twice a week for task-work men, and daily laborers daily.	Earth-work, Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Bidders bring their own tools.	122 1 9	
Secundra to Jamooce ...	13 miles ...	Ditto ...	1,016	993	9	2,019	Rice, mds. 117-19-9 for Rs. 377-13-9.	Good	Contract and task-work paid according to the wishes of the coolies, and daily laborers daily.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, dressing Rs. 2-4; men 2 annas to 1 anna 6 pie, women 1 anna.	Supplied by Government.	377 13 9	
Mullebpoore to Guntha ...	24 miles ...	In 1 place ...	2,211	...	28	2,237	Rice, mds. 51-39-2 for Rs. 183-8-11.	Ditto	.....	.....	Ditto	191 6 0	
Secundra to Luckee Serai.	8½ miles ...	Ditto ...	4,555	91	108	4,754	Rice, mds. 290-32-13 for Rs. 750-2.	Ditto	Twice a week task-work men.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9, dressing 1 anna, turning 1 anna.	Ditto	759 2 0	
Secundra to Newadi ...	6½ miles ...	In 3 places ...	938	...	...	938	Rice, mds. 38-22-8½ for Rs. 104-9-9.	Ditto	Ditto, and daily laborers daily.	Dressing 12 annas	Ditto	104 9 9	
Charucharu road	.....	.....	60	...	...	60	Rice, mds. 10-19-15 for Rs. 30-9-3.	.....	.....	.....	.....
			3,286	3,352	1,015	38,653	Rice, mds. 2-33 for Rs. 8.				Total	3,874 2 11	
										Protecting work and work establishment		158 15 0	
										Contingencies		107 13 3	
										Temporary bridges		62 2 6	
										Grand Total		4,003 1 8	

N. B.—There were 73 Brahmins, 135 Rajpoots, 50 potters, 137 oilmen, 1,001 weavers, 236 shoe-makers, 7 huiwies, 10 barbers, and 4 goldsmiths. Non-laboring class is above 2 per cent.

RAM BUTTUN MOZOOMDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in Executive charge,
Monghyr District.

No. 785—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 17th July 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the 17th fortnightly narrative for this district.

2. Rain has fallen continually during the fortnight and many people are beginning to cry out in consequence.

Total rainfall to 13th at Sudder has been	..	..	26-60
" " 11th at Banka	..	..	26-61
" " 9th at Muddehpooora	..	..	27-73
" " 10th at Soopole	..	..	30-65

falls very nearly equal to the whole of the last years'. There is every appearance of a break, which will be gladly welcomed, and the barometer has risen considerably. The only crop, however, which has really so far suffered is Indian corn. This is chiefly grown south of the Ganges, and especially in the Banka sub-division, but the sub-divisional officer remarks on this head, "I am sorry to say that owing to the continued rainfall, six-annas of the Indian corn on low lands has been damaged; this I have seen personally for about nine miles round my head-quarters, and heard from the reports of my subordinates, and if the rain continues in this way this crop will suffer yet more; the paddy up to date is much better and very promising. Murwa and *sathi* rice have been sown over a larger area than usual, and I can safely say that if the weather be favorable to these latter crops, and if they yield as well as they now promise to do, and the rain be not scanty hereafter, no one will care for the loss of the Indian corn. Transplanting of the paddy crop is being carried on now rapidly everywhere."

3. The same officer reports that food-grains are procurable in all the marts of the sub-division, and prices are still falling. Since the 30th May, prices have fallen from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 seers, on account only (according to the sub-divisional officer) of the constant rain and future good prospects.

4. The Muddehpooora officer writes—"There is plenty of grain in circulation now in the different bazars. Owing to the quantity of grain sold, persons who have taken rice as an advance, barter it at markets and bazars for other articles." He adds,—"We have had a deal of rain, in fact, more than is necessary. Fortunately within the last three days we have had a little lull and finer weather, the bhadoi and murwa are looking well, and if we have a little more seasonable (sunny?) weather, a good crop may be expected. The floods have damaged the *aghani* to some extent, but I have not heard of any very serious losses. The continual showers have damaged some little bhadoi and murwa, as ryots have been unable to weed, but such fields as are injured are being ploughed and transplanted. I do not find that there is any lack of seed-grain, notwithstanding the way in which the ryots cried out that there was none to be had."

5. Deputy Collector Baboo Ram Shunder Sen, of the Bhulooa circle, writes—"There has been copious rain during the fortnight, the hollows are all under water, while the uplands have become thoroughly saturated. The Koosee has overflowed its banks, pouring its water inland through the side creeks. The sowings are at an end, but transplanting and weeding are still going on. The rains have as yet done no injury, but are believed to be conducive to the production of an abundant bhadoi crop; in some fields the bhadoi plant has been cropped in order to prevent exuberant growth; at several places, fields are already in ear, although grain has not yet filled in the husk, some of these will be ripe in about three weeks time. Confidence has been in a great measure restored and the people feel hopeful regarding the future prospects of the season." This officer also adds,—"The price of rice, as also of pulses, has fallen, which is another sign of the confidence in people's minds about the next harvest. Government rice which has been given away in tuccavi is exchanged at the hauts for tobacco and molasses."

6. The Soopool officer writes that "the supplies in the bazars remain very much the same as it has been during the past two months. Rice, other than that imported by Government, is hardly obtainable at all over the greater portion of the sub-division, and quotations for it are merely nominal. Grain and other pulses are obtainable, though at high rates. To the north-east and along the Koosee, where from earlier and more favorable rain the bhadoi crop is more advanced than elsewhere, the country rice is reported to be finding its way into the market in small quantities; and at Pertabgunge and Bheemnuggur it is quoted at about a seer cheaper than it was a fortnight ago, viz. at 12 instead of 11 seers per rupee." He adds—"To the north, where from earlier and more favorable rains the cultivation has further advanced, little or no damage has, I believe, been done by the unusually heavy and continuous rain-falls, but hereabouts and to the south towards Bongong, where the broadcast paddy in the lower lands had not reached any height, it has been destroyed to some extent, and the young murwa sadly requires about 10 days sun to bring it on and to allow of its being freed from the weeds with which just now it is much choked. Both the Tiljooga and Dimrah have been in flood, though not to an unusual height, and I have not heard of any damage resulting therefrom. On the whole the prospects of the crops generally may be said to be very good, and with a short spell of fine weather now, they would be unusually fine. An unusually large area of bhadoi land, both murwa and paddy, has been cultivated, and with about two months before us for the *aghani* transplanting, there should, with favorable weather, be no deficiency in the area of this latter crop."

7. I give the statement showing as far as can be traced here the difference in prices now and at the corresponding period of 1866 :—

	Rice.		Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Soopool ... ..	...	9 14	...	...	...	12 12	...	11 0
Muddehpooora ... ..	...	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0
Banka	10 0	12 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	12 8	...	13 12
Head-quarters	8 8	12 0	8 13½	17 10	...	15 2	10 1½	15 2

8. As regards the condition of the people, the remarks are still more favorable than when I last wrote. In Banka, "the condition and health of the people are generally good." An outbreak of cholera again has been reported from Kutooria; fever is more or less appearing in the town of Bhagulpore and a few other villages. In Muddehpooora, "on the whole, this has been an exceedingly healthy year, and the people are still well. A few are suffering from fever now. The condition of the people in consequence of their being better fed, is improved; mahajuns are now lending to the ryots, tuccavi is being given, and gratuitous assistance to those unable to buy." In the Soopool sub-division, the improvement is most marked. The sub-divisional officer writes:—"It is now generally admitted, and there can be no shadow of a doubt about it, that the condition of the people has very much improved during the last month, and indeed, how could it be otherwise when all classes have received most liberal assistance, those with money at command from our Government grain sales, the cultivating portion of the population from advances, either through their zemindars or direct from Government, those in want of manual employment on the numerous works *still* in progress all over the country, or in spinning or weaving, and those unable to work from our house-to-house relief operations; indeed, it is a question whether the lowest classes as a mass are not more comfortably off than in ordinary years, when at the best their life is a hard one. It is a fact that they are so; there is not, to my mind, any question about it. A case of misery and starvation would now be the next thing to an impossibility, for with the arrangements in force for the weekly inspection of each village by our group superintendents, such an occurrence could only be accounted for as the result of a determined and carefully planned concealment, and of this in any case there is little fear, for the people have apparently overcome their prejudice (if at any time it existed), against receiving assistance at the hands of the Government, and our danger at present, I think, lies in the opposite direction. The south-western portion of pergunnah Kubkhund may still be looked on as the part worst off in the sub-division, and not being a bhadoi country, it will probably demand assistance at our hands till the aghani crop is reaped. Fortunately, however, the population of this tract is sparse and the area limited, say, about 50 square miles." Mr. Fanshawe still records the great improvement in the condition of the people within his circle.

9. I have quoted the above remarks in full, because I think the subject one of great interest, and because I feel all real distress is now almost past, and that the end of August, if the present prospects of the bhadoi are not blighted, will show that distress no longer exists of any kind among the people. The improvement among all is very rapid; I do not deny that recipients of gratuitous relief will hang on as long as rice is given gratuitously to them, but this shall not be given when it is clear that it ought to be stopped.

10. I annex the usual crime statement for June.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. I have not as yet received the statement showing the progress on the works during the past fortnight, but will annex it if it arrive in time. I know that a considerable reduction in numbers has taken place, and that these works are in no way interfering with cultivation.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

12. The imports and exports at the Bhagulpore station amount to 12,199 and 22,184 maunds respectively, with the exception of 925 maunds of jowar, 478 maunds of rice, and 380 maunds of barley, the whole of the imports were wheat and grain from up-country. The exports were 14,092 wheat, 7,900 grain for Howrah, and 192 maunds rice "up." A large number of Dacca boats laden with rice have sailed up the river lately. The Banka sub-divisional officer reports exports of paddy and rice from his sub-division to Bhagulpore. No private imports have been heard of in the north of the district.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. There is nothing to remark under this head.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

14. The following advances in grain have been sanctioned during the past fortnight :—

Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Profession.	Residence.	Amount.	Date of sanction.	By whom sanctioned.
25th June 1874 ...	Balajeet Singh	Zemindar	Puchgachia	Mds. 2,000 of rice	No. 5860, dated 7th July 1874.	Commissioner.
1st July 1874 ...	Oogur Narain Singh and Chunder Mun Singh.	Ditto ...	Bursall ...	" 800 of grain	No. 5872, dated 7th July 1874.	Ditto.
25th Ditto ...	Jankipershad Singh	Ditto ...	Juddia ...	Rs. 500 in grain	7th July 1874 ...	Collector.
26th Ditto ...	Rubwan Singh	Ditto ...	Pursurma ...	" 700 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
28th Ditto ...	Khurugjeet Singh and others	Ditto ...	Ryebheer ...	Mds. 50 of rice	6th July 1874 ...	Ditto.
30th Ditto ...	Homun Singh and Bodh Narain Singh.	Ditto ...	Sookhpoor ...	Rs. 1,363 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Rowputty Singh	Ditto ...	Byjulpoor ...	" 150 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bheekary Chowdhry	Durkut ...	Dyalputty ...	Mds. 450 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3rd July 1874 ...	Laljeet Singh	Keenadur Zemindar	Puchgachia	" 45 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

15. The statement annexed shows what has been done towards the disposal of our large stock of grain, nearly all the golas' returns are well up to time this fortnight, and I have been able to obtain full particulars of the Court of Wards' grain stored in Naraidigur.

The sales to the public in the Soopool sub-division now amounts to 1,39,725, and gratuitous distribution to 27,246 maunds, and in Muddehpooora head-quarters and Banka sub-division sales to 29,031½ maunds, gratuitous distribution to 1,092½. It is almost unnecessary to repeat that these sales have been of *very* great benefit as a means of relief. I anticipate for the month of July a further disposal of about 75,000 maunds, but this estimate may be excessive.

16. As regards the seed-grain Mr. Kirkwood (whose report I have this moment received) writes—"There is still a considerable demand for this in the Ekar and Naraidigur circles, but we have an ample supply. Out of the 15,000 maunds, just somewhat more than half has been expended up to date, viz. about 1,500 maunds by sale, and 6,200 by advances.

17. In the matter of advances they have been and are being made for the whole season, and Mr. Kirkwood remarks, these have been brought approximately to completion, and I note with satisfaction, and the matter will be separately reported to Government, that "the zemindars are more than ever acting praiseworthy in this matter. The Court of Wards has completed its advances in pergunnah Naraidigur."

18. In the last fortnightly it was shown that 9,089 ryots had received 31,622 maunds of grain, of which 1,039 maunds were seed-grain; and 61 zemindars had received 27,754 maunds, of which 4,016 maunds were seed-grain. The figures now given by Mr. Kirkwood up to the 8th July, and in some cases up to the 11th, show that 15,823 ryots have been advanced 49,917 maunds of rice, &c., and 2,169 maunds seed-grain, and to 75 zemindars 27,614 maunds of rice, &c., and 4,474 maunds seed-grain, Mr. Kirkwood adds,—“but little now remains to be done, the majority of those now getting advances are lakhirajdars, who being lakhirajdars do not obtain advances from their zemindars, and who pledge their lakhiraj lands as security.”

19. The average daily number for the fortnight of those receiving cooked food are thus given by Mr. Kirkwood.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
• Soopool hospital	10	8	9
„ poor-house	9	23	33
Ekar hospital	4	5	3
„ poor-house	23	45	45
Bungong ditto	26	18	16
Puchgachia relief centre	27	31	34
Muddehpooora ditto	5	14	17
Kamp poor-house	3	10	2
Bhowanipore ditto	8	6	6
Simrahi hospital	4	5	6
„ poor-house	6	20	15
Bhulooa and Nathpore	30	42	38
Nowabakhur hospital and poor-house	18	20	18
Dugmurrah ditto	15	35	30

Total

744

This shows an increase of 60 over the figures given last fortnight, but Nowabakhur and Dugmurrah were then omitted, so that there is really a decrease of 76.

20. Private works have almost entirely ceased, one or two private roads are still going on, and about 1,000 persons employed thereon. Baboo Rudernarain Singh is still employing about 500 persons on his road from Singhessur to Puchgachia.

21. The light-labor figures given by Mr. Kirkwood show that 9,787 were employed during the fortnight, against 9,761 the previous fortnight.

22. The group superintendents are reported as generally doing their work fairly well; there is, Mr. Kirkwood states, nothing to be remarked on except that they report here and there aghani sowings in the low lands as damaged by excess of water.

23. The numbers on the house-to-house relief, each drawing a month's supply, are thus given by Mr. Kirkwood :—

Circle Bhulooa	..	..	..	..	1,580
Smirahi					3,600
Naradigur					17,000
Bhowanipore					640
Kamp					950
Bungaon					1,522
Soopool					4,917
Ekar					11,350
Total					41,559

This is against 35,574 shown in the last fortnightly, or an increase of 5,675. Of this 4,671 are attributable to the Ekar circle only. Mr. Kirkwood is leaving for Ekar to inquire into this.

24. *Spinning and weaving relief.*—On this head Mr. Kirkwood writes,—“ This was in many parts much checked during the fortnight by the absence of a supply of cotton; it has however now arrived.”

	Spinning.	Weaving.
Soopool circle	281	120
Bhulooa	740	123
Smirahi	194	33
Naradigur (estimate)	500	100
Ekar	332	83
Bungaon	545	63
Muddehpooa	640	115
Total		3,232
		637

This is against 4,002 and 693 of last fortnight; a considerable supply of cotton has now arrived and fresh local supplies have been obtained at Pertabgunge and in the north. The excellence of this system of relief is universally remarked upon; it is at the same time highly popular. The earnings are far more than sufficient for the support of the numbers given, particularly in the case of weavers where several members of the family help at odd times in setting up the thread, watering it, and doing the actual weaving work; these, though really relieved, are not shown in the numbers given.

25. Abstract of relief during fortnight ending 4th July :—

	Rs.
Daily average at relief centres, poor-houses and hospitals	744
Light labor and circle labor	9,787
Spinning	3,232
Weaving	637
House-to-house	41,559
Total	55,959

or an increase of 5,245 on past fortnight.

26. There is, however, a very large reduction in the numbers employed on our roads, but I regret I am not in a position to give the actual numbers. The returns for the north of the district have not as yet come to hand. For this I waited, as also for Mr. Kirkwood's report, which latter only reached me this morning (17th). I have no other information available.

27. A letter has just reached me from Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Deputy Collector, from Pertabgunge, relating to the heavy flood in the Coossee on the 7th and 8th, but this luckily totally subsided on the 9th, and the damage done has, I am glad to say, been inconsiderable. He remarks,—“ The bhadoi is a magnificent crop, with the exception of a patch here and there at some places; the flood has done more good than harm, and fields from which indigo has been just cut are being ploughed up for the *rop aghani*.” He sent me specimens of the bhadoi rice, which is nearly ripe in very many places in that portion of the country.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury, as shown in the last narrative

Rs. A. P.
7,83,755 12 7½

Detail of the above total.

On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	...	...	1,88,000	0	0
Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora	...	...	1,000	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	...	...	4,00,230	12	7½*
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora for construction of gola	...	...	6,000	0	0
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	...	...	70,400	0	0
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain	...	...	1,600	0	0
To Bhagulpore Municipality	...	...	5,000	0	0
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	...	...	7,625	0	0
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	...	...	1,03,900	0	0
					7,83,755 12 7½

Expenditure during the fortnight under Report.

To Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh, contractor, for purchase of bhoosa	..	..	500	0	0
					500 0 0
Grand total to end of fortnight	...	.....			7,84,255 12 7½

Statements showing cases against property as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of June 1874.

		Number of cases reported, including cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.				Total.
		Sudder.	Muddehpooora.	Banka.	Scoopool.	
Dacoity.						
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI.	Corresponding month of June 1872	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Robbery.						
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI.	Month of June 1874..	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Corresponding month of June 1872	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Theft.						
Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, including cattle thefts	Month of June 1874..	16	5	2	16	39
	Corresponding month of June 1873	6	8	7	6	27
	Corresponding month of June 1872	16	6	12	2	36
Lurking House-Trespass or House-Breaking.						
Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return AI.	Month of June 1874..	14	12	7	18	51
	Corresponding month of June 1873	4	1	4	2	11
	Corresponding month of June 1872	9	4	9	7	29
TOTAL OF ALL FOUR CRIMES.						
The month of June 1874	..	30	18	9	34	91
Corresponding month of June 1873	..	10	9	11	8	38
Corresponding month of June 1872	..	25	10	21	11	67

* Through Nazir	...	...	...	...	15,016	9	4
" Deputy Collector of Banka	...	...	...	...	678	7	0
" " Muddehpooora	...	...	...	...	12,103	13	8
" " Scoopool	...	...	...	...	1,17,900	0	0
" Mr. Hennessy	...	...	...	...	5,665	15	6
" " as contractor	...	...	...	...	1,80,137	0	1½
" H. M. Durand, Esq.	...	...	...	...	13,298	0	9
" " for carters	...	...	...	...	177	2	6
" Mr. Hensley	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
" Baboo Purn Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	19,084	15	3
" Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly	...	...	...	...	15,000	0	0
" Captain Conolly	...	...	...	...	463	3	0
" Mr. Meredith	...	...	...	...	109	10	0
" " Inman, Government grain officer, Jugdischuck	...	...	...	...	155	0	0
" H. Bull, contractor	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta	...	...	...	...	37	11	0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	...	...	...	...	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice reboked to Pointee	...	...	...	...	112	15	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbutnot & Co.	...	...	...	...	3,221	4	6
Total					4,00,230	12	7½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 11th July 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.							Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to the public or laborers.		By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to		By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.		
				Public.	Laborers.		Ryots.	Zemindars.				
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	All sold, deficiency in weight.		
	11th July 1874 ...	Nil	1,894 0 0	1,693 7 10	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,693 7 10	60			
	4th June 1874 ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	232 2 8	Nil	Nil	952 2 8	Nil			
		1,000 0 0	2,894 0 0	2,443 7 10	232 2 8	Nil	Nil	2,675 10 2	60			
BANKA SUB-DIVISION.											All sold, deficiency in weight.	
	11th July 1874 ...	4,727 0 0	4,727 0 0	2,714 39 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,714 39 0	500			
	Ditto ...	2,250 0 0	2,250 0 0	1,706 30 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,706 30 0	300			
		6,977 0 0	6,977 0 0	4,421 29 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,421 29 0	800			
MUDDERPOORA SUB-DIVISION.										All sold, deficiency in weight.		
											All sold, deficiency in weight.	
	11th July 1874 ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	2,287 26 0	Nil	8,955 19 0	890 7 8	13,440 7 0	1,500			
	Ditto ...	13,365 10 0	13,365 10 0	1,683 13 8	Nil	846 27 0	200 0 0	9,117 13 12	500			
Ditto ...	2,614 0 0	2,614 0 0	Nil	Nil	274 6 10	254 8 12	569 20 6	50				
Ditto ...	18,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	2,110 20 0	Nil	2,768 26 0	112 20 0	1,311 23 4	6,339 8 4	1,250			
		83,979 10 0	83,979 10 0	6,061 29 8	Nil	11,955 32 0	1,446 34 2	23,466 9 6	3,300			
Bhowanipore Circle.										All sold, deficiency in weight.		
	11th July 1874 ...	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	3,503 9 0	Nil	1,025 0 0	1,054 15 0	6,560 14 4	1,300			
	Ditto ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 38 0	10,464 23 0	Nil	387 25 0	397 35 0	11,769 14 0	1,500			
	Ditto ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,117 3 0	Nil	393 0 0	Nil	2,504 4 0	600			
Total	85,000 0 0	85,000 38 0	16,104 84 0	Nil	1,797 25 0	1,452 10 0	21,423 32 4	3,400			
Grand Total	1,70,956 10 0	1,78,863 8 0	29,031 20 2	232 2 8	13,753 17 0	2,569 4 2	51,987 0 12	7,569			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 29, 1874.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 11th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.							Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION.											
Soopol Circle.											
Soopol ...	July 8th...	1,30,000	1,16,477	23,803	7,332	1,203	586	5,140	1,875	40,225	6,000
hundail ...		10,000	10,212	3,505	2,703	712	...	487	753	8,160	
otowlee ...		8,000	8,000	1,680	....	305	...	281	118	3,453	
urdee ...		10,000	10,000	4,553	1,300	480	329	451	858	7,971	
Total ...	...	1,58,000	1,41,689	33,550	11,335	2,700	895	6,065	4,601	59,809	
Naradigur Circle.											
owabakur ...	July 8th ...	30,000	30,000	14,910	1,193	5,131	27	481	2,951	21,093	6,000
ugmurrak ...	July 1st ...	30,000	30,000	6,727	....	2,508	...	391	869	10,584	
oshwar ...	July 8th...	40,000	40,000	13,650	....	737	...	173	2,666	17,226	
urgo* (Pisonnee) ...		20,000	20,000	3,933	1,995	1155	...	83	7	7,176	
Total ...	...	1,20,000	1,20,000	39,219	3,188	96,21	27	1,131	6,493	59,070	
mrachi and Bhulooa Circle.											
repra ...	July 8th...	20,000	20,000	2,418	2,134	851	3,098	2,676	2,009	13,186	7,500
rtabgunge ...		30,000	30,000	8,247	380	317	4,585	1,551	1,126	16,206	
nulooa ...		20,000	20,000	11,022	1,151	110	787	2,120	92	15,318	
mrachi ...		40,000	40,000	10,088	900	1,160	6,825	2,562	2,111	23,955	
athpore ...	July 1st ...	10,000	10,000	1,201	68	461	3,319	....	64	5,146	
hemnuggur ...	July 8th ...	5,000	5,052	405	....	86	776	38	565	1,870	
reeli Dulgaon ...	July 1st ...	8,000	8,000	35	65	272	2,010	....	140	2,531	
Total ...	...	1,33,000	1,33,052	33,119	4,698	3,602	21,139	8,917	6,107	78,212	
kar and Bongaon Circle.											
kar ...	July 8th...	60,000	51,086	12,042	5,650	3,021	1,023	3,979	7,069	32,784	10,000
mani (Tilub)...		20,000	20,051	4,829	1,525	2,650	1,806	183	216	11,553	
tha ...		10,000	10,251	1,738	3,175	857	21	....	188	6,274	
ngaon ...		30,000	32,219	8,867	3,101	1,917	3,605	3,000	430	20,553	
rgaon ...		5,000	4,732	....	....	1,359	32	....	621	2,012	
chgachia ...		20,000	14,372	4,266	1,025	376	38	212	1,121	7,368	
heshi...		10,000	10,059	1,795	3,020	154	1,188	199	7	6,363	
Total ...	...	1,55,000	1,42,770	33,537	17,790	1,0373	7,713	7,608	9,982	8,7012	
URT OF WARDS' SUB-DIVISION.											
Naradigur Circle.											
sandpepur ...	July 8th ...	11,400	11,482	....	8,468	35	1,301	....	....	9,802	2,500
uplihae ...		11,400	11,504	....	8,060	332	787	....	....	9,178	
rhura ...		9,333	9,333	....	2,437	523	2,088	....	....	5,073	
Total ...	...	32,133	32,319	....	18,962	890	4,176	....	....	21,058	
Grand Total ...	...	5,98,133	5,72,829	1,39,725	50,012	2,7246	31,250	21,351	27,180	3,08,770	32,000

The figures given in former returns were wrong, the error has been now corrected.

Statement of Relief, Month 25th May, 24th June 1874.

CIRCLE.	In poor-houses, hospitals, &c.	House-to-house.	Light labor.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other means.	Total.	Comparison with previous month.
Simrahi ...	60	3,300	2,785	260	135	800	7,418	+ 4,418
Bhulooa ...	266	1,818	1,584	676	227	...	4,601	+ 2,626
Naradigur (estimate) ...	200	16,000	3,300	500	100	...	20,100	— 50
Sooool ...	88	4,692	1,699	930	86	...	7,405	+ 2,470
Ekar ...	112	8,395	756	620	120	1,800	11,833	+ 4,263
Bungaon ...	239	949	1,235	405	63	...	2,880	+ 660
Kamp (estimate) ...	20	80	860	320	70	...	2,070	+ 490
Bhowanipore ...	79	616	389	326	80	2	1,493	+ 289
Total ...	1,103	36,660	12,608	4,046	870	2,602	57,889	+ 15,096
<i>Last day, June 21th.</i>								
Simrahi ...	66	3,360	3,312	210	68	739	7,785	+ 4,759
Bhulooa ...	160	1,818	433	510	207	...	3,107	— 666
Naradigur ...	150	16,000	1,200	600	100	...	17,950	— 3,550
Sooool ...	85	4,692	1,316	613	111	...	6,847	+ 661
Ekar ...	118	8,395	Nil.	615	175	1,751	10,954	+ 3,417
Bungaon ...	232	949	1,811	439	28	...	3,459	+ 1,231
Kamp (estimate) ...	12	800	450	320	70	...	1,652	+ 72
Bhowanipore ...	30	616	...	285	81	...	1,012	+ 126
Total ...	802	36,660	8,522	3,452	810	2,490	52,766	+ 6,180

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*

No. 2269F, dated Purneah, the 15th July 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector, Purneah,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 11th July.

A.

Private trade still continues active; long lines of carts can be seen bringing grain into the bazar from Caragolah.

In Purneah prices have continued at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers. At Kissengunge the price last reported is $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers. In the Muniharee thana, in the south of the district, the prices have fallen to 12 seers per rupee, and in Kudbah to 11 seers.

From Barsoc it is reported that trade is brisk in the hât: paddy was selling at 17 seers for a rupee; on the last hât-day private rice was disposed of in larger quantities than usual at 10 seers the rupee: this paddy and rice was brought in boats from the south; and Government rice was being sold at the usual rates.

From Kissengunge, where Mr. Craven has again taken charge of the sub-division from Lieutenant Carnac, who has been obliged to leave his duties, it is reported that prices do not fall owing to the doubt which prevails whether the winter crop has not been damaged by the heavy rain. Mr. Craven says that he does not think there will be any fall in the prices till the November crop is pretty well secured to the people.

Weather and Crops.—In Arrareeah prices remain unchanged. The incessant rain has done much harm to the indigo. In every concern the outturn has been bad, in most very bad. In consequence of the bad season many persons who are usually engaged at this season in cutting and carting plant, in filling vats, &c., &c., have been thrown out of employment.

Fortunately, most of the indigo factories are situated in that part of the district which did not suffer from the drought of last year, and to all the factories in the distressed area rice has been sent. The early and heavy rain has done considerable damage to the janera rice, and in some places to the Indian-corn.

From Kissengunge Mr. Craven reports that "the bhadoi crop is safe, and may be reckoned at the full 16 annas; but the aghani has suffered considerably, particularly in the lowlands of Bahadoorgunge. Mr. Bertelsen has done his best to help the ryots by cutting bunds here and there, and by making small canals to drain off the water."

While the rivers continue so high from the rain in the hills, it is not possible to do much in the way of drainage. From Arrareeah Mr. Rattray reports that, though the rain has been very heavy, he believes no injury has been done to the crops; the prospects are very bright.

In Bulrampore and in many other parts of the country, people have been obliged to cut the early janera crop before the proper time in order to save as much of it as had ripened; about half was saved in this way. An unusually large area has been sown with this description of rice this year, which is not a staple crop of the country; the result cannot be considered as altogether bad.

Our greatest fears are for the aghani; plenty of time is yet left for transplanting and even for sowing; but if the heavy rains do not cease soon, the young plants in the nurseries will be washed away, as the fields have too much water in them to allow of transplanting going on as quickly as it should. Mr. Bertelsen, at Bahadoorgunge, says that much damage has already been done. This, I hope, is not irremediable.

Koosee Inundations.—Inundations from the Ganges, the Panar, the Mahanuddy, and other smaller rivers in this district, do good if the waters subside tolerably quickly; but a Koosee flood, which brings down only sands from the hills, is most destructive. For many years this river has been working gradually westward, and the lands in zillah Gondwarah have been brought under cultivation. This year, however, a large volume of water has come down the old eastern channel, and has overflowed, causing great destruction to the promising crops of Indian corn and early rice.

The last reports show that the water is subsiding; but if the sun comes out, and the bhadoi remains inundated sufficiently long for the water which covers it to get heated, it cannot recover, and a fine crop will be lost. A further report on this subject will be submitted.

Rainfall.—The rainfall this last week has been enormous:

Sudder	...	...	...	6.37
Kissengunge	...	...	...	9.14
Arrareeah	...	...	...	7.32

The statement of grain-thefts, &c., is annexed; it shows a considerable decrease compared with the last, viz., 16 against 31.

B.

Mr. Cordner's progress report is annexed; the total number employed is 66,444, and the daily average 9,492. The number shown in the week's return submitted last fortnight was 75,365, and the daily average 10,766, except in one gola Bibigunge, on the north road, which is exceptionally difficult of access. Supplies of grain have not failed, and payments have, except on this north road, been invariably made in grain.

On the north road it appears that Rs. 580 have been paid in cash, and grain to the value of Rs. 3,815 distributed. Mr. Cordner has reported that this course was in some instances adopted, because at the Koorsakatta gola, the store-keeper wished to hand over, without weighment, as 2 maunds, bags of grain said to contain that quantity. The officer in charge of the works refused to take delivery, and paid his men in cash. Difficulties also arose in conveying grain from the golas to the works; the goladar failed, in accordance with instructions given by Mr. Rattray, to provide ponies, and nothing was done by the Department Public Works officers to supply the omission. I have issued directions which will, I hope, prevent similar mistakes being made in future.

I have pointed out to the District Engineer that it is the duty of his subordinates to use their utmost endeavours to get grain for their laborers whenever the relief officer's arrangements may fail. Mr. Cordner, I regret to say, has refused to carry out these instructions.

The relief officer's returns show a daily average of 11,215 persons employed on roads during the last fortnight. No road or tank-work at all is going on in Kudbah or Dengrah; all the old and weak not able to work in the fields are here supplied with cotton and jute, or are provided with some other kind of light labor.

In Arrareeah Mr. Rattray has kept on large gangs of laborers on his roads, which can still be worked at this time in many parts of his sub-division. I am afraid, though, that the employment of able-bodied men keeps labor from the fields, and I have issued strict orders to him to guard against this.

A copy of return C. from relief officers is annexed.

C.

Boats from Maldah are now arriving fast at Dengrah; our supply of small boats is not sufficient for carrying on the grain as fast as it arrives. There is, however, plenty of storage room available.

Dengrah has proved an excellent site for a depôt; carts can reach it from Purneah and from Kissengunge, and it is accessible by boats from Motiharee on the far north-west corner of Arrareeah, and from Kalligunge in the east of Kishengunge. Now that the rivers are full, boats are despatched to nearly all the Bahadoorgunge golas.

Bulrampore has been supplied with its full quantity, and small boats and ponies supplied from Kudbah work all through the circle.

Up in Kissengunge the want of ferries has been much felt. For all the principal rivers arrangements are now made.

In Bahadoorgunge the navigation of the Kankai has been found most difficult, and the country being very low, both the large and the small streams spread out into such

numerous arms and branches, that carriage by land and boat is equally difficult; in the neighboring circle of Arrareeah the rivers run between more defined banks, and consequently carriage is far easier. Grain, which was despatched from Dengrah at same time for both circles, has reached its destination in the latter, while the boats for the golas in the former circle are still struggling against the streams.

D.

No changes under this head.

E.

No advances were made during the fortnight.

F.

I am not able to submit a complete return of persons in receipt of charitable relief, as this fortnight does not fall in with the end of a month.

From such returns as I have received, I have compiled the annexed table, which shows the daily average of persons relieved. A full return will go in at the end of the month.

Sudder.—Mr. Meiklejohn's average number of persons in receipt of uncooked food is 1,588; last month it was 1,140: the increase is due to the stoppage of petty road-work.

The poor have been largely assisted by a distribution of cloth made in many cases by themselves. Mr. Meiklejohn has been directed to give fuller particulars in his next report.

Dengrah.—Mr. Thornton, at Dengrah, has provided work in spinning and weaving to the old and infirm, who, turned off the roads, cannot find employment in the fields.

He is also increasing the distribution of village tickets, which entitle the holder to 14 days' supply of grain.

Kusba Amour.—Gratuitous relief has been extended here, and some few clothes and 40 pieces of cloth given away.

Mr. Gouldsbury has all along worked his sales very well, and under a good system he now sells 1,600 maunds a week at 40 centres, and about 400 a week at his head-quarters. These will be extended; a little road-work is still going on; turfing and finishing off the earth-work thrown up.

Kudbah.—Mr. Perry has now little distress here to deal with; he has done good service in collecting ponies for other officers whose transport arrangements are backward.

Bulrampore.—Lieutenant Coles here is fortunate in being able to reach most of his minor golas by water; he has visited the greater part of his circle, and has all his arrangements well in hand; he sells about 1,700 maunds a week through moodies, and also a large quantity at the Barsoe hât; he has still about 2,000 women and children on petty works.

Kissengunge.—The minor golas here are now all well stocked. Mr. Craven reports that this work has been accomplished in the face of great difficulties; in the minor golas are now stocked 21,000 maunds, which, at the present rate of expenditure, will last up to the 25th; but the boats having found their way up the rivers, supplies will continue to flow in regularly. At Kissengunge were 2,500 people still on relief works.

Bahadoorgunge.—Here the minor golas which had been fully stored have been very nearly emptied, 7,686 maunds only remaining; boats are arriving, so sales will go on freely.

The people here are not in want of money but grain; in the extreme north they had good crops, which were disposed of too soon; advances consequently are not generally needed. 719 persons were relieved by distribution of thread and cotton—a mode of relief successfully worked here.

Arrareeah.—Transport has gone well here, and some advances, which Mr. Rattray thought necessary, have been made in the neighbourhood of Motiharee. The village-ticket system has been extended, 3,027 persons being relieved in that way.

Mr. Rattray is fortunate in being able to work both boats and pack-ponies, of which he has 564 at work. He has expended a large quantity of grain, having advanced over 42,000 maunds.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 7,77,006-3-3 + 25,171-1-4 = 8,02,177-4-7.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads	10,468	0	0
District Engineer	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others, for district road repairs ...	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plant	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain	4,56,305	6	1

			Rs.	A.	P.
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain	...	...	70,325	0	0
Advanced to zemindars to assist their ryots	...	...	32,600	0	0
Advanced to Lieutenant W. Coles, on account of pay	...	...	150	0	0
Office establishment	...	...	1,174	10	7
Office contingencies	...	...	2,520	9	3
Gola establishment	...	...	3,921	6	2
Advanced for purchase of fodder	...	...	2,014	2	0
Advance for cart tracks	...	...	1,500	0	0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker	...	...	757	2	3
Construction of goladar's house	...	...	148	6	0
Construction of golas	...	...	26,080	5	9
Gola contingencies	...	...	46	0	0
Total	...	...	8,02,177	4	7

*Expenditure during the Fortnight.**Transport of grain—*

Payments to contractors on account of cart-hire for grain transport	...	...	2,121	9	9
Gola establishment	...	...	711	1	6
Gola contingencies	...	...	31	0	0
Office establishment	...	...	339	8	0
Office contingencies	...	...	266	10	10

Rs. A. P.

Deputation allowances to E. B. Baker, Esq., District Grain Officer	...	...	200	0	0
Ditto, H. B. Munro, Esq., Assistant District Grain Officer	...	...	200	0	0
Ditto, D. O. Meiklejohn, Esq., Relief Superintendent	...	...	561	0	0

Total ... 4,430 14 1

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

Statement showing the Theft of Grain reported in the District of Purneah, from 28th June to 11th July 1874.

Names of Stations.				Number of cases reported.	Worth of grain stolen.
					Rs. A. P.
Arrarceah	..	..	..	4	19 12 0
Motiharee	..	..	..	2	6 6 0
Kalliagunge	..	..	..	3	27 8 0*
Bahadoorgunge	..	..	..	3	10 2 0
Sudder	..	..	..	1	0 10 0
Bulrampore	..	..	..	1	0 11 9
Muniharee	..	..	..	1	9 0 0
Kissengunge	..	..	..	1	1 8 3
Total	..	..	..	16	75 10 0

* In one case value not known.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on other works than those under the Public Works Department in the District of Purneah during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.
Sudder ... { Tank	555	1,329	128	2,012	39	95	9	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Road	3,788	5,079	907	9,774	271	363	65	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusbah Amour Road	780	24,357	11,961	37,098	56	1,740	854	2,650	56	1,685	879	2,620	10	9	13	26
Kissengunge ... { Tank	6,793	9,988	7,560	24,321	746	1,006	856	2,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Road	1,134	816	276	1,726	81	23	20	124	281	93	58	432	...	...	...	...
Bahadoorgunge Road	10,338	703	2,415	13,455	738	50	173	961	1,399	131	468	1,998	...	...	...	...
Arrarceah ... Road	22,624	12,354	9,622	44,603	1,616	882	687	3,185	1,721	1,295	837	3,853	...	...	...	...
Total number employed ...	51,890	55,908	26,934	134,822	3,967	4,294	2,954	11,215	4,875	3,680	3,225	11,780	...	...	...	...

Table showing the Average Number of Persons on receipt of Relief as far as can be ascertained from (imperfect) Return received.

By cooked food	269
By uncooked food	6,791
In poor-houses	257
By village-relief tickets	7,694
By light-labor tickets	9,630
By spinning	26
By weaving	10
By other means	35
Total	24,722

PURNEAH,
The 16th July 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

Return of Sick and Infirm treated in the Purneah District Hospitals for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAMES OF POOR-HOUSES.	Remained.	Admitted	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Abandoned.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Sudder	Returns not received.								The deaths are due to— Diarrhoea ... 2 Fever ... 1 Total ... 3
Dengrah									
Kusba Amour	13	10	23	9	9	...	...	5
Kudbah	8	90	98	83	...	...	1	14
Bulrampore	18	11	29	8	...	3	1	17	
Sunkorpore	29	78	107	78	...	2	...	27	
Dholbaja	15	33	48	29	...	...	...	19
Bahadoorgunge	10	21	31	13	2	...	1	15	
Total ...	93	243	336	220	11	5	3	97	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total allotment of Govern-ment grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclu-sive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
			By sale to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribu-tion in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	8,441	1,904	12,633	8,454	29,438
{ During the fortnight	71,000	8,906	3,926	577	500	368	4,369
Dengrah ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	10,064	708	10,293	1,342	22,471
{ During the fortnight	80,000	28,384	2,679	270	550	724	4,223
Kusbah Amour ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	11,397	2,310	7,400	5,531	26,737
{ During the fortnight	38,000	5,225	3,373	406	...	732	4,511
Bulrampore ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	19,443	1,328	...	1,280	22,080
{ During the fortnight	67,500	20,653	3,380	179	...	406	4,025
Kudbah ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	3,515	1,700	17,111	3,349	25,670
{ During the fortnight	62,000	10,844	2,180	155	...	132	2,477
Khasengunge ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	11,766	2,681	1,517	9,144	24,338
{ During the fortnight	64,600	20,156	3,800	2,400	1,500	750	8,450
Bahadoorgunge ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	17,337	4,107	2,203	11,210	35,007
{ During the fortnight	40,400	4,333	406	432	500	1,450	3,188
Arrarocah ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	17,201	29,595	42,871	17,601	1,07,358
{ During the fortnight	86,500	10,631	2,757	1,428	18,779	998	23,968
Kalliangunge ... { As per last return ... ..	...	...	467	318	24	...	809
{ During the fortnight ... ..	...	7,412	3,200	505	209	198	4,112
Despatched for Maldah	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
To be sent from Godagaree	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,50,000	1,16,633	99,860 { 24,711	44,014 6,352	94,232 22,038	55,906 6,216	2,93,902 59,317
			1,24,371	50,360	1,16,270	62,312	3,53,219

DISTRICT PURNEAH.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the Month of June 1874, and the corresponding Months of the year 1872-73, as called for by Government Letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873.

		Head-quar-ters Division, Purneah.	Sub-Division Khasengunge.	Sub-Division Arrarocah.
Dacoity—				
Headings Nos. 30 and 31, } Crime Return ... }	Month of June 1874 ...	3	3	.....
Robbery—				
Headings Nos. 32 and 33, } Crime Return ... }	Month of June 1874 ...	...	...	1
Theft—				
Heading No. 43, Crime } Return ... }	Month of June 1874 ...	21	50	5
	Corresponding month of June 1873 ...	13	12	.....
	Corresponding month of June 1872 ...	13	10	.....
House-breaking and theft—				
Headings Nos. 35, 36, and } 42, Crime Return ... }	Month of June 1874 ...	23	3	6
	Corresponding month of June 1873 ...	31	13	11
	Corresponding month of June 1872 ...	18	8	6
Total of all four crimes ...	Month of June 1874 ...	47	56	12
	Corresponding month of June 1873 ...	44	25	11
	Corresponding month of June 1872 ...	31	18	6

W. O. LEWIS,
Court Inspector.

Dated 7th July 1874.

Statement showing the Number of Persons relieved by Roy Lutchmiput Singh, Bahadoor, at his Khas and Putnee Zemindaries in the District of Purneah for the period ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

NAMES OF RELIEF CENTRES.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Number of laborers employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hussengunge, including Khanda ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	1,694	229	2,025	144.64	.....
Chowki Nurgaddee* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kudwah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	412	98	610	43.56	.....
Arreeabunah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	1,332	340	1,805	128.92	.....
Lutchmipore Toolsia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	1,756	1,178	3,272	233.71	.....
Purneah—											
Hindoos	326	146	109	581	41.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahomedans	408	686	384	1,478	105.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
Putnee Mohals, consisting of 28 mouzahs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170	7,740	2,610	11,520	384.00	.....
Total	734	832	493	2,059	147.7	1,843	12,934	4,455	19,232	664.83	198
Total of Col. No. 3 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.7	.....
										1061.90	

* Return not yet received.

PURNEAH,
The 13th July 1874.

BISHUN CHUND,
Agent for Roy Lutchmiput Singh, Bahadoor.

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the Fortnight ending Friday, the 10th July 1874.

Area of sub-division in square miles	4,951
Population	1,714,796
Number of relief circles	9
Number of villages	4,179
Amount of grain stored, in maunds	1,16,633

Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—	
Managed through Public Works Department subordinates	9,112
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency	11,215
Total	20,327

Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief	7,318
Number of known cases of starvation death—	
Up to date of last return	7

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.				Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Sale to laborers ... ..	...	...	...	55,996	6,216	62,212
2. „ to public ... ..	...	...	...	99,660	24,711	1,24,371
3. In charitable relief ... ..	...	...	...	44,014	6,352	50,366
4. Advanced to ryots ... ..	...	...	...	94,232	22,038	1,16,270
Total				2,93,902	59,317	3,53,219

PURNEAH,
The 16th July 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 4th July 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.				
Road No. 1. Purneah to Keotgaunah.	The whole line of road, about 40 miles in length, has been fixed, and estimate in progress.	8 parties working.	3,431	.....	.....	3,431	Mds. Srs. 232 11	Rs. A. P. 332 6 1	The system of paying the laborers in grain is now in place in force since the 25th of May, and it is giving general satisfaction to the people on our works. In fact, I believe that if the option was now given to them to choose between grain and cash payments, the former would be almost universally preferred. The laborers are wholly paid in grain, and they find it ready and profitable sale for any that they may earn over and above that required for their own consumption. The following arrangements have been made for paying the laborers in grain:— The Sircar or Moolur measures up the work done by each gang (our work being now universally carried on by contract), and gives a receipt to the Mulladar for the amount of grain, according to the value of the work done. The Mulladar takes this pay-order to the nearest Government mooldar's shop, and after receiving the grain distributes it to his gang.	Orders have been issued to stop the earth-work and only to employ our laborers on the dressing and grassing of the banks that have been thrown up. The rates for dressing the surface of the roads and slopes vary from 4 seers to 12 seers per 100 running feet of bank, and depend chiefly on the way in which the earth-work has been thrown up. The higher rates are only given in cases where the banks have been thrown up in a rough way by unskilled laborers. The rate for turning the slopes is 12 seers per 1,000 superficial feet, an increase of one seer being given for every 100 feet extra lead beyond one chain. The rates for Class II A are:— Men 14 to 12 Seers Women 11 Children 4	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our works brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodals, so that, after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work; and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, have their own tools and bring them to the works.	Rs. A. P. 532 6 1 Payment in grain. 3315 10 8 Payment in cash. 330 0 0 4,335 10 8
Road No. 2. Natupore to Etwarce.	The whole line, 82 miles in length, laid out and levelled; estimate in progress.	12 parties at work.	23,572	4,271	.....	27,843	1,715 15	4,305 10	The number of laborers on this road is much the same as last reported. A great number of those now employed are professional laborers, and it is believed that most of those who could get field-work have left. Employment is now chiefly given in repairs, and the dressing and grassing of the slopes. There has been very heavy rain all over this part of the district, and the low lands are now flooded. The crops, though looking well, sadly require weeding in many places, but owing to the heavy rain and the early floods this has not been properly done. A few bright days would be of inestimable advantage to the country generally. Rice is very scarce in this portion of the district, and the zemindars are constantly applying to the officer in charge of the works to be allowed to purchase Government rice. There has been a small cash expenditure this week owing to difficulties in getting rice from the Government kolas to make grain payments. The turning of the slopes has just been commenced.			
Road No. 3. Kussegunge to Titalya.	40 miles of old G. and D. road laid out, and estimate submitted for sanction.	1 party ..	25	.....	.....	25	1	.....			

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.				
No. 4. Kissen- gunge to Nek- mud.	The whole line laid out and levelled; estimate submitted.	3 parties at work.	2,731	.....	.....	2,731	Mda. Sra. 216 13	Rs. A. P. 576 13 3	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 576 13 3
Road No. 5. Dengra Ghat to Boortally.	Whole line laid out, levelled, surveyed, and estimate submitted.	4 parties.	3,437	.....	.....	3,437	157 14	499 9 7	.....	.....	.....	499 9 7
Road No. 6. Dengra Ghat to Bhopia Tajpore.	Whole line laid out, levelled, and surveyed; estimate submitted.	4 parties.	6,346	301	.....	6,347	247 24	639 5 0	.....	.....	.....	639 5 0
No. 7. Bulram- pore to Tarn- pore.	The whole line laid out, levelled, and surveyed, and estimate submitted.	4 parties.	8,331	1,078	.....	9,463	883 20	2,399 5 4	.....	.....	.....	2,399 5 4

No. 9, Kudubal to Barsoe.	The whole line has been laid out, and estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties...	2,450	91	.....	2,511	218 32	533 7 6	The number of laborers on this road remains much the same as last week; more than half of them are professional beldars, and they are now exclusively engaged in dressing and turling the banks which have been thrown up. Towards the Mahanuddy river and in the low lands heavy floods at present prevail. The crops are looking well, and appear to have received more attention as regards weeding than in their places commenced on.	.....	.....	.....	533 7 6
No. 16, Purneah to Kudubal.	The whole line has been laid out.	1 party ...	1,105	.....	.....	1,105	53 10	147 5 4	The earth-work on this road has been completed, and there now remains only the dressing and grassing of the slopes, on which the laborers are now engaged. The crops are looking well, and give good promise of a plentiful harvest.	.....	.....	.....	147 5 4
No. 23, Kisen- gunge to Beshorgunge.	Line laid out, and estimate submitted.	1 party ...	1,012	.....	.....	1,012	10 29	44 8 9	The numbers on this work are slightly reduced since last report. But little work can be carried on owing to the way in which the country is flooded. The earth-work has been stopped, and only dressing and grassing of the slopes is now in progress.	.....	.....	.....	44 8 9
No. 24 ...	Repairs to the old existing roads.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Repairs are being carried on by a contractor.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Road No. 35, Mohenderpore to Saingunge.	Repairs and banking district roads.	1 party ...	66	.....	.....	66	18 22	49 7 5	This work has been stopped ...	.....	.....	.....	49 7 5
Road No. 36-4, Chowmagra to Bulrampore.	Line marked out, and estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties...	2,440	333	.....	2,823	111 3	296 3 9	The number of laborers on this work has decreased since last week, as many have left for work in the fields. The condition of the people generally in this part of the country is much improved.	.....	.....	.....	296 3 9

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

No. 676—S.R., dated Doomka, the 15th July 1874.

From—JOHN BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 12th instant.

2. The second fortnight of the rains has passed; and all the good hopes given by the first have been more than fulfilled. Both the people and the country are in good condition, and there is no reason to believe they will not continue so.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Supplies are short in Rajmehal. Orders have been given to sell Government rice there to the public; but too recently for me to report the result. Generally prices are lower, and Mr. Grant reports from Godda that private stores are coming out pretty freely. It is not easy to say what the state of the market generally is, or to draw inferences from what can be ascertained, because large advances made in odd places in the district are a disturbing influence, the effect of which is hard to calculate. It is enough to say that between private and public stores we have grain enough.

Reports from Godda, Deoghur, Rajmehal, and Moheshpore, show the condition of the crops everywhere to be good. During the fortnight I have visited Pakour in Ambar, and seen Mr. Stewart at Rajmehal.

I shall give an account of affairs in Ambar.

More than a week ago I got a report of distress in Ambar sent by Sub-Deputy Baboo Ishwari Prasad to Mr. Wood, by Mr. Wood to the Commissioner, and by the Commissioner to me.

The Baboo's information was very minute, and was chiefly to the effect that a number of people had no food in their houses.

Mr. Wood supposed that the landlord, Baboo Gopi Lal Pauri, had been excessively harsh with his tenants, and by selling their cattle for arrears of rent, had caused distress.

At the same time the abkari darogah had caught an old Sontal woman carrying off refuse mahowa from the distillery to eat.

Mr. Wood proposed the immediate import of 10,000 maunds of rice. Ambar lies about the station of Pakour on the loop line, East Indian Railway. The zemindar lives at Pakour. I had been there in May. There was then a very loud clamour that neither landlord nor mahajuns would help the people. Villagers, chiefly Mussulmans, collected and petitioned me to do something very active immediately. As the people looked strong and healthy, I had time to listen to the zemindar's story, which was very short and easy to understand. The people had had fair crops, but not good. They were worse off a good deal than in ordinary years. They were clamorous for money advances. The zemindar would not give them advances till rain fell. Then he would do whatever was right. The people were very loud in their cries that they would be dead before the rain came. The zemindar's words sounded fair, and I left the people to him, intending to return before long. Other business kept me away, and I was not able to go back to Ambar till last week, when Mr. Wood's letter came.

I went to Pakour and staid there for two days. I saw the zemindar, the abkaree darogah, numbers of villagers, and a good many villages.

I think I saw more land cultivated about Pakour than anywhere else in the district in an equal area. East of the railway is mostly flat rice land, cultivated by Bengali-Mussulmans. West is rolling country, the home of Sonthals. In the Bengali villages dhan had been sown everywhere, and some had been transplanted.

Transplanting was going on, and harrowing, and some ploughing. A great deal of rain had fallen. The corn looked very well, and there was very little land left uncultivated—less I think than I should have expected to see in an ordinary year.

About the baris was a little maize sown along with jute. I heard of a good deal of low land rice having been spoiled by a flood from the Ganges.

In the Sonthal country I saw a very great quantity of maize in excellent condition; not yet in flower, but likely to be so soon. There was also a large extent of country under dhan; and the people, men, women, and children, were actively engaged in ploughing, harrowing, transplanting, and weeding. Everywhere on both sides of the line the people looked in excellent condition. In one Sonthal village the few women left in the houses looked particularly well. The baris were as full of pigs, goats, and fowl as could be wished.

Baboo Gopi Lal Pauri told me he had advanced over Rs. 6,000 to his ryots since the rain began; and he promises to advance as much more as is necessary. I saw his annochatra. The people feeding there were nearly all women and children, and were not very hungry, for after their food was put before them they waited for the word of command before they began to eat, and then were in no hurry. The Baboo says a good deal of food is lost every day for want of eaters.

The whole time I was in the bungalow at Pakour, even till long after night-fall, I was besieged by crowds of ryots demanding help from Government.

Twice I met considerable numbers of these men at the zemindar's residence; and once the zemindar came to my bungalow to meet them. On all three occasions one or two mahajuns were present. Two or three of the same men, who seemed to be leaders, were constantly present.

I may say that not one man showed the faintest trace of having insufficient food. They were nearly all Mussulmans, with a few gangs of Sonthals.

The cry of the men was that they wanted advances. They admitted having received all that the zemindar said he had given. Their general answer was—"I know nothing about Rs. 6,000. He has only given Rs. 100 in my village. I only got Rs. 5, and I want Rs. 20." Not one man said he had got a paisa more or less than the landlord said he had given. They even repeated in angry tones the exact words the zemindar used in describing his policy. "We want money, and the Rajah says he won't be our mahajun." "I tell them I will see their cultivation safe, but won't turn mahajun." The old mahajuns are advancing money in any required quantity to ryots who can give security, at about 25 per cent. The zemindar is advancing money in the quantities he himself thinks necessary to persons he thinks require it, without very much scrutiny of security, at 18 per cent. The ryots of course would like to borrow largely at low interest without security. I see no reason why they should be indulged. It is no object of ours, or of any one but themselves, to make them exceptionally well off this year. I think rajah and mahajun, supplementing each other as I have described, are doing precisely the work each can do best.

As I have said, both the people and the land generally are now in very good condition in the middle of the second of the three worst months. The people's bodies are fairly nourished; and the land is well sown, stocked, and cultivated. Either the people had seed, food, and cattle of their own, in which case the whole cry of distress was greatly in excess of the truth; or the mahajuns lent, or the zemindar lent, in which case complaints of failure of duty on the part of these persons were false; or, as is most likely, all three cases were true; the people had more than they said; the mahajuns lent more than was said; the zemindar both lent and abstained from exacting to a greater extent than the people said till they were pressed. Both zemindar and mahajuns know very well that the ryots' loss is their loss. If they have lent money enough to have people and land in proper order on the 15th of July, it is not likely they will let all their previous work be spoiled for the want of the necessary present expenditure. Neither the zemindar nor any one mahajun said a word about not being able to supply money. The zemindar repeatedly told me he had both money and grain enough for all necessities.

One ryot took me about two miles to show me some land left unsown for want of capital. Another man on the way pointed out as unsown some high grass land on both sides of a village road. It looked as if it never was cultivated, and is most likely common; but the first man did show me some high rice land which had only been ploughed once. I think the fact that I should be taken two miles through thickly cultivated rice land, to be shown about an acre of very high land once ploughed and looking dirty and neglected early in the transplanting season, is very strong evidence that there is nothing to complain of. When I mentioned this ryot's name to the zemindar, the answer was—"Come again a month hence, and try how much *patit* land you can find."

One stout-looking noisy gang of less than a dozen men complained to me that they were Wahabees, and therefore forbidden to give or take interest. Their own Wahabee mahajuns had failed, and they wanted the zemindar to lend to them, without interest, for the sake of their law. They thought it a very hard case that they should be laughed at. I asked the zemindar repeatedly if there was any necessity for bringing in more grain. He said he had taken 1,000 maunds, not because he wanted it, but because it had been suggested, and he did not like to decline. He had opened the aunochara, and had to send his own servants to eat the cooked food.

Under these circumstances I did not press the zemindar to take more grain, nor did I resolve to bring in grain myself, nor to open kitchens, nor yet did I think it necessary to follow up the Deputy Collector and look into the houses he had looked into. I have always thought this house examination a most fallacious test. All over the district for the last seven months I have been hearing of so many houses with not a grain in one, and still the people have held on well enough. Every fire brought out many maunds of unsuspected grain. I don't suppose the very poor laborers ever do have stores of grain. I am convinced the pergunnah of Ambar is in as good condition as any part of the district, and quite able to take care of itself.

The weather is all but perfect; it is not perfect only because in several places makai was beginning to droop from excessive moisture, but every officer says that crop is now looking as well as possible. Wherever I have been myself, the alternations of rain and sunshine have been exactly what I should have ordered if I had had the power.

There is nothing to report about crime, starvation, or misery.

The Jamtara narrative has just come in. It will be remembered that not very long ago this south-west corner of the district was giving very great anxiety, and that men and rice were sent there as quick as they could be moved. I quote a few sentences from Mr. Hand's narrative. On the bad side: "The stocks in the bazar are still low." "It is generally difficult to get more than 1 rupee or 2 rupees' worth of grain from any one retail vendor." On the good side: "Mahajuns in Kundahit Karaya have been induced to make advances." "All the mahajuns and landholders admitted they had some stocks, but only very little." "The rainfall has been very heavy." "Cultivation this year does not appear to be in the least backward." "The condition of the people has very considerably improved." "Though thin and emaciated people are not uncommon, still the numbers are fast decreasing." "I do not of course mean to infer by emaciated that extreme condition which precedes actual starvation." "I am not aware of any grain-thefts or robberies."

It will be seen from all this, either that the case was not so bad as was supposed, or that it yielded wonderfully to treatment. Mr. Wilmot, from Deogurh, reports as follows:—"The bhadoi crops are doing well, and have been cultivated to a considerably greater extent than usual. Indian-corn has been hoed, but is a little backward for want of sun. Sathi dhan, murwa, gundli, all look in very good order indeed. Keri, gundli, murwa, janera, may all be expected in five to six weeks. Sathi dhan in seven or eight weeks, from the present date, will be ready for reaping." Mr. Grant says the condition of the Godda people is greatly improved; and one of his reasons is, the large cultivators bringing out their stores.

Mr. Wood says "the improvement noted in my last report still continues."

Mr. Stewart's report is generally favorable; but in some villages seed-grain was declared deficient. Mr. Stewart has been lending money to buy. I saw Mr. Stewart at Rajmehal after he had sent off his report. He said there was seed enough, but only in the hands of rich men, and the poor could not buy. He reports that some Paharias were found in the hills in bad want of relief, which they got from Taljhari.

Cholera broke out, and 44 people died in one place in the Rajmehal sub-division. A native doctor promptly visited the place. There have been two or three cases near Doomka.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

We are under orders to shut off work with all convenient speed, and we are doing so. The two Sultanabad roads, and the Godda and Hansdiha, have been stopped. Our bunds and tanks are all nearly finished, and the numbers of work people are greatly decreased.

As I reported last time, our works have not in the least degree interfered with agriculture.

The total daily average of laborers on the 15th of June was	...	32,468
On the 28th of June, it was	...	23,556
Now it is	...	15,905

We have thus got rid of more than half our labourers this past month.

Mr. Stewart informed me on Thursday last at Rajmehal that at that date no work was being paid for in cash in the sub-division.

Mr. Grant says in his narrative "payment in grain is the rule, and it has been introduced everywhere it is practicable."

Mr. Wilmot reports a kind of strike of coolies against grain payments on the Modhupur feeder road. I have no doubt he will make up all differences.

C.—TRANSPORT.

I have heard of no private importation. Our northern sub-division's transport and storage was finished long ago. My Maldah allotment has been turned into an order on Calcutta for a like quantity, to be drawn as required.

D.—STORAGE.

I have nothing of importance to report.

E.—ADVANCES.

Rupees 100 advanced during the fortnight under the Land Improvement Act. A large quantity of rice has been advanced to landlords and others. I understand Mr. Wood to say he has given out 13,439 maunds altogether, of which 5,387 maunds is to be put down to the fortnight under report.

I have advanced 1,000 maunds to the zemindar of Pakour.

Mr. Grant has advanced 17,736 maunds to ryots during the fortnight.

I do not at all believe the quantity of rice given out in different parts of the district is any criterion whatever of the comparative condition. In some places we got in large stores in the dry weather, and much the best thing to do with them now is to lend them out. If I had a large store of rice in Doomka I could lend it, though I cannot sell it easily. Not having it, I can do without it.

Mr. Wilmot has lent out 92 maunds, and Mr. Hand 493 maunds, during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The numbers of persons are in—

Godda	1,299	The figures shown here are fortnightly totals. The others I presume are the same. This gives a charitable relief daily average of 246 for the district.
Deogurh	...	...	17
Sultanabad	...	...	1,634
Rajmehal	...	...	136
Doomka	368	

Except Messrs. Wood and Wilmot, no one has given a complete and easily intelligible return of recipients of relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to last narrative	1,34,086	2	3

<i>Expenditure during the Fortnight under report.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, S. P., as per progress report for the fortnight ending 4th July 1874, as follows :—									
No. 1, Doomka to Jamtara road ...	475	12	0						
" 2, Katikund to Amrapara road									
" 3, Jarmundi to Deogurh road	552	15	9						
" 4, Hasediha and Godda road ...	550	0	3						
" 6, Tinpahar and Bario road ...	534	0	0						
" 7, Bario and Manihari road ...	726	0	0						
" 10, Metalling of the Bhagulpore and Sooree road ...	281	6	0						
" 13, Repairs to Bhagulpore and Sooree road ...	37	9	3						
" 14, Bahawa to Barhait road ...	339	6	9						
" 16, Pakour to Hiranpore road ...	375	14	6						
" 17, Doomka station road ...	54	9	0						
" 26, Brinda tank ...	14	0	0						
" 29, Doomka to Maheshpore road	440	0	0						
" 31, Bund at Kutikund ...	133	0	0						
" 32, Bund at Boari ...	151	0	0						
" 55, Mahespore to Hiranpore road ...	107	0	0	4,772	9	6			
Godda sub-divisional office, for the fortnight ending 4th July 1874, as per progress report ...				6,972	6	4			
Deogurh sub-divisional office, as per progress report for the fortnight ending 4th July 1874 ...				78	13	6			
Rajmehal sub-divisional office, as per progress report for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874 ...				8,819	2	10			
Under Reverend H. P. Børresen for the period ending 4th July 1874 :—									
Tank in Benagaria ...	205	0	0						
Road from Benagaria to Kalipatha...	657	0	0						
Bund in Kurundar ...	328	0	0						
Tank in Ghatakpore ...	98	0	0						
Bund in Foolpahari ...	81	0	0						
Holes filled up in and near Sulunga	87	0	0	1,456	0	0			
Under W. M. Smith, Esq., sub-divisional officer of Doomka, for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874 :—									
Jail bund ...	22	14	0						
Bazar drain ...	12	8	6						
New archery road ...	1	4	0	36	11	3			
<i>Sudder Office.</i>									
Salary of establishment for June 1874	299	2	8						
Paid to B. Wood, Esq., for settling old accounts ...	500	0	0						
Paid for transport of rice from Cynthia to Doomka ...	515	0	10						
Paid for keep and feed of elephant borrowed for relief works ...	82	11	10	1,396	15	4	23,532	10	9
Grand Total							1,57,618	13	0

Advances.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Permanent advance to the goladar of Katikund	...	5	0 0
Ditto ditto of Doomka	...	50	0 0
Paid advance in grain tokens to Mr. Wood	...	500	0 0
Ditto ditto to Mr. Børresen	...	500	0 0
Ditto ditto to Mr. Hand	...	1,000	0 0
Total	...	2,055	0 0

NOTE.—Government telegram prohibiting cash payments was received in this office on the 29th June, and orders to the effect issued to all officers concerned on the same day.

This statement shows the expenditure made before and after the receipt of the said telegram.

For want of explanations from sub-divisional officers, information of the actual disbursement in grain or in cash could not be given in all cases.

Sub-divisional officers have been called for to furnish the information.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the Fortnight ending 12th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
			Total quantity of grain in store, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Rajmehal	8th July 1874	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.	a includes payment in kind.
Godda	6th "	1,55,000	43,427 0 0	11,177 10 12	5 27 4	508 0 0	1,429 6 13	13,118 4 13	123	3,400	
Deoghur	8th "		63,314 0 0	20,235 35 0	208 37 0	17,738 32 12	.....	38,178 2½ 12	.....	6,000
Sultanabad	10th "		3,095 4 12	200 3 0	1 20 0	93 0 0	.....	293 23 0	.....	.....
Jamtara	7th "		22,044 2½ 0	1,715 16 9	77 36 12	13,439 14 8	.....	15,932 27 13	.....	.....
Boomka	10th "		18,032 0 0	785 11 8½	336 11 4½	2,573 34 0	6,391 7 6½	10,036 24 2½	.....	6,000
			3,000 0 0	80 20 6½	4 10 4	84 30 12½	90	

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	28,483	5	11½
(b) By sale to the public ...	13,531	25	13½
(c) In charitable relief ...	632	22	8½
Advance to ryots ...	34,347	1	4
	76,994	15	5
Grain disposed of up to date of last report	40,300	36	15½
Ditto during fortnight	36,693	18	5½
Total	76,994	15	5

Price-current for the week ending 11th July 1874.

	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Doomka head-quarters	10	11½	12	12	13
Abjulpore ...	14	12½	...	...	14
Kumrabad ...	11	12	...	14	12
Deoghur sub-division	12½	11½	...	14	17½
Kurron ...	12	13½	...	16	15
Sarwa ...	13	14	...	15	17
Rajmehal sub-division	14	9	...	...	15
Sahebgunge ...	14	13	17	17	16
Burhait ...	...	10	...	16	...
Godda sub-division	10	9	...	13½	13½
Pathergawa ...	12	12	...	15	15
Saronee ...	12	12	...	15	15

List showing the Relief Works under the Civil Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the average of daily laborers on each.

No.	Name of Works.	Daily average.
RAJMEHAL.		
1	Sahebgunge to Burhait road	359
2	Madanshaye tank ...	18
3	Panchgurh bund ..	58
4	Balio or Jhamuni bund ...	40
5	Simaljore bund ...	188
6	Hudduf road ...	142
7	Tinpahar „ ...	133
8	Doodkhole bund ...	252
9	Shahabad „ ...	55
10	Baromassia „ ...	9
11	Khyrasole „ ...	68
12	Futtehpore „ ...	35
13	Kurunpore „ ...	190
14	Soleband „ ...	60
15	Bamundi „ ...	6
16	Doodkhole road ...	70
17	Marapore bund ...	41
18	Burhait tank ...	131
Total		1,855

DEOGHUR.

1	Pathrol feeder road	45
2	Tesideh to Rohini road	42
3	Jogia bund ...	53
4	Gopalpore bund	42
5	Panchrukhi „	28
6	Piprapaje „	32
7	Jamna „	43

No.	Name of Works.					Daily average.
DEOGHUR.—(Contd.)						
8	Chihutia bund	...	...	...	...	32
9	Dharasingha „	...	...	...	...	25
10	Kamlia „	...	...	...	...	17
11	Gunsa „	...	...	...	...	4
12	Machataur „	...	...	...	...	4
13	Nikitpore „	...	...	...	...	8
14	Koatdih „	...	...	...	...	22
15	Rukti „	...	...	...	...	21
16	Bijpore „	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nuorgi „	...	...	...	...	4
18	Jogodishpore „	...	...	...	...	4

Total ... 442

DOOMKA SUB-DIVISION.

1	Station roads and drains	...	...	...	...	25
2	Benagaria to Kalipator road	...	...	...	...	611
3	Koorandar bund	...	...	...	...	236
4	Gohikpore tank	...	...	...	...	156
5	Foolpahari bund	...	...	...	...	128
6	Holes filled up in and near Soolongo	...	...	...	...	151

Total ... 1,307

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

1	Godda to Barhait road	...	...	...	...	1,145
2	Godda tanks	...	...	...	...	236
3	Bandarchooa bund	...	...	...	...	110
4	Moheshpore tank	...	...	...	...	96
5	Kushba „	...	...	...	...	90
6	Talbaria bund	...	...	...	...	42
7	Sunpore „	...	...	...	...	103
8	Lukhurmara „	...	...	...	...	145
9	Pursa „	...	...	...	...	121
10	Simra tank	...	...	...	...	80
11	Hendooa „	...	...	...	...	89
12	Lohandia „	...	...	...	...	132
13	Bhora bund	...	...	...	...	99
	Chiharbana „	...	...	...	...	40
	Gopalpore „	...	...	...	...	25
	Amba „	...	...	...	...	10
	Gobra „	...	...	...	...	25
	Ranidi „	...	...	...	...	85
	Lohandia „	...	...	...	...	64
	Mohagama „	...	...	...	...	96
	Horeepore „	...	...	...	...	162
	Noonphoree „	...	...	...	...	163
	Komuldiha „	...	...	...	...	119
	Shookulchak „	...	...	...	...	16
	Doomria „	...	...	...	...	17
	Moordiha tank	...	...	...	...	64
	Kobra bund	...	...	...	...	93
	Banglia „	...	...	...	...	52
	Bahary „	...	...	...	...	85
	Bellary „	...	...	...	...	81
	Pathra „	...	...	...	...	19
	Pathra village road	...	...	...	...	111
	Amarpore bund	...	...	...	...	32
	Bacha „	...	...	...	...	20
	Perozpore „	...	...	...	...	63
	Sreepore „	...	...	...	...	6

3,036

JAMTARA.					
No.	Name of Works.				Daily average.
1	Gaichand	..	..	..	182.9
2	Jamtara	..	..	..	80.6
3	Muchiguria	..	..	..	286.
4	Bharchandi	..	..	..	.... Closed.
5	Dukinbyhal	..	..	..	38.7
6	Kooruka	..	..	..	68.
7	Ladna	..	..	..	108.5
8	Chakri	..	..	..	59.2
9	Majea	..	..	..	29.2
10	Panjonja	..	..	..	.... Closed.
11	Gundipahari	..	..	..	.... Closed.
12	Kulhore	..	..	..	90.4
13	Sahardah	..	..	..	20.
14	Setalpur	..	..	..	35.1
15	Jealjore	..	..	..	36.
16	Ektara	..	..	..	9.2
17	Kanangoi	..	..	..	60.5
18	Upperbandha	..	..	..	.... Closed.
19	Moorgatana	..	..	..	14.
20	Ghate	..	..	..	14.1
21	Road to Railway Station	..	..	..	6.
22	Nala	..	..	..	356.4
23	Deojore	..	..	..	109.8
24	Dulbaria	..	..	..	160.9
25	Patharghattee	..	..	..	107.3
26	Searkatia	..	..	..	135.6
27	Ambajore	..	..	..	134.1
28	Kattaya	..	..	..	61.9
29	Bindiopathar	..	..	..	77.1
30	Palajore	..	..	..	133.
31	Paikuria	..	..	..	44.7
32	Geria	..	..	..	59.5
33	Mohanpur	..	..	..	33.2
34	Kundohit	..	..	..	328.8
35	Bunkati	..	..	..	124.
36	Cart road to Najnagore	..	..	..	314.8
37	Khorian	..	..	..	256.1
38	Khejoori	..	..	..	125.9
39	Bagdohori	..	..	..	223.3
40	Salkho	..	..	..	124.8
41	Afzulpur	..	..	..	169.
42	Jamjore	..	..	..	194.5
43	Jolai	..	..	..	320.8
44	Kalpokuria	..	..	..	207.1
45	Chowkanda	..	..	..	90.4
46	Ashna ..	..	..	..	156.4
47	Dhosnia	..	..	..	299.
48	Paharady	..	..	..	172.4
Total				..	5,621.2

MEMORANDUM.

Rajmehal	..	..	..	..	1,855
Deoghur	..	..	..	..	442
Doomka	..	..	..	..	1,807
Godda	..	..	..	..	3,936
Moheshpore	..	..	..	..	78
Jamtara	..	..	..	..	5,621.2
As per Executive Engineer's progress report	..	..	..	..	2,666
Total				..	15,905.2

JOHN BOXWELL,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

No. Names of Works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of rice received and issued to the laborers.				Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class II.	Total.	Name of Godda.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued to the laborers.	Value of quantity issued.				
1 Doonka to Jamtara road.	Estimate being prepared, surveying and levelling completed.	Works opened on the 10th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, 38th, and 40th miles.	2,750 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rice obtained from bazars and hats.	From 3 annas to 4 annas per hundred cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied by department.	250 0 3
2 Katicoord to Amrapara road.	Line chosen ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
3 Jurmoondi to Deoghur road.	No progress made during the week.	Earth-work executed 80,022 cubic feet.	2,440 or 96 75 per cent.	29 or 117 per cent.	2,471	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	The laborers are generally healthy and strong. The prospect of the next crop seems promising. Sowing of seeds going on well.	On alternate days by cash-jamadars in the presence of the road sirkars.	From 3 annas to 4 annas per hundred cubic feet of earth-work.	250 0 3
4 Hanasia to Godda road.	Laying out complete. Deoghur. 250 chains.	74 chains	2,381, or 95 23 per cent.	194, or 778 per cent.	2,495	Godda	.....	.....	60 mds. 15 srs. and 8 chks. at 15 seers per rupee.	161 0 6	Rice obtained from bazars and hats.	From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. Nicking out 9 pie to 1 an. per 100 running feet.	Tools are in most part supplied by Department.	129 4 0

CONTRACT WORK.
 From 4 sa. to 5 sa. per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. Nicking out 9 pie to 1 an. per 100 running feet.

CONTRACT WORK.
 Earthwork from 3 sa. to 4 sa. per 100 cubic feet on soft soil, and from 4 sa. to 5 sa. per 100 cubic feet on hard soil.

CONTRACT WORK.
 From 4 sa. to 5 sa. per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. Nicking out 9 pie to 1 an. per 100 running feet.

DAILY LABOR.

A. P.
 Men ... { 2 0
 1 6
 1 6
 Women { 1 0
 1 0
 1 0
 Children { 0 6
 0 6

6	Tenpahas to Borio road.	Complete project...	Completely opened	454 or 13-89 per cent.	2,815 or 86-11 per cent.	.....	3,269	Nil.	Government rice is sold at Borio at an average distance of 6 miles. The stock of the country will meet the demands of the people till the next bhadoi crop.	Fair; most of the people are now engaged in ploughing their fields, consequently the number of laborers is daily decreasing.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by sub-cashiers.	CONTRACT WORK. From 3 annas to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. Men ... 2-0 to 1-6 Women 1-6 to 1-0 Children 1-0 to 0-6	Ditto	54 0 0
7	Borio to Manihari road.	Ditto	Ditto	2,815 or 74-65 per cent.	566 or 15-01 per cent.	390 or 10-34 per cent.	3,771	No Government grain sold to laborers for want of moohias. But the sale of rice is urgently required for foreign laborers at Bearijore.	Government rice is sold at Borio and Do; the stock of the country from Borio to Bearijore will meet the demands of the people till the next bhadoi crop. Only a small number from Borio to Do. Probably have their stock, but the majority want rice.	Ditto Those who come to do contract-work attend their work in the afternoon, after ploughing their fields in the morning. Daily labor cannot be avoided as some portions of the road are unfit for contract work.	Ditto	CONTRACT WORK. From 3 annas to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. A. P. Men ... { 2 0 to 1 6 Women ... { 1 6 to 1 0 Children ... { 1 0 to 0 6	Ditto	408 0 0
10	Metalling Bhagpore and Soory road.†	Complete project	Completely opened	331, or 74-62 per cent.	.....	.....	331	Nil	Same as last week.	Same as last week.		Supplied by department.	105 10 0	
13	Repairs to Bhagpore and Soory road.†	Ditto	Ditto	.....	337, or 74-62 per cent.	.....	237	Nil	Same as last week.	Same as last week.		Ditto	53 0 3	
14	Repairs to Bahawa and Burhail road.	Ditto	Ditto	653, or 74-62 per cent.	323, or 25-31 per cent.	.....	1,276	Nil	Two golas are established by the Deputy Commissioner, one on the 2nd mile and the other on the 13th mile of the road.	The condition of the people is gradually becoming more comfortable from hats according to their wants. The people who have some stock of grain have stopped selling them, earning less than in the past. There are unseasonably required from 4th to 11th mile of the road.	Every 2nd day by sub-cashiers.	CONTRACT WORK. From 4 annas to 6 annas per hundred cubic feet of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	228 5 9

* Owing to exceedingly bad weather during the week there has been a decrease in the number of laborers. Works are during the present week opened at Ghorewara and Taljhar, in both of which places the numbers of laborers are daily increasing.

† No golas or moodee shops have yet been established. Until these arrangements are made, grain payment cannot be put in force.

No.	Names of Works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice received and issued to the laborers.				Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.
				Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.	Name of laborer.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued to laborers.	Value of quantity issued to laborers.					
16	Pakour to Heerapore road.	Ditto	Ditto	812 or 693 per 100.	.....	12 or 37 per 100.	324	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Food-grains are still obtainable from the hats and bazars according to the wants of the work-people.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rs. A. P. 273 15 0
17	Deonka Station road.	Ditto	Ditto	.....	.....	704 or cent per cent.	704	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	The condition of the people is not so very miserable. Most part of the people is deeply engaged in cultivation. But the stock of the country is too small to support the people till the next harvest. Still it seems distress will be felt as soon as the cultivation will be over.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6 9 0
20	Goddas to Bur-hat road.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The work is stopped.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Same as last week.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
26	Brinda tank	.....	.....	78, or cent per cent.	.....	.....	79	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	The laborers are willing to do contract work.	Daily or every 2nd day by sub-cashiers.	From 3 as. to 4 as. per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Most part supplied by Department.	14 0 0
29	Doomtah to Heerapore road.	13 miles of road marked out and 7 miles of which centre line laid out. Vide progress report of the 20th June.	7 miles	482 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	482	None by the department as yet, but by the civil authorities, quantity and value of grain issued to laborers not known.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arrangements are now being made to issue rice to laborers; a moonie has been appointed at the 8th beat, and orders have been issued to the Deputy Commissioner to receive Rs. 400 worth of rice from the nearest gola (Narain-gur), but the river Paglah on the way overflowing has made passage impracticable.	Daily payments by sub-cashiers in copper and silver until now.	3 annas per hundred cubic feet for soft ground, and 4 annas for hard ground over a lead of 50 feet.	No tools have been issued by the Department Public Works up to the present time. Those now in use have been given by the civil authorities.	440 0 0

TAL-TREE BRIDGES.

Arrangements are being made to construct these bridges, two of them have already started.

CONTRACT WORK.
From 3 as. to 4 as. per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.

PIECE-WORK.
3 annas per hundred cubic feet for soft ground, and 4 annas for hard ground over a lead of 50 feet.

TASK WORK.
A. P.
Men ... 2 0
Women ... 1 6
Children ... 0 9

No.	Bund at Kati-coond.	.....	... ..	242 or 57'35 per cent.	180 or 42'65 per cent.	.....	423	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as last week.	Supplied by Department.	02 0 0
31	Bund at Kati-coond.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as last week.	Supplied by Department.	02 0 0
32	Bund at Boari...	.....	.....	323 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	323	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as No. 7.	Supplied mostly by Department.	61 0 0
30	Doomka to Mal-larpore road.	.....	Nicking out done	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	No more work in progress.		
35	Mohespore to Heeranpore road.	18 miles of road chained out, 54 miles of which aligned and buck-spitted.	4 miles, 5th mile commenced.	493 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	452	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as in No. 29. Vide remarks in progress report of the 20th June last.	Supplied by Department.	107 0 0
														Total	2,037 11 9

• There has been a considerable reduction in the number of laborers during the week, and this can only be attributed to the severe showers of rain almost every day in the week. The supervisor in charge reports that he has not had an opportunity of ascertaining whether or not there will be any probability of laborers flocking in afterwards, and that he is of opinion that when cessations in the rains occur, most of the people will resort to ploughing, and the number left on the works will be very small until after the ploughing season.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 4th July 1874.

No.	Names of works.	Progress in marking at relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of grain received and issued to laborers.				Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disburse-ment during the week.
				Class I.	Class II. A.	Class II. B.	Total.	Name of laborer.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued to laborer.	Value of quantity issued to laborer.				
1	Doomka to Jam-tara road.	Estimate being prepared and surveying completed.	Works opened on the 10th, 13th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, and 40th miles.	2,216 or 93.82 per cent.	.....	.....	2,216	.....	.....	.....	47 mds. 23 srs. 1 ch. and 1 tilla.	135 Rs. 3 annas 3 pie.	Twice weekly	From as. 3 to 4 per 100 c.ft. of earth-work.	Supplied by Department.	Rs. As. P. 225 11 9*
3	Jurnoodee to Deoghur road.	NIL	1,28,835	4,524 or 19.93 per cent.	or 2.3 per cent.	or .06 per cent.	4,516	Deoghur.	162 mds. 5 srs. and 20 annas 4 pie.	433 Rs. 45 mds. 5 srs. at 15 srs. per pie.	120 srs.	.....	For the first part of the week payments were made in cash and for the last part in grain made every day.	From 3 annas to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet earth-work on soft soil, and 5 annas per 100 cubic feet on hard soil.	Mostly supplied by Department and a few only are brought by the coolies themselves.	378 8 3†
4	Hansdebo and Godda road.	Nicking out 23,400 running feet, Deoghur, 6 miles.	In 1st mile chain 34, in 5th 31, in 10th 42, in 12th 57 chains.	3,282 or 97.57 per cent.	92 or 27.3 per cent.	.....	3,374	.....	.....	.....	98 mds. 37 srs. and 14 chaks at 15 srs. per rupee.	263 13 9	Payments made every other day by sub-cashier about 88 per cent in grain, and 15 per cent in cash, but now wholly in rice.	4 as. to 5 as. per 100 cubic feet daily labor 14 to 2 as. per man per diem 1 to 1½ as. per woman 2 to 4 pie. or ½ an. to one an. per child.	Supplied by Government.	420 13 0

6	Teenpahar and Burio road.	Completed project	Completely opened	243 or 15'67 per cent.	1,414 or 85'33 per cent.	.....	1,637	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Government rice is sold at Burio at an average distance of 6 miles. The relief labors are paid by rice from the 25th June at Burio, and 2nd July at Brindes.	Fair; most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their fields consequently the numbers of laborers are daily decreasing.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers to relief laborers by rice, and to foreign laborers who work on contract, such as masons, carpenters, cartmen, &c., by cash.	DAILY LABOR. Class I— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 0 Children ... 0 6 to 1 0 Class II— Sirdars ... 1 0 Men ... 1 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 0 9 to 0 9 Contract works 3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet earth-work.	Most part of the tools supplied are Government tools.	180 0 0
9	Buris and Pro-tappore road.	Ditto	Ditto	2,196 or 73'32 per cent.	799 or 28'98 per cent.	.....	2,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Government rice is sold at Burio and Deo. The laborers on the eastern part of this road are being paid in grain, and it is likely the coolies on the western part of the road have since been paid in grain.	Fair; most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their lands, consequently the numbers of laborers are daily decreasing. Those who come to do task or contract work attend in the afternoon, after ploughing their fields in the morning; daily labor cannot be avoided, as some portion of the road is unfit for contract work.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers to the relief laborers of portions by Sirdars ... 2 0 Women ... 1 0 Children ... 0 6 to 1 0 Contract work 3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth work.	Ditto	318 0 0	
10	Collection of metal, Bhagulpore and Scory road.	Complete project	Completely opened.	458 or 90'33 9'07 per cent.	49 or 9'07 per cent.	.....	507	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Hitherto food-grains were obtained from hats, bazars, and moodie shops, but now Government golas and moodie shops are being established. Payment by grain has commenced at Dhoomka from 4th instant.	All healthy. No weak or infirm person has yet appeared.	Daily coolies paid every day, and contract coolies every 2nd day by cashier.	CONTRACT WORK. Digging Kunker 5 annas per every 100 cubic feet, carts at 8 annas per day.	Supplied by Department.	175 13 0
12	Repairs to Bhagulpore and Scory road.	Ditto	Ditto	.....	119 or cent. per cent.	.....	119	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	DAILY LABOR. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Boys ... { 0 6 to 0 9 DAILY LABOR. A. P. Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3	Ditto	14 6 3

* Numbers of laborers are daily decreasing on account of rains and cultivation.
† There has been a considerable increase in the number of laborers during the week.

No.	Names of works.	Progress in making at relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of grain received and issued to laborers.				Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of food.	Disbursement during the week.
				Class I.	Class II. A.	Class II. B.	Total.	Name of laborer.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued to laborers.	Value of quantity issued to laborers.				
14	Bawa and Bur-hait road.	Ditto	Ditto	744 or 57.27 per cent.	535 or 42.73 per cent.	.....	1,299	Burhait	34 mds. and 31 srs	Rs. 95 4 ans. and 9 pie.	11 mds. 22 srs. and 104 chs.	Rs. 30 13 ans. and 6 pie.	The condition of the people is generally becoming bad, food-grains are not obtainable in the hats and bazars, so it seems the people in all classes will feel distress very soon.	Daily, by cashier; rice payment commenced on the 3rd July 1874 by cashier and moodie.	Ditto	111 1 0
16	Pakour and He-ranpore Road.	Ditto	Ditto	283 or 64 per cent.	224 or 46 per cent.	.....	487	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Most part of the inhabitants are deeply engaged in cultivation. The stock of the country is too small to support them till the next harvest. Distress will appear soon.	Daily, by cashier.	Ditto	101 15 6
17	Repairs to Doomsa station road.	Ditto	Ditto	395 or 86.87 per cent.	65 or 14.13 per cent.	.....	460	Dooms-ka.	.....	.....	31	2 1 6	All healthy. No weak or infirm person has yet appeared.	Daily coolies paid every day and contract coolies every 2nd day by cashier.	Ditto	48 0 0
26	Erinda tank	.....	.....	Vide Form B.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As the laborers are unwilling to do either task or contract work, so the work has been stopped from the 4th July 1874.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashier.	Most part of the tools supplied are Government tools.	.....
31	Band at Kasi-kood.	.....	.....	427 or 90.6 per cent.	44 or 9.4 per cent.	.....	471	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	All healthy. No weak or infirm person has yet appeared.	Daily coolies paid every day and contract coolies every 2nd day by cashier.	.....	71 0 0

Boony Bundle...	400 or cent per cent.	400	Government rice is sold at Borio and Dol.	Fair ; most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their lands, consequently the numbers of laborers are daily decreasing. Those who come to do contract work attend in the afternoon, after ploughing their fields in the morning.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashier, to the relief la- borers by rice from 25th June 1874.	CONTRACT WORK. 4 to 6 annas per 100 cubic feet of work.	Most part of the tools sup- plied are Go- vernment tools.	90 0 0	
																Grand total ...	2,134 13 9

N. B.—The overseer in charge of works Nos. 6, 7, 28, and 33 reports that 112 maunds and 2 seers of rice has been drawn from Borio gola; but he has not stated for what special work it was. Explanation called for. Stringent orders have been sent to pay in rice on the Pakour and Harunpore road, as well as on the northern part of the Buno and Puttapore road, these being the only places where rice payments are as yet not introduced.

E. J. MEARA, C.E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, South Pergunnah District.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorsshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*—The supply of food-grains in the bazars and principal hâts of the head-quarters sub-division is reported to be sufficient for local requirements, though of course not so abundant as in ordinary years. The eastern thanas of this sub-division, and some thanas of the Lalbaugh and Jungipore sub-divisions, have been receiving supplies from other districts; and when at Azimgunj a few days ago, I was informed by the largest grain merchant of the place that supplies were coming in from parts west of the Bhagiruthee. This was probably caused by the anticipation of a further fall of prices. In the Jungipore sub-division, as stated in my last narrative, the bazar best supplied with rice is that of Dhulian. Next to it stands the Raghunathgunge bazar, which has received a good supply of *purbi* rice. In the smaller bazars the supply continues to be as scanty as ever. The Mirzapore and Notungunge bazars have got a sufficient supply. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the supply of food-grains in the markets of thanas Pulsa, Nulhattee, and Khurgram, is not sufficient, and that although in the market of thana Rampore Hât the supply is insufficient, still no real want has yet been felt by the people. From the prices of rice given in a subsequent paragraph, it does not appear that there can be any real scarcity of supply in this sub-division. Even at Khurgaon, which may be regarded as the worst thana of this sub-division, the price is reported to be $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers for the rupee. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the supply of food-grains of all descriptions continues to be abundant in the city, Baluchar and Azimgunj bazars. The supply in thana Bhadurihaut is still deficient, and likely to continue so till the next harvest, as the existing shops are supplied on a very small scale, and the shopkeepers possess but a small amount of capital.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*—The price of common rice in the head-quarters sub-division has fallen since the last fortnight's narrative; the average of twelve of the principal marts is $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee, against $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the previous fortnight. It is cheapest at Goas and Jellinghee, where the rate is 13 seers, and dearest at Gokum, Dowlatabad, Kullyangunge, and Kandi, where the rates are $8\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers respectively per rupee. The price has, however, fallen at Gokum, and rice was selling there yesterday at 10 seers per rupee. The prices are naturally lowest in the thanas nearest to the Ganges, to which importation is most easy, and in which there is the prospect of a bountiful *aus* crop. Wheat averages $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and gram nearly 16 seers per rupee. In the Jungipore sub-division, in the Raghunathgunge bazar, the retail price of common *rahri* rice is $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers; whilst that of *purbi* rice is $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. At Sooty rice sells at 12 seers; at Dewansorai *bhadui* sells at 11 seers, and *purbi* and *rahri* at 10 seers; at Mirzapore, which is considered to be the worst thana of this sub-division, the latest quotation is $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 seers. Rice in this sub-division is cheapest at Shumshergunge, where it sells at $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers for uncleaned, and 12 seers for cleaned rice; whilst it is dearest at Hazarpura, where it sells at 10 seers. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the price of coarse rice is given at 12 seers per rupee, except at Khurgram, where it is $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The price of best rice is between $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers per rupee. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the prices of best common and *purbi* rice vary from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 seers per rupee respectively. Those of wheat, barley, and gram, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, 18 to 20, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers per rupee respectively. The price of rice has fallen a little during the past fortnight, and a further fall is expected.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*—No information has been received regarding the stock in the hands of zemindars, mahajuns, and others; but as very few complaints of want of seed which had any real foundation were made, it may be taken for granted that the stocks have been large enough to supply the ryots, and that the demands for sowing purposes must have materially decreased them. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that at Khurgram and Saktipore wheat seems plentiful. He was informed, however, that at one village at least kalai was only obtainable in return for paddy, the traders refusing to give it for pice. Barter of this kind is, I imagine, not at all uncommon. The other day, while going about in the interior, I saw a man on his way to the local moodee to get some tobacco in exchange for a small measure of barley. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the stock in the hands of mahajuns and zemindars is reported to be insufficient. It has been reported by the sub-divisional officer that there is a very small amount of grain in the hands of zemindars at Pulsa, and that nothing is to be had from the ryots, who are said to be the greatest sufferers from the scarcity. If this be the case, it is strange that the price should be so comparatively low as 12 seers per rupee, for importation into Pulsa is by no means so easy or inexpensive as to many other thanas where prices are not so favorable to the consumers.

In the Lalbaugh sub-division the stock in the hands of the merchants at Baluchar and Azimgunj is still considerable.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There has been a fair amount of rain throughout the fortnight except in parts of the west, where it has been insufficient. The effect of the rain, where it has fallen with sufficient copiousness, has been very beneficial to the growing crops, and also in enabling the remaining portion of the season cultivation to be carried on, and for this purpose

more rain would be acceptable. With regard to the parts where the rainfall has not been sufficiently abundant, the special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that want of rain is the general cry. It has been specially scanty in the neighbourhood of the large "bheel" to the south of Bharatpore. In the Gokum thana, too, rain is wanted for the transplanted paddy, the ground being in parts quite dry and fissured. A similar remark applies to parts of thana Khurgaon, in the Rampore Hât sub-division. At the head-quarters, however, of the sub-division, and in its other thanas, the rainfall was sufficient, and the cultivators have been enabled to carry on agricultural operations with vigor, and the ground has become fit for transplantation.

5. *State of the crops.*—In the head-quarters sub-division the earlier part of the "aous" crop in the low lands near the Ganges is being harvested, and the yield is reported to be good. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that in the south-east and south of the sub-division the "aous" is plentiful and forward, and there is every promise of a plentiful outturn. The indigo season commenced some time ago, and it is expected to be an unusually good one. Mulberry and sugarcane are also reported to be good. He says that north of the "aous" tract cultivation is rather backward owing to the want of rain. Transplanting is, however, going on rapidly where water is available. Weeding is being pushed on, and the people are unflagging in their efforts to secure a good crop. In the Jungypore sub-division a good harvest of "bhadoi" is expected. In the "dearah" lands the "dhan" has begun to come into ear; "shama", "koda", indigo, and "bhadoi", have suffered a little from the rise of the river. The prospects of "hoimonto dhan" are good; its transplantation is going on satisfactorily in consequence of copious rainfalls, this portion of the district having been more favored in that respect than the other sub-divisions. Sugarcane and mulberry are reported to be good. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the prospects of the crops in general are favorable, though in thana Khargram they are somewhat backward owing to insufficiency of rain. The fact is, I believe, that the crops are so forward for the time of the year, owing to the early falls of rain, that unless the rainfall now keeps pace with them, there is danger of some of the winter-rice being materially injured. From the appearance of the sky it would seem that a heavy fall of rain is imminent, and I trust that it may be general. The "aous" crop is reported to be generally good throughout the Lalbaugh sub-division, specially in thana Bhugwangolah, where there will be a splendid crop if there be no inundation. In the same thana "amun" has been transplanted, but in thana Bhudrihaut this has been considerably delayed for want of sufficient rain. Mulberry, sugarcane, and Indian-corn, are promising. The sub-divisional officer also states that there appears a capital crop of indigo in thana, Bhugwangolah.

6. *Condition of the people.*—There is no change to report in the condition of the people. They still require work and assistance in many places, which are afforded to them. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that in some tracts the condition of the people is reported to be changing slightly for the worse. Much relief has been and is being given, but many are now coming forward to receive rice who a short time ago would not do so. He states that on the borders of the "bheel" south-east of Bharatpore some of the villagers are in greater distress than their fellows because of the total failure of their *bora dhan*. This was to be at once their food and the means of purchasing seed for the next crop. In this neighbourhood, too, there is little sugarcane and mulberry. From what I saw of this *bora* in April last, I think that its failure cannot be called total, though undoubtedly the portion that was planted out late suffered much from the drought. In the east of this sub-division the indigo and mulberry-factories must be employing 2,000 hands, and in the south laborers can hardly be obtained. The sub-divisional officer of Jungipore reports that the condition of the people has not changed since the last fortnight. The agricultural classes are busy in their rice-fields. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that there has been no material change in the condition of the people since the last report, but the Government road-works now going on in all parts of the sub-division have greatly relieved their distress. The condition of the respectable class of poor women in thana Pulsa is reported to be good owing to the relief given to them in rice. The cultivating classes are now engaged in their works in the fields. The condition of the people of thana Khurgram is reported to be bad, and some of them are said not to have two meals a day. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaugh reports that there is nothing to remark specially in the condition of the people within the municipality and thana Bhugwangolah. The condition of the laboring classes and smaller ryots in Bhaduribaut thana, specially in those parts bordering on the Mirzapore and Kullyangunge thanas, is anything but satisfactory; and were it not for the relief works started in the various parts of this thana, many persons would have suffered from severe distress. The smaller ryots will require help for their support whilst cultivating, and the zemindars must be persuaded to make advances themselves or to stand security for the repayment of Government grain. The sub-divisional officer states that, judging from the crowds which come from Mirzapore and Kullyangunge thanas for a handful of rice, it would appear that more liberal relief measures are required in those directions; but I may observe that such people would come naturally enough for a handful of rice which is freely offered without enquiry.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—So far as has been ascertained at present, there has been no case of death by starvation. Jatan Bewa and her children, reported on in the last narrative, have improved greatly under the care of the Assistant Surgeon. While Mr. Jones, the relief sub-divisional officer of Kandi, was visiting a village of Khurgaon, in the vicinity of Kandi, to inquire as to the condition of the people, he was informed that

cholera had been bad there, and a man afterwards told him that two children had died of starvation. Mr. Jones has been directed to make full inquiries as to these alleged deaths from want, as it appears that no intimation even of the deaths was given to the police-station. It is, I think, extremely probable that the cause of death was cholera, not starvation; for the village is only some three or four miles from Kandi, at which cooked food and general relief has been administered for months past: and under any circumstances, if the children did die from want, it must have been the fault of those who did not take them to obtain the relief within such easy reach. Just at the close of the period embraced within the last narrative, a statement of a somewhat similar kind, that some boys had died of starvation in the Bhurtpore thana after having eaten some herb, was found to be false, the deaths having been caused by cholera.

8. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—There were in the head-quarters sub-division three cases of petty theft of grain, and one of robbery of paddy from a house by night. One bag of Government rice was stolen in transit from Saktipore to Bharatpore. In the Rampore Hât sub-division there has been only one case of grain-theft of a petty nature during the fortnight. No cases of grain-theft have been reported from the Jungipore and Lalbaugh sub-divisions. A crime statement is annexed, which shows a slight decrease of crime as compared with previous years. This decrease is, however, I believe, only casual.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—Cholera and small-pox are still present in the district, but in a very mitigated form, except in one or two places. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that complaints of distress are now loudest from Amlai and its neighbourhood in thana Bharatpore, and that inquiry has been made and relief is being given in this part of his jurisdiction. In the Jungipore sub-division Mirzapore, and Western Sooty are the only parts where the dearth is widely and keenly felt. I am about to visit the Mirzapore thana in person to see how matters are. As before remarked, the price of rice at Mirzapore does not indicate any great distress; but there may be villages away from the head-quarters of the thana where prices are much higher and grain very scarce. It appears that most of the people who attend the cook-house at Raghunathgunge are women from the Mirzapore thana, which borders on Raghunathgunge, Mirzapore itself being only four miles from that place. Relief works have been started in these localities to give relief to the distressed, and new sub-committees have been organised in three places. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the general health of the people is good. Only in thana Pulsa cholera is said to be existing, but it appears to be on the decrease. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaugh states that cholera appears to have disappeared entirely, and cases of small-pox have decreased considerably, there having been only eight deaths during the fortnight under report from this disease. Statements for preceding fortnights, submitted by the Civil Surgeon, are annexed. The returns from the Native Doctors for the present fortnight have not yet been received. The Civil Surgeon has been requested to take measures to procure the necessary information up to the latest date for future narratives. The success which has attended the Native Doctor, T. Cooposuramee, in the treatment of cholera cases, would seem to indicate that some of the so-called cases of cholera must have been ordinary cases of diarrhoea.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

As far as reports have been received, the average daily number of people at work during the fortnight has been 5,672. The condition of the people has been reported to be good. Food is easily obtainable, except in a few cases in which it is obtained in small quantity. Rice-payment has been introduced. The men, as rule, bring their own tools. The number shows an increase over that shown in the previous narrative. The numbers naturally fluctuate a good deal, according to the agricultural operations of the particular period. Reports have not been received from the secretaries of some of the sub-committees under whose supervision relief-works are being carried out.

A statement showing the expenditure of money on relief-works is annexed. Out of the item marked (a), Rs. 10 were paid for establishment; Rs. 0-13-6 for petty purchases, and Rs. 0-14-6 for carriage, and the rest for labor, paid before the overseer received the orders to stop cash payment altogether; items b, c, and d, represent payments made before the overseer received the orders for stopping cash payments. Out of the sum marked (e), Rs. 10 is for establishment; Rs. 7 for petty purchases, and Rs. 264-4-3 for metal, and the rest, Rs. 36-1-9, for labor paid before the issue of orders for stopping cash payment. Out of the item marked (f) Rs. 19-9 is for material; Rs. 46-9-6 for carriage of bricks and rice; and Rs. 33-4-6 for establishment. The whole of the amount (g) is for carriage of bricks, and that marked (h) for establishment. Out of the sum against Berhampore drain, Rs. 110 are on account of the palkee hire of the Supervisor in charge for two months, May and June; the remaining of the cash expenditure being the pay and petty establishment charges, including purchase of petty articles, such as baskets, &c., and a small portion was expended before the order for rice payment for the full seven days was received. The rate of rice payment remains the same, that is, 14 seers per rupee, except in the case of the Berhampore drain work, where very lately the rate of payment has been raised to 16 seers in order to attract laborers to the work, as it was found that (owing to the fall of the price of rice, I imagine,) the laborers were leaving the work, and as it is most desirable that this work should not be left in an incomplete state.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The rise of the rivers has facilitated importation. During the fortnight under report *purbi* rice has been imported into the Sudder and Jungipore sub-divisions, as in the last fort-

night. The imports have the salutary effect of keeping down the price of rice. From the returns received from the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, at Jamalpore, it appears that 1,526 maunds of food-grains were exported from and 8,523 maunds were imported to the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division during the fortnight. From a return received from the station-master at Azimgunge it appears that 258 maunds were exported and 2,690 maunds were imported into the Lalbagh sub-division; of the latter 2,000 maunds were imported from Howrah and the remainder was received from Burdwan district. A large amount of rice has been imported to the Topkhana golahs, and much grain finds its way into this sub-division by means of water communication.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The following places have been selected for the storage of grain :—

<i>Sudder Sub-Division.</i>	Nowadah.
Berhampore.	<i>Lalbagh Sub-Division.</i>
Panchgram.	Lalbagh.
Nobogram.	Shahapore.
Beldanga.	<i>Kandi Sub-Division.</i>
Rangamattee.	Saktipore.
<i>Rampore Hât Sub-Division.</i>	Kandi.
Rampore Hât.	<i>Jungipore Sub-Division.</i>
Khurgaon.	Jungipore.

At Lalbagh, Jungipore, and Rampore Hât, storage accommodation has been found in the thanas. At Saktipore, Beldanga, and Rangamattee, accommodation has been kindly placed at our disposal by gentlemen in charge of silk factories; at all the other centres, convenient houses have been procured in the villages, or small golahs of the ordinary native shape have been built. Each golah is provided with a golah-keeper, a chowkeedar, and two coolies; the former on a salary of from Rs. 10 to 12 a month, according to the requirements of the place; the latter are paid in rice at the rate of Rs. 4 a month. 30,298 maunds have been received into the district, of which 21,128 maunds have been sent to the various golahs in the district. The supply of Government grain is sufficient for present requirements. In my last report I remarked upon the difficulty of procuring transport to meet urgent calls for rice from the various sub-committees, and suggested that a small steamer should be sent here to supply the various depôts along the banks of the Bhagiruthee. I would again urge the necessity for this addition to our transport, the difficulties of which are daily increasing. I beg to annex a statement showing the storage and consumption of grain in the district for the past fortnight. This statement is, I regret to say, again not quite correct, owing to the incompleteness of the returns from the Jungipore and Rampore Hât sub-divisions.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES, AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were nine cases pending at the close of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the sudder sub-division; five fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total 14, eight cases are under investigation; in three cases order for payment has been made; in one case the applicant has declined to take the advance, and in the remaining two cases the securities tendered have been found to be insufficient. Cheques for payment of rice in lieu of cash have been issued for the amount of Rs. 1,454-8 in nine cases.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Hât reports that no advance in money has been made during the fortnight, but 74 maunds and 10 seers of Government rice have been advanced to chowkeedars for the cultivation of their lands, on condition that they will repay them after the next harvest. No advances have been made in the Jungipore and Lalbagh sub-divisions.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed, as regards each sub-division separately.

The cook-house started at Berhampore is now in full operation, and the numbers seeking food are daily on the increase. A separate cook-house is being erected for Mahomedans, whose numbers have greatly increased, and who have hitherto been relieved with uncooked food. During the fortnight under report 54 persons were relieved under heading (d) at head-quarters.

Among the persons seeking relief may be found some healthy and stout-looking men and women, who cannot be supposed to be in real distress, but who avail themselves of the relief afforded without any cost on their part in return. Arrangements will be made to make such persons and others capable of it do some work, but the site of the cook-house, which is on a spot to the east of the parade ground, is not very suitable in that respect. A new cook-house has also been opened at Belia, in thana Khurgaon, as Khurgaon, though at no great distance, is not easily accessible owing to the nature of the country and the intervention of an unbridged "kamdur" or nullah, which it is difficult to cross at this season of the year.

In the Lalbag sub-division, in thana Bhadurihaut, there are eight roads on which relief laborers are employed and the usual distribution of rice is still continued. In Shahanuggur

and Mohinapore separate houses for cooked food relief have been opened for Mahomedans as well as Hindus, and rice has been distributed by the members of relief committee to persons who are poor, and who, through infirmity or class prejudices, are unable to work. Out of the numbers shown in the statement, 1,390, 1,452, and 589 persons were relieved under headings *b*, *c*, and *d*, respectively. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund are Rs. 7,051-13-2, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,033-5-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,018-7-5 at the close of the fortnight.

Many chowkeedars have been and are being relieved with Rs. 5 worth of rice to each given gratuitously, as it is unlikely they will be able to repay these advances. The special Sub-Divisional Officer of Kandi reports that where relief of a small amount has appeared necessary, he has preferred to give it by means of tickets on the nearest committee for a weekly supply of rice rather than by an advance of a lump quantity. In this way the chowkeedars under many of the sub-committees receive timely assistance. They are also paid regularly for the delivery of relief letters. In the Jungipore sub-division numbers are relieved by work on tanks and road repairs. Out of the number shown in the statement annexed, 15 persons were relieved under heading (*d*) of the Central Committee's notification. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,133-6-4, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,801-8-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,331-13-6. In the Rampore Hât sub-division two poor-houses—one in thana Nulhattee, and another in thana Khurgram—have been opened during the fortnight under report. It appears that 17 persons have been relieved under heading (*d*) in this sub-division during the above period.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Vide.—Statement annexed.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 27th June to 10th July 1874 ...	2	1	17	16	36	47	31
Jungipore sub-division, from 26th June to 9th July 1874 ...	1	...	1	10	12	14	13
Rampore Hât sub-division, for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874 ...	...	...	...	9	9*	11*	7*
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874 ...	...	1	4	14	19	21	21
Total ...	3	2	22	49	76	93	72

* Not received from Nulhattee thana.

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd Class Hospital Assistants from 30th May to 12th June 1874.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	RESULTS.				REMARKS.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	
NOWADAH	Cholera	40	40	24	...	4	12	These cases were treated by 3rd class Hospital Assistant T. Coopoo-samy, in charge of Nowadah Famine Hospital.
	Ague and fevers ...	...	9	9	9	...	...	...
	Rheumatism ...	...	5	5	3	...	...	2
	Dyspepsia ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Dysentery ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea ...	...	13	13	9	...	...	4
	Spleen ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Other diseases ...	...	8	8	5	...	...	3
	Total	78	78	52	...	4	22	
BELDANGA	Cholera	1	1	1	These cases were treated by 3rd class Hospital Assistant C. Ranganathum, in charge of Beldanga Famine Hospital.
	Ague and fevers ...	...	17	17	9	...	...	8
	Diarrhoea ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	Dysentery ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Dyspepsia ...	...	12	12	8	...	...	4
	Spleen ...	...	10	10	6	...	...	4
	Syphilis ...	...	3	3	1	...	...	2
	Other diseases ...	...	60	60	30	...	...	30
	Total	107	107	58	49	
KATTAMARI	Ague and fevers	1	13	14	11	...	3	These cases were treated by 3rd class Hospital Assistant P. Marisoamy Pillay, who is in charge of Kattamari Famine Hospital.
	Rheumatism ...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Dyspepsia ...	...	4	4	3	...	...	1
	Diarrhoea ...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
	Dysentery ...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...
	Spleen ...	...	3	4	7	...	...	1
	Other diseases ...	...	3	56	59	...	...	4
	Total	8	93	100	89	...	1	10
	Grand Total	8	277	285	199	...	5	81

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd Class Hospital Assistants from 13th to 26th June 1874.

NOWADAH	Cholera	12	41	53	41	...	1	11	These cases were treated by 3rd class Hospital Assistant T. Coopoo-samy, who is in charge of Nowadah Famine Hospital.
	Ague and fevers ...	...	...	12	12	10	...	...	2
	Syphilis ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Diarrhoea ...	...	4	10	14	13	...	...	2
	Spleen ...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
	Other diseases ...	...	5	10	15	12	...	...	3
	Total ...	...	22	75	97	76	...	1	20
		...								
BELDANGA	Cholera	2	2	1	1	These cases were treated by the 3rd class Hospital Assistant C. Ranganathum, who is in charge of Beldanga Famine Hospital.
	Ague and fevers ...	...	8	28	36	23	...	...	13
	Rheumatism ...	...	3	13	16	10	...	...	6
	Syphilis ...	...	2	5	7	5	...	...	2
	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	6	6	2	...	...	4
	Dysentery ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Dyspepsia ...	...	4	5	9	4	...	...	6
	Spleen ...	...	4	3	7	2	...	...	5
	Total	40	131	180	95	85	
KATTAMARI	Ague and fevers	3	8	11	7	4	These cases were treated by the 3rd class Hospital Assistant P. Marisoamy Pillay, who is in charge of Kattamari Famine Hospital.
	Rheumatism ...	...	...	13	13	10	...	...	3
	Syphilis ...	...	1	3	4	2	...	...	2
	Dyspepsia ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	Dysentery ...	...	...	9	9	7	...	1	1
	Spleen ...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	2
	Other diseases ...	...	4	66	70	63	1	...	6
	Total	10	103	113	93	1	1	18	
	Grand Total	81	309	390	264	1	2	123	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Moorsshedabad for the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					By advances to ryots.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				5	6	7	8	9						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bampos Hill	10th July	1,643 1 8	1,642 1 8	.....	7 0 0	74 10 0	1,532 31 8	1,614 1 8	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khargram	6th "	1,046 0 0	1,046 0 0	.....	136 18 10	95 18 0	175 35 6	407 32 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gokurn	4th "	.....	946 38 0	84 18 0	308 30 0	.....	473 15 0	904 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kandi	9th "	.....	792 18 0	.....	249 0 0	31 10 0	33 0 0	332 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhurtpore	9th "	.....	543 0 0	.....	248 0 0	.....	.....	243 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saktipore	10th "	490 33 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 39 1	335 10 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Talipore	10th "	.....	157 20 0	.....	106 0 0	.....	.....	106 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salar	10th "	.....	131 30 0	.....	48 10 0	.....	.....	48 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangram	10th "	.....	101 18 0	.....	51 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mr. Scugall, at Bhurtpore and Salar	10th "	.....	257 0 0	.....	.....	.....	165 15 0	165 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nobogram	From 28th June to 11th July	.....	184 0 0	.....	166 6 1	3 34 0	1 18 13	171 16 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barromassia	10th July	.....	100 0 0	.....	33 14 8	.....	.....	33 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jungipore	9th "	2,000 0 0	1,255 11 6 besides 614 transferred to other places.	.....	402 13 0	.....	3 6 0	405 19 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurangabad	9th "	.....	.....	.....	66 37 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhoolian	9th "	.....	.....	.....	38 20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mirzapore	9th "	.....	.....	.....	37 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puredpore	10th "	.....	.....	.....	38 5 8	.....	87 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lalbag	27th June to 10th July	1,683 35 2	2,192 33 6	.....	108 0 0	.....	26th June to 10th July, 550 5 4	664 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works Department	14th July	8,754 28 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,343 11 44	3,343 11 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works Department, drain works	10th "	308 22 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 22 14	308 22 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	10,560 2 3	9,351 13 4	84 18 0	1,899 37 15	204 32 0	6,784 38 24	9,134 28 1	5,000 0 0	5,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The return for Rungamutty has not been received. Consumption somewhat large.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works during the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight	69,958	0	0
Expenditure during the fortnight under report—			
Radhaghat road	a.	40	7 3
Panchgaon „	b.	47	10 6
Badshahi „	c.	19	0 0
Nulhattee „	d.	1	13 0
Bhugwangolah road	e.	287	6 0
Calcutta road	f.	99	7 0
Dewanseraï road	g.	30	3 0
Jungipore and Khumra road	h.	24	0 0
Berhampore drain, from 20th June to 11th July 1874	i.	394	7 3
Total		944	6 0

	2	3	4	5	6
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses, or centres, for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.
Headquarters sub-divn., 17	2	4	16	16	Men. Women. Children. Total.
Jungipore sub-division 6	.....	2	.....	6	..... 4,304
Lalbagh „ 1	.....	3	.....	7	..... 3,608
Rampore Hât sub-divn., 7	.....	2	.....	12	1,634 1,417 380 3,481

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 11TH JULY 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative	39,436	1	3
Detail of the above total—			
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government	11,515	6	4
Establishment charges—			
Travelling allowance Rs. 58 13 6			
Salary „ 1,014 2 2			
Contingencies „ 183 15 3			
	1,256	14	11
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoyramaree	200	0	0
Paid for construction of a furrash	83	0	0
Tuccavee advances	23,022	8	0
Advances for purchase of grain	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells	33	4	0
Paid to F. A. Dawson, Esq., for transport of Government grain	1,300	0	0
Advances during the fortnight under report—			
Transport of Government grain	900	0	0
Paid to Hazi Khanker Mahomed Ahsen	500	0	0
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government	4,940	11	6
Paid to Officiating Magistrate	76	0	0
Mr. J. Maxarenhas, relief assistant	80	0	0
Ditto ditto	7	11	9
Mr. F. A. Dawson, district grain officer	200	0	0
Officiating Magistrate and Collector	230	0	0
Ditto ditto	160	0	0
Ditto ditto	80	0	0
Sub-divisional officer of Lalbag. .	64	8	3
Putty Ram Banerjee, canongoe	11	0	0
F. A. Dawson, Esq., district grain officer	48	9	6
Sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât	80	0	0
Ditto ditto	80	0	0
Total	7,458	9	0
Grand Total	46,894	10	3

W. WAVELL,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1495—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 13th July 1874.

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 13th July.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The health and condition of the people during the period under review has been good. A few cases of small-pox are reported here and there, but cholera has disappeared. Malarious fever is reported as prevailing in some places, but during the rains fever is not by any means an uncommon complaint in this district. For the past month we have had pretty constant rain, and for the last ten days it has been in many places almost incessant. This continuous fall is not favorable for the crops, and some of the circle officers report that slight damage has been done to the bhadoi and hymanti sowings. The injury done as yet, however, has been very trifling; but unless we have a spell of fine weather, much damage may result, for the rivers are all becoming very full, and in some places threatening to overflow their banks. Mr. Horsley, from Tamboolee, writes to say that the Tângon river is now fuller than it has been for many years, and is as high as it can be without disastrous consequences to the villages on its banks. There is at present some hope of a break in the weather, and a few sunny days will be most beneficial. Prices show a downward tendency in the town; country rice sells at 11 seers per rupee of 80 tolahs, and in some other places it is as cheap; while bora rice is to be had at two or three hâts at 13 and 14 seers per rupee. The prices are very fluctuating however in many places, not being lower than 8 or 9 seers per rupee. Nowhere is there a sufficiency of rice reported in the market, the grain comes in dribblets, and as our sales are still confined as far as possible to Burmah, the holders of stocks are able to dispose of what they have at the higher quotations. A little rice is imported up the Atrai River, but in very small quantities, and this leads to lower rates. The holders of stocks, too, such as they are, being now convinced that grain will never sell dearer than it does at present, are coming into the market. Some people never quite believed that prices would not, during the critical months of July and August, rise to some unknown rate, and therefore held on to their supplies, which, now that they see there is no chance of getting rid of them on more favorable terms, they are disposing of. But the very slight effect produced on the rates, and the very trifling difference made in the market-supply, shows how very insignificant the amount in stock was at the commencement of the season compared with the requirements of the people. We may rest assured that at the present moment everybody with grain in hand is disposing of it as fast as he can, and yet not only is the supply in the hâts as a rule scanty, but more than one circle officer has been applied to by numbers of the better class in his division, praying to be allowed to purchase country rice from the Government golahs, as it was not for sale in sufficient quantities elsewhere. The people are in many places entirely dependent on the Government help afforded them in charitable relief, wages, sales of rice, or advances of grain. As an instance, the late stoppage of supply at Bindoil shows how near we are to the verge of distress. Mr. Fasson, at Bindoil, ran out of his store in one locality, and indented for supplies on the nearest goladar, viz. the one at Hurreepore. As that gola, however, happened to be in the Raneesankoil circle, the goladar would not comply with Mr. Fasson's indent, and for a short time the requirements of a certain area could not be supplied. The difficulty was soon settled, but even so slight and temporary a stoppage sufficed to show what would happen were Government help even now withdrawn. I may add that the goladar acted in direct contravention of instructions sent to circle officers; whereby all golahs without distinction were declared to be open to requisition of any circle officer. Adverting to the crisis, Mr. Fasson writes: "No actual distress anywhere appears, but the least check in the arrangements for relief by supply of Government grain, such as that which lately occurred, causes sufficient anxiety to the ryots to warrant the opinion that nothing less than has been done by Government could have availed to divert distress of a serious character. The abandonment of relief-works and taking up of agricultural operations, complicated by the increased difficulty of communication, and still more by the temporary lack of Government grain, have certainly produced a crisis which caused some anxiety for a few days, and though not actually attended with distress, showed clearly the real want of assistance existing in this circle. The people most pressed were not coolies, but ryots laboring in their fields." The demand for rice in Thakoorgaon is still great, and the demand is one which it is not easy to supply. No provision was made for this part of the district, as it was not considered likely that with a fair crop of rice any distress would show itself. The villagers, however, sold more than they could afford, and rice at the present moment is procurable with some difficulty. The difficulties of transport to Thakoorgaon are enormous: there is no water-communication with the neighbouring circles, the roads are heavy with incessant rain, and every little stream is now a torrent requiring a ferry boat to cross. We are, however, fortunate in having a most energetic, active officer, Mr. Scanlan, on the spot, who is doing all he can to get the grain across from Raneesankoil in sufficient quantities. He deserves much credit for the success which has attended his exertions, for it is no easy matter to arrange the transport of quantities of rice at this season without having any spoilt by wet. As it is, no rice has yet been stored there. As soon as a chullan arrives, crowds of paikars buy it up and carry it off the carts, without letting it go into the golahs at all. In Beergunge there is the

same demand; but being in communication with more than one circle by water, its wants are more easily supplied. Orders have been received about lowering the price of Government grain, and instructions have been issued accordingly. I do not suppose, however, that the change will make any great difference in the amount of grain disposed of, for the giving out of advances has been mostly completed, and this always makes a great diminution in sales, which no lowering of rates will, I think, compensate for. Changes in the rates tend to unsettle men's minds, and to a certain extent incline them to hold back from taking advances. The uncertainty certainly prevents any one coming forward to take any large quantity of grain; for of course no one who hopes to get Government grain cheaper a fortnight hence will buy more now than he absolutely requires. Though I am no advocate for the change, I do not consider that the measure can be called in question as being prohibitive of importation. It is a question whether a sufficient trade would have sprung up, for the rivers have now been open some time, and yet very little rice has been imported, while what has come has been sold without difficulty at 11 seers per rupee. It is true that the Burmah rice, which alone we have hitherto been selling, and which does not compete with their transactions, is coming to an end, and that importation will not hold its own against our sales of country at the same rates. But had the traders shown any inclination to supply the market sufficiently, our sales by this time would have been discontinued, and the field left open to them; nor have the holders of stocks good grounds for complaint. They might have realised a considerable profit by selling any time during the last three months, and cannot now grumble because Government, having stepped in to supply the deficient supply, choose to fix the market rates without consulting their convenience.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Our relief-works are nearly all closed. Light labour gangs have been started in some places, composed of women, children, and men who cannot get any other work. Such men are paid mere subsistence allowance, below the rates prevailing for agricultural labourers; so that there may be no inducement for them to remain on our hands longer than they can help. Some coolies have received a fortnight's advance, but this arrangement has only been adopted in cases where the men are likely to obtain work in the fields. Where it has been obvious that they would not be so employed, they have been kept on, getting subsistence allowance in return for work done. These light labour gangs are charged to charitable relief under heading C of the Central Committee's rules. Some small amounts in cash have been expended during the past fortnight. The orders were not received in time to stop all the cash payments for the seventh day. Money also has had to be expended in procuring materials for temporary bridges. Mr. Fasson, owing to his not being able to get rice as soon as he wished, had to make some cash payments to coolies out of the money realized by sale of rice. The amount so paid was soon after expended in purchasing Government grain. The money was therefore soon returned to Mr. Fasson's hands. The tokens issued from the Mint for payments in kind have just arrived; but as the relief-works are now practically closed, I do not expect to make much use of them. Our relief-works, managed as they have been on the task-work system, have never tempted the villagers to remain employed on them when other work offered. In most places they have been gradually deserted by the labourers of their own accord, the men going off to find employment in their own fields or the fields of others. In Tamboolee, where there are many substantial, well-to-do ryots, who employ labour, coolies are not procurable either for road or any other work, all being employed in agriculture. In some places, as I have observed, the men have not all gone; but I am sure they will go as soon as they can; and meantime it is better they should earn their living than that they should for one fortnight eat the bread of idleness, perhaps at the end of that period returning on our hands.

C.—TRANSPORT.

Our transport operations are confined now to pushing in rice into Beergunge and Thakoorgaon circles, where there is a very considerable demand. A little also is sent to Kaliagunge and Bochagunge from Tamboolee. Boats are procurable without much difficulty, and our golas, being many of them situated on the banks of rivers, communication is easy. Carts are not now generally procurable. The hundreds of carts procured for transport during the dry season belong to ryots, who made use of their plough-bullocks as draught cattle. These animals are now required for cultivation, and carts in and about the station are not easily procurable. Fortunately for our transport operations in Thakoorgaon, the same difficulty does not exist there. That part of the district has no water-communication: there are therefore many professional cartmen, who keep carts and bullocks available for traffic at all times of the year, and by their help grain is now being carted across from Raneesankoil to Thakoorgaon.

D.—STORAGE.

No change has been made in the arrangements under this head; a full list of the golas, with the amount stored in each, has been given in a former narrative.

E.—ADVANCE.

I subjoin the remarks made by the district relief officer on the subject of advances:—

"In the narrative for the fortnight ending on the 29th June was described at some length the preparations which were being made for the giving out of advances in grain for the subsistence of the classes who were in want, but not reduced to absolute pauperism.

During the past fortnight great activity has been shown in nearly every circle in carrying out those plans. Some very slight variations have been introduced, but as reports in sufficient detail have not yet been received from the circle relief officers, a fuller description must be delayed for the present.

"The experience of the past fortnight has fully borne out what was before written regarding the backwardness of the zemindars as a body to provide, either from their private resources or from the Government stores, for their necessitous ryots. In some cases promises have been made, but evidently without any intention to fulfil them; in many, procrastination has been resorted to to save the zemindar from the disagreeableness of giving a decided refusal. The circle officers have appreciated the truth, and have made advances to the underholders on good security where no preparations or intention for carrying out those promises were evident on the part of the zemindars. Cases indeed have been brought to notice in which the zemindars had resorted to threats to prevent their ryots from asking for advances, where the taking of the Government advance seemed to be the only alternative from present distress open to the ryots. In Patnitola only a portion of the three months' supply intended to be advanced has actually been served out. In Beergunge and Thakoorgaon the giving out of advances has been retarded for the present owing to the stock of grain running short. In one circle it is reported that those who are now taking the advances have evinced an anxiety to pay back immediately after the approaching bhadoi harvest.

"So far as stocks admitted of it, the advances have been given out in Burmah rice, a grain which would find no one to accept of it willingly after our bhadoi grain comes into the market.

"The total amount given out to zemindars or cultivating communities in the name of their headmen on collective security of personal property, combined with the mortgage of lands, was in the last narrative (page 6) shown to be 1,36,146 maunds.

"During the present fortnight the issues have been—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	First week, 23rd to 29th June.	Second week, 29th to 6th July.	Future prospects roughly estimated.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Thakoorgaon ... ..	.....	87 11 0	20,000
Raneesankoil	408 25 0	890 24 8	
Patiram	1,879 3 0	1,179 19 0	To zemindars } 2000
	4,478 10 0	1,490 14 0	To ryots }
Beergunge	119 34 0	201 4 0	10,000
Luskerhaut	3,130 10 0	5,209 0 0	2,000
Hochagunge	580 0 0	1,398 38 0	10,000
Kaliagunge	4,804 18 0	4,932 12 0	7,500
Bhadooria	2,781 5 0	Not given.	1,000
Durrapore	4,084 18 0	4,932 12 0	1,000
Gungarampore	4,633 0 0	3,807 0 0	2,000
Chooramon	2,502 6 0	4,903 0 0	2,000
Tamboolee	5,472 20 0	10,225 31 0	1,500
Bindoil	1,691 32 0	3,057 10 0	1,000
Foolbarree	869 24 0	1,768 0 0	1,000
Patnitola	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	5,000
Porsha	5,322 0 0	4,187 0 0	2,000
Habra ... ..	.....	.....
Dinagopore	8,598 17 13	2,449 12 2	
Total	48,912 18 13	52,226 25 10	

"This, added to 1,36,146 previously disposed of, gives 2,37,285, with a prospect of further calls for 75,000."

I quite concur in all that the district relief officer has stated regarding the backwardness of the zemindars in coming forward to help their ryots. At one time I was in hopes that they would come forward, in fact, many of them promised to do so. They have, however, failed to act up to their promises; the result has been that the grain has been advanced on the security of the villagers themselves. That the advances of grain have been a great boon to the people, is testified to by every circle officer. It is also stated that the villagers now understand that repayment of the debt will be insisted on, and that as a rule no more grain than is actually required is asked for; where excessive amounts have been demanded, local enquiry has enabled the circle officer to cut down the estimates. After careful local enquiry, and after, in many cases, a long delay, to permit of the zemindar coming forward to stand security for the debt, a very large amount of grain has been advanced to the villagers on their own security, and bonds for the amount duly signed and delivered; it now remains to be seen whether any further steps are necessary to secure the repayment of the debt. Had the zemindars as a body come forward and stood security for the repayment of the grain advanced to their ryots, no further action would have been necessary; but, although Government has gone out of its way to offer inducements to the landlords to undertake the burden, they have very generally declined the responsibility. Government, therefore, have had to relieve the ryots, and indirectly benefit the zemindars, by taking such obligations on its own shoulders, and granting such advances on the security of the ryots' holdings. Left to themselves, the respectable villagers would, I am sure, repay their debts faithfully; but it is by no means certain that they will be left alone. The zemindars having had their ryots kept from distress by the intervention of Government, will now proceed to press for arrears of rent, and by

seizing the crop and selling the holdings, forestall the Government demand; thus, much of what is now due will have to be written off as irrecoverable. To show the position that is likely to be taken up by the zemindar, I will quote an instance of what happened a few days ago. The sudder circle officer advanced some sixty maunds of grain to a village on the security of a headman, who pledged his holding of some 35 beeghas. Some time after the grain had been delivered, the zemindar's agent warned me that it would be advisable to get back the advance, if Government wished to avoid loss, for the headman in question owed rent for the present and past years, and that his master meant to distrain the crop, and sell the holding, if necessary, to recover his dues, in which case the Government demand would not be paid. Nor is the fear of the debt being thus irrecoverable the only difficulty in the way. The bonds given by the ryots being for sums over 100 rupees in value, and involving, as they do, right to immovable property, must be registered, if we are to sue on them in the civil court; unregistered, they will not be accepted as evidence. There is but one sub-registry office in the district outside the sudder station, and as circle officers cannot, it is found, be vested with powers to deal with this class of documents, the villagers must come into Dinagapore from distances of fifty or sixty miles to admit execution; and this it is utterly impossible to ask them to do at a time when even a day's absence from their homes is to be deprecated. There is a fear that the zemindars, who have held aloof and thrown on Government the onus of helping their ryots, will step in and forestall our claims, while there is also a difficulty about getting our bonds registered, and a certainty that if we go in hereafter to sue on unregistered bonds, that our suits will be summarily rejected, or, at the best, realized after a slow and tedious course of litigation. The difficulties I have pointed out are not imaginary ones. I am sure the zemindars, resenting the hold we have on their ryots, will not content themselves with merely satisfying their own claims first; they will also incite their tenants to withhold payment of Government dues, and therefore I consider it is absolutely necessary that Government should protect their own interests by passing a short Act, giving the Collector jurisdiction to entertain such cases, and investing him with summary powers to realize the demand, such as are embodied in sections 10 and 23 of the Road Cess Act. It was anticipated that the zemindars would see the necessity of undertaking the duty of helping their ryots, but as they have not done so, I would, considering the amount at stake, most earnestly press on Government the necessity of special legislation in the matter. The difficulty about registration alone calls for remedial measures.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The district relief officer has submitted the following report under this head:—

"Besides the requirements of the season for agricultural labor during the past fortnight, two great causes have affected the numbers receiving charitable relief: the giving out of grain advances has tended to diminish, while the stopping of relief works has greatly tended almost everywhere to increase our pauper rolls.

"The previous narrative described the state of the relief works just previous to their being closed, and sketched the probable future of the work-people. The plan then set forth have been quietly followed out, and consequent on the orders of Government there has been no general breaking up of gangs, for the men had previously in great numbers left the works for field labor, in which they either had the inducement of their own cultivation, or could obtain better wages. Only a few able-bodied men are now left, enough to look after bridging work, and to do the heavier work, such as digging earth, just enough to keep the women and children employed at light labor fully at work. As a rule, nothing beyond subsistence allowance in grain is given them, and these would no doubt go to field labor if the labor market could only absorb them.

"Fourteen days' gratuity in grain was given to those among the workmen who were last to leave, but not to those who could not leave. From all now employed on light labor, in turfing roads, tank embankments, and the like, in short, in consolidating, repairing, and maintaining the valuable work previously done, through the early rains some sort of task-work is exacted, varying no doubt with the closeness of inspection.

"The effect of the closing of the works has, on the other hand, been to some extent counterbalanced by the relief to the necessitous classes afforded by the Government advances, which have reached down to all those who are removed from the habitual paupers and regular hired servants.

"But for these advances, it is feared that many of the generally independent classes would have, for a short time, been obliged to sink their independence and resort to charitable relief.

"The stopping of relief works has set free for charitable relief a number of trained men. It was impossible to foresee how our pauper rolls would be affected; accordingly many of the previous establishments had to be retained till the experience of the first week of July should enable the circle officers to judge whether their previous organization could stand all calls, and the officers are now reviewing the position and their establishments, and no doubt many reductions will be found possible.

"It is unnecessary again to describe the organization, as this was done only a fortnight ago. It is sufficient to say that no cases of severe distress have been heard of; the people generally look well-conditioned, and public health is good.

"Out in the villages either the paupers have, where no headman of character is found, received a month's provisions, or where a good mundul's house formed a good relief centre,

a stock for two or three months has been laid in. This is further strengthened in some circles by small depôts of some 200 maunds, to provide against any temporary and unforeseen demand happening at a time when communication with the large golas might be difficult or a work of much time.

"The narrative for the fortnight reported on 1st June showed 19,112 persons receiving charitable relief; and in the narrative of 15th June the number was shown to have increased to 22,460,* while 74,276 were employed on relief works.

"In the narrative of 29th June, 54,693 are returned as receiving charitable relief, and 40,551 as engaged on works.

"At present the numbers are about 82,512 being supported by charitable relief. Of these about 1,000 are employed on manufacture of cloth, gunny, and the like, but the reports do not enable me to divide the rest into those who are doing work and the recipients of gratuitous relief. This will be rectified in the next narrative. The increase from 54,693 to 82,512, though heavy, is not more than we can deal with, or than might have been expected."

The following table shows the number of persons receiving charitable relief:—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Shown in last report.	IN THIS REPORT.		REMARKS.
		1st week.	2nd week.	
Porsha	1,379	1,740	2,375	
Patnitola	1,264	1,486	1,743	
Bindoil	1,964	2,027	2,123	
Luskerhaut	2,613	3,215	2,850	
Tamboolce	4,866	4,309	4,627	
Chooramon	952	1,587	1,256	
Beergunge	4,902	7,508	17,338	
Gungarampore	8,633	.....	.....
Doorgapore	2,500	.....	10,051	
Bhadooria	946	939	919	
Dinagapore	3,001	3,210	3,273	Gratuitous.
			672	On manufacture.
			1,014	On light out-door work.
			3	
			302	Supported by Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor.
Patiram	2,038	2,209	2,327	Gratuitous.
			356	Manufactures, &c.
			1,402	On roads, &c.
Kaliagunge	8,734	960	1,037	
Bochagunge	4,626	6,746	6,985	
Habra	1,306	1,465	2,265	
Thakoorgaon	5,169	2,183	1,712	
Rancesankoil		2,721	2,410	
Phulbaree (included in Habra) ... ..	.....	1,382	5,117	
Add the probable number of			73,512	
Gungarampore ... ..	.....	.....	9,000	
			82,512	

The following table shows the number of criminal cases in connection with scarcity that occurred during the month of June 1874 :—

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared to be false, and never to have occurred.
Dacoity—				
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return...	{	Month of May 1874		3
		Ditto 1873		1
Robbery—				
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return...		Month of June 1872	...	1
Theft—				
Heading 43 of Crime Return A1, ex-	{	Month of June 1874	...	50
cluding-cattle theft		Ditto 1873	...	26
		Ditto 1872	...	15
House-breaking—				
Headings 35 and 36 of A1	{	Month of June 1874	...	77
		Ditto 1873	...	76
		Ditto 1872	...	40
	{	Month of June 1874	...	130
Total		Ditto 1873	...	103
		Ditto 1872	...	56

* This appears as 27,149 in the narrative of 29th June.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The total expenditure up to last fortnight was ..	18,64,015	15	8
<i>The details of the above—</i>			
For road works ..	12,01,249	12	5
„ construction of golas ..	39,776	12	6
„ transport of rice ..	3,96,366	7	5
Carriage for money taken to circle officers ..	1,200	0	0
Purchase of fodder ..	2,000	0	0
Construction of bungalows ..	2,643	0	0
Salaries and establishments ..	23,141	9	6
Miscellaneous ..	4,473	12	5
Salary and travelling allowance of native doctors	483	13	5
For tank-digging ..	82,150	0	0
Gunny bags ..	4	0	0
Office furniture ..	127	12	0
Placed at the credit of Executive Engineer for road works	60,000	0	0
Placed at the credit of Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., for feeder-roads ..	50,000	0	0
Railway freight of kodalees, &c. ..	399	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been	15,565	10	1

The details of the above—

Circle officer of Bhadooria, for relief works ..	3,000	0	0
Ditto of Gungarampore, for relief works ..	1,000	0	0
Ditto of Doorgapore, for ditto ..	500	0	0
Ditto of Porsha, for ditto ..	300	0	0
Court Sub-Inspector for hire of carts, &c., for carrying money to circle officers ..	50	0	0
Mr. T. W. Tweedie, for transport of rice ..	1,500	0	0
Mr. A. W. Scanlan, for ditto ..	1,000	0	0
Mr. A. W. Scanlan, for construction of out-houses ..	150	0	0
Lieutenant Proudfoot, for construction of golas ..	200	0	0
Pay of gola establishment Kaliagunge, for May ..	71	0	0
Pay of Setab Singh, compounder, for April ..	10	0	0
Pay of establishment under the Treasury Officer, for June ..	22	0	0
Pay of establishment under the Magistrate, for June ..	131	0	0
Grain officer's office establishment, for June ..	173	0	0
Jogot Chundra Chuckerbutty, for gola establishment, for June ..	157	0	0
District relief officer's establishment, for June ..	31	0	8
Contingencies ..	7	14	3
Pay of Native Doctor Santo Nath, for June ..	25	0	0
Native Doctor Abdool Rahoman, for contingencies ..	3	12	3
Pay of establishment for travelling allowance ..	2	5	4
Pay of establishment of the Circle Officer of Lushkerhaut, for June ..	263	0	0
Salary of Subadar Jogo Mohun and others, for June ..	112	14	6
Pay of establishment of Mr. Horsley, for June ..	263	0	0
Ditto of Mr. Pollen, for June ..	676	6	6
Pay of Assistant Relief Superintendent Aghore Nath Chatterjee, for June ..	100	0	0
Pay of Relief Superintendent of Habra Circle, Mr. Raj Kishen Sen, for June ..	400	0	0
Gola establishment, Parbuttypore, for June ..	75	9	9
Gola establishment, Habra, for June ..	53	0	0
Office establishment of Habra Circle Officer, for June ..	71	2	9
Salary of Mr. T. W. Tweedie, for June ..	450	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohan Chand, on account of gola contingencies ..	7	9	6
Baboo Huree Mohan Chand, on account of office establishment, for June ..	645	10	8
Baboo Ram Chandra Burmon, Assistant Circle Officer, Beergunge, on account of his own pay and that of the Inspectors, for June ..	300	0	0
Office establishment of the Beergunge Circle, for June ..	79	0	0
Gola establishment for Beergunge Circle, for June ..	124	8	0

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.—(Continued.)		Rs.	A.	P.
Assistant Relief Superintendent Abdool Khalek, on account of his pay for April, May, and June	270	0	0	
Assistant Relief Superintendent Abdool Wahab, on account of his pay for April, May, and June ..	278	5	4	
Deputation allowances of Mr. Horsley, for June ..	200	0	0	
Gola establishment of Patiram, for June .. *	461	0	0	
Pay of Assistant Relief Superintendents under Mr. Horsley, for June	238	0	0	
Office establishment of Mr. Horsley, for June ..	94	0	3	
Pay of Assistant Relief Superintendents under Mr. Horsley, for May	12	14	2	
Pay of office establishment of Mr. Tweedie, for June ..	79	0	0	
Relief Inspector Nobin Chandra Sein, on account of his pay for June	80	0	0	
Assistant Relief Superintendent Sukamoy Banerjee, for June	100	0	0	
Pay of office establishment of Baboo Harakalee Mookerjee, for June	89	0	0	
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Roy, Assistant Relief Officer, on account of his pay and that of his establishment for June	199	0	0	
Native Doctor P. O. Sen, on account his extra allowance, for June	10	0	0	
Lieutenant Proudfoot, on account of pay of his overseers, for June	327	9	7	
Lieutenant Proudfoot, on account of office establishment, for June	93	3	2	
Lieutenant Proudfoot, on account of his own salary and that of his Inspectors for the month of June ..	1,087	6	8	

N.B.—Explanation called for from the Circle Officers of Bhadooria and Gungarampore as to their cash expenditure being heavy.

E. E. Lowis.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Dinagapore during the Fortnight ending 13th July, 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of grain consumed as per last report.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
					Sold to the laborers or to public. I.	Given for charitable relief. II.	By advances to ryots. III.	Amount paid in kind to laborers. IV.	Total.		
Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dinagore	10th July, 1874	98,000	1,16,874	58,438 8 8	53,074 35 10	5,568 26 12	16,375 14 0	1,977 28 3	76,896 24 9		
Chooramon	7th ditto	45,000	61,260	19,836 14 14½	3,616 34 9	836 30 13	19,856 21 0	3,872 29 11½	28,173 35 1½		
Bindail	7th ditto	89,000	56,984	40,517 35 9½	21,943 4 7½	3,018 10 8	20,813 27 0	5,980 21 15	51,765 23 14½		
Ranescontail	8th ditto	80,000	1,31,185	32,889 14 9½	37,583 22 2	2,107 27 15	2,713 15 8	2,046 13 7½	44,460 38 0½		
Thakurgaon	7th ditto	30,000	36,322	12,433 27 10½	11,012 28 1½	674 10 3	1,965 36 0	6,190 12 0	19,843 6 4½		
Bochagunge	7th ditto	40,000	41,578	21,053 6 1½	10,929 11 6	2,167 34 8	16,963 27 8	2,360 8 4½	32,321 1 10½		
Kaliagunge	7th ditto	1,00,000	98,918	20,550 32 2	7,880 35 0	2,180 38 10	23,941 3 4	3,558 37 5	37,561 34 3		1,00,000
Tamboolee	4th ditto	60,000	66,777	33,869 0 0	22,858 0 0	1,591 0 0	13,330 0 0	6,188 0 0	44,087 0 0		
Gungarampore	7th ditto	40,000	40,776	9,400 10 6	3,525 3 4	2,315 13 12	10,529 0 0	2,321 12 0	16,590 29 0		
Luakerhat	7th ditto	40,000	48,863	8,170 27 13½	392 11 13½	3,289 22 15	13,273 0 0	1,431 9 12½	18,486 4 9		
Poraha	7th ditto	95,000	95,686	55,726 19 1	16,292 38 13	2,825 34 9	40,595 20 0	2,269 8 10	61,983 22 0		
Putnitollah	7th ditto	85,000	85,095	36,035 32 1	29,537 17 2	1,678 21 1	15,299 21 1	198 18 2	46,713 37 6		
Patiram	28th June, 1874	50,000	42,435	13,927 15 12	11,753 35 8	1,018 24 12	4,479 5 0	661 14 4	17,912 39 8		
Bhadooria	7th ditto	1,50,000	1,13,846	46,226 0 2	17,508 8 9	6,065 36 11	29,168 35 5	5,026 18 11	57,759 19 4		
Doorgapore	7th ditto		20,087	4,571 7 10	5,186 3 15	433 0 6	134 0 0	.....	5,753 4 5		
Parbuttipore	7th ditto		2,908 12 15	2,843 10 11	612 4 12	3,258 33 0	.....	.....	6,713 8 7		
Foolbarree	7th ditto		32,932	11,423 13 11½	19,242 21 15½	1,109 36 2½	327 39 1½	.....	19,680 17 3½		
Beerungge	Total	10,00,000	10,88,698	4,26,968 29 1½	2,74,980 2 15	37,384 14 6½	2,33,115 17 11½	43,883 30 5½	5,98,063 26 5½	.....	1,00,000

Statement showing the Daily Average Number of Persons employed on each Work in the several Relief Circles in the District of Dinagepore.

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
BOCHAGUNGE.	Dhukurjhari road	140	81	200	430	53	377	
	Maloon " " " " " "	744	77	138	959	11	948	
	Bochagunge " " " " " "	512	109	209	980	36	944	
	Bonbaroo " " " " " "	1,392	387	456	2,205	.....	2,205	
	Katihar " " " " " "	438	.....	98	536	.....	536	
	Beerrunge " " " " " "	523	322	425	1,270	25	1,245	
	Azlahad " " " " " "	60	23	33	116	7	109	
	Ranossankoil " " " " " "	951	67	298	1,316	115	1,201	
	Jowgaon tank " " " " " "	202	.....	.....	202	202	.....
	Josybara " " " " " "	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....
	Total ...	4,949	1,096	1,947	8,032	467	7,565	
DOORGA-FORE.	Rairunge road	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....
	Bridge between Raigunge and Doorgapore	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....
	Raigunge to Bindole road	300	.....	.....	300	300	.....
	Total ...	700	.....	.....	700	700	.....
TAMBOOLEE.	Kalikamara road	9	30	.....	39	.....	39	
	Kusumundi " " " " " "	27	40	.....	67	.....	67	
	Janaree " " " " " "	16	27	.....	43	.....	43	
	Dhowlulpore " " " " " "	15	11	.....	26	4	22	
	Harirampore " " " " " "	10	36	.....	46	.....	46	
	Mohipal " " " " " "	102	49	.....	151	35	116	
	Baniatpore " " " " " "	27	45	.....	72	15	57	
	Total ...	209	238	.....	444	54	390	
	Employed by P. W. D. Subordinates.							
	Serai	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	
	Tambooli " " " " " "	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
	Shehole " " " " " "	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	
	Mahipal " " " " " "	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
	Total ...	39	.....	.....	39	.....	39	
PATNAM.	Road from Kumergunge Samjhoe Patiram to Hiteo road	21	68	20	107	21	86	
	Paties to Khanpore " " " " " "	114	49	44	207	114	93	
	Pateeram to Balughat " " " " " "	76	53	48	177	76	101	
	Balughat to Hiteo " " " " " "	17	23	12	52	17	35	
	Balughat to Palsa " " " " " "	225	102	122	449	225	224	
	Balughat to Palsa " " " " " "	27	19	8	54	27	27	
	Total ...	480	312	254	1,046	480	566	
CEOP-RAJON.	Itahar road	31	124	44	199	.....	199	
	Potarnj road	80	641	143	860	.....	860	
	Mirjadighy road	10	192	105	307	.....	307	
	Chooramon embankment	2	18	2	22	.....	22	
	Total ...	123	975	299	1,397	.....	1,397	
GANGARAJ-FORE.	Lushkerhat road	21	.....	.....	21	.....	21	
	Nowbazar " " " " " "	24	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
	Foolbarry " " " " " "	26	.....	.....	26	.....	26	
	Gangarampore " " " " " "	27	107	51	185	10	155	
	Darsil " " " " " "	185	103	26	264	.....	264	
	Katalhat bund " " " " " "	49	8	.....	57	.....	57	
	Total ...	282	218	57	557	10	547	
BHADOORIA.	Ghoraghat to Sontapur road	705	181	140	1,026	533	493	
	Ghoraghat to Kulanundopore, " " " " " "	89	91	46	226	44	182	
	Ghoraghat to Kamdia " " " " " "	19	43	14	76	14	62	
	Ghoraghat to Govindogunge " " " " " "	27	31	13	71	22	49	
	Bhadoria to Nawabgunge " " " " " "	227	170	100	497	62	435	
	Bhadoria to Borokandi " " " " " "	162	69	38	269	149	120	
	Total ...	1,229	595	351	2,165	824	1,341	
LUKHERAT.	Backerpore road	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	
	Ran Chandpore road	29	.....	.....	29	12	17	
	Lukhynarayanpore tank	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Lukhudanga " " " " " "	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
	Rai Chand " " " " " "	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....
	Gangihar road	54	.....	.....	54	14	40	
	Manipore and Balughat road	189	32	20	241	241	.....
	Palia road	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....
	Total ...	1,530	617	371	2,518	1,118	1,405	
KALIA-GUNGE.	Udgaon road	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
	Pakura " " " " " "	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
	Kusumbari " " " " " "	71	.....	.....	71	.....	.....
	Hemtabad " " " " " "	203	.....	.....	203	.....	.....
	Total ...	417	.....	.....	417	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
BIDOLE.	Bindoli to Moharajhat road ...	535	124	336	995	325	668	
	Hurripore to Moharajhat " ...	827	513	728	2,068	530	1,738	
	Dinapore to Purneah " ...	321	111	98	530	200	330	
	Torra to Hurripore " ...	84	301	35	424	88	336	
	Hemtabad to Moharajhat " ...	125	134	70	329	125	204	
	Total ...	1,894	1,183	1,267	4,344	1,068	3,276	
BEE- GURGE.	Nasipore to Khansama road ...	2,277	625	727	3,629	206	.....
	Birgunge to Khansama " ...	1,438	55	478	1,971	.....	.....
	" to Pergunge " ...	579	59	52	690	.....	.....
	" to Kaharal " ...	603	113	60	776	.....	.....
	" to Dariapore " ...	460	14	84	558	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,357	866	1,401	7,624	209	.....
PORE- SHA.	Road Sapahar to Ghatnagar ...	664	438	451	1,553	727	1,126	
DINAGORE, SUDDER.	Bazitpore road ...	21	.....	53	74	.....	74	
	Samdia " ...	1	.....	30	31	.....	31	
	Bahibkunge " ...	4	3	10	17	.....	17	
	Noolabaree " ...	31	86	72	139	.....	139	
	Moharajpore " ...	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Ranigunge " ...	28	85	.....	113	.....	113	
	Ramdubov " ...	7	86	57	150	.....	150	
	Corimullapore " ...	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
	Darail " ...	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Cantabaree " ...	7	68	42	117	.....	117	
	Binnacuree " ...	9	30	40	79	.....	79	
	Gopalgunge " ...	5	5	46	56	.....	56	
	Dinapore " ...	14	18	48	80	.....	80	
	Bhowanipore " ...	5	.....	6	11	.....	11	
	Hoolipore " ...	10	20	32	62	.....	62	
	Raneediggi " ...	2	41	26	69	.....	69	
	Kanchan Ghat " ...	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Total ...	154	398	462	1,014	.....	1,014	
RANESANKOIL AND THAKURGACH.	Ranesankoil to Nekmurd road ...	31	629	84	744	31	713	
	Ranesankoil to Bindole " ...	10	28	4	42	10	32	
	Ranesankoil to Haripore " ...	128	23	5	156	128	28	
	Satughatta to Mirdanga " ...	66	121	35	222	66	156	
	Haripore to Jamoon " ...	123	31	21	175	123	52	
	Bodessari to Satughatta " ...	27	220	33	280	27	253	
	Satughatta to Jamoon " ...	97	45	24	166	97	69	
	Hulidibaree to Lahari " ...	51	19	.....	70	51	19	
	Total ...	533	1,125	208	1,866	533	1,331	

DINAGORE MAGISTRACY,
The 13th July 1874.

E. E. LOWIS,
Offy. Magistrate.

No. 1634, dated Beaulah, the 14th July 1874.

From—W. H. D'OYLY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offr. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my narrative for the fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply in the markets is sufficient to meet all demands. Prices have fallen to 13½ and even 15 seers (of 80 tolas) in several parts of the Beaulah and Nattore Sub-divisions; but in parts of the Bhurind, especially in Manda and in parts of Godagaree, they are still as high as they were three weeks ago. Importations of rice continue in large quantities into all parts of the district except Godagaree, from which, in ordinary years, the Bhurind rice is largely exported. I believe that most of the ryots, though they had no rice to export, have kept enough for the year's consumption, as there have been no importations, and as the price has fallen at Govindpore Hât, the principal market in Godagaree, to 12 seers. At the same time the poorer ryots have not saved enough, and there are some of these in almost every village who now require assistance. The crops are everywhere in excellent condition, and promise to yield a full return. The river has risen very rapidly, and is considerably higher than it usually is at this time of year. Some little damage has been done where the river water has topped the crops, but the extent affected is so small as to be hardly appreciable. The early aous has actually been cut in some places, and in others is in ear, while the later aous is in many places not more than 9 inches high. The teel and koun crops have been good. In parts of the Bhurind, maize has been cultivated, and is looking well.

The rainfall in Nattore has been 3·20, and in Beaulah 2·39, which may be considered sufficient, and not excessive for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Clay, who has lately taken charge of the Nattore Sub-division, writes as follows:—“As my route from Bogra lay through Rungbagha, in Singra thana, where I spent nearly a day, I am able to speak to a certain extent of the condition of that part of the country. It is to look at a poor uncultivated tract, and inhabited by people without any standing or means. There are all the means for relief there, but there seemed no business going on: 617 maunds of rice have been consumed there since the commencement. I saw few

people about. Any that did come were anxious for loans to help them over the coming month, and there were but few cripples."

I was at Nattore lately, and met Mr. Clay there. There was a large number of persons of all descriptions collected at the poor-house applying for relief, but the greater part were certainly not fit objects for charity; their condition was far better than that of the applicants here. The number at all the poor-houses are increasing; and I have seen lately more signs of want than I did when prices were higher. This must be among those who have no money left to buy. When I was at Nattore I met Mr. Vigors and Mr. Luff, who are employed on the Northern Bengal Railway. They explained to me why rice was not more used in paying laborers. At present many of the laborers employed are skilled laborers, carpenters, builders, &c., who get, some of them, 8 annas a day, and who refuse to take rice. The common laborers also will not take rice always. It will be necessary to reduce the rates, and as far as works under me are concerned I have reduced the rates, and have asked the Commissioner to sanction a rule that laborers shall be paid according to the rates prevailing in the markets.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

See statement.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

See statement.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

While at Nattore I endeavoured to obtain accurate information from Mr. Vigors and Mr. Luff as to the amount of rice they had in store for me. The first arrangement was, that they were to reserve for my district 40,000 maunds; but Mr. Vigors told me that, according to urgent indents from Major Lindsay, he had forwarded so much that he had not 40,000 left for me; and after considering the matter the following arrangement was made, and the quantity now fixed on, which includes issues already made, will appear from the following figures:—

Name of storehouse.				Original allot- ment.	Revised allot- ment.
				Mds.	Mds.
Sara	...	...	...	5,000	*7,000
Burrul	...	...	...	5,000	5,000
Nattore	...	...	...	10,000	7,000
Baraloe	...	...	...	5,000	1,700
Attrai	...	...	...	5,000	500
Nowgong	...	...	...	10,000	5,000
Total				40,000	26,200

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advanced up to end of previous fortnight—					Rs.	As.	P.
In money	...	...	...	...	1,28,532	12	0
In grain	...	...	...	...	3,208	2	0
Total					1,31,740	14	0
Advanced during fortnight—							
In money	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
In grain—1,787 maunds, value	...	...	...	...	5,372	0	0
Total					1,37,112	14	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

See statement.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	...	3,81,500	5	1
Details of the above—				
Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	...	1,86,388	14	5
Advanced to Mr. Luff, &c., Northern Bengal State Railway, on his cheques	...	1,59,917	7	2
Advanced for storage of Government grain	...	470	4	6
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	...	8,926	13	0

* Of this 2,000 maunds have been sent to the Pubna district.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid on account of contribution to district relief fund ...	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance	9,059	12	5
Advanced for purchase of gola materials	9,453	0	0
Advanced for relief work	1,873	12	0
Expended for relief work	3,005	0	0
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution ...	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling	247	1	8
Contingencies	700	12	6
Miscellaneous charges	126	2	6
Package	176	4	11
Permanent advance	100	0	0
Expended during the fortnight—			
Salary and deputation allowance	2,341	3	3
Storage of Government grain	1,119	8	3
For conveyance of Government grain	4,489	0	10
Permanent advance	4,000	0	0
Travelling allowance	93	0	0
Contingencies	44	3	6
Package	53	10	7
Miscellaneous charges	52	15	2
Total ...	12,193	9	7

Nattore Sub-division.

Paid to Mr. J. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway No. 2, Burrul Division, on his cheque	5,038	9	9
Paid to Mr. Luff ... ..	.....	
Ditto Burrul Division	7,000	0	0
Total ...	24,232	3	4
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ...	3,81,500	5	1
Grand Total ...	4,05,732	8	5

Dacoity—

RAJSHAHYE.

Headings 30 and 31, { Month of June 1874 .. ..	..	2
Crime Return A.I. { Corresponding month of June 1873 .. ..	..	0
" " June 1872 .. ..	..	0

Robbery—

Headings 32 and 33 of { Month of June 1874 .. ..	..	0
Crime Return A.I. { Corresponding month of June 1873 .. ..	..	0
" " June 1872 .. ..	..	1

Theft—

Headings 43 of Crime { Month of June 1874 .. ..	..	82
Return A.I., excluding { Corresponding month of June 1873 .. ..	..	50
cattle-theft. " " June 1872 .. ..	..	65

House-breaking—

Headings 35, 36, and 42 { Month of June 1874 .. ..	..	109
of Crime Return A.I. { Corresponding month of June 1873 .. ..	..	70
" " June 1872 .. ..	..	65

Total of four cases { Month of June 1874 .. ..	..	193
" " June 1873 .. ..	..	120
" " June 1872 .. ..	..	131

BEAULAH,
The 18th July 1874.

P. C. BAGCHEE,
Inspector in Charge.

Statement showing the operations of the Poor-houses ending 11th July 1874.

Name of Sub-division.	Name of Poor-house.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY.		REMARKS.
		Gratuitously.	Doing light work.	
Sudder Sub-division...	Beauleah ...	651	150	
	Koosadanga ...	6,536	2,701	
	Pannanugger ...	2,022	3,640	
	Tahirpore ...	2,542	2,310	
	Burgatchee ...	938	59	
	Nowhatta ...	No returns received.		
	Beetmaria ...	2,289	30	
	Pootea ...	No returns received.		
	Arani ...	442	.....
	Galimpore ...	209	.....
South Bhurind Sub-division ...	Sardah ...	166	95	
	Chowbeesnugger ...	1,481	3,117	
	Raneenugger ...			
	Mehrapore ...			
	Saepara ...			
	Tannore ...			
Nattore Sub-division..	Dhooroil ...			
	Hattara ...			
	Nattore ...	129	102	
	Singra ...	125	50	
	Noorullabad ...	10	31	
	Saljore ...	117	18	
	Narupara ...	8	299	
	Bamnigram ...	40	137	
	Dasatina ...	37	54	
	Kusamba ...	22	27	
North Bhurind Sub-division ...	Shabai ...	109	128	
	Chandanugger ...	67	81	
	Shonadanga... ..	22	74	
	Bandaikhara ...	9	20	
	Baksail ...	53	63	
	Bagmara ...	74	88	
	Haludgatchee ...	83	116	
	Thackurpara ...	.....	69	
	Hazeenugger ...	.....	45	
	Paulpara ...	.....	101	
	Tegatchee ...	.....	103	
	Banepore ...	.....	171	
	Kour ...	.....	186	
	Sainpara ...	.....	295	
	Mahamedpore ...	.....	40	
	Baingatchee ...	.....	9	
	Koulipara ...	.....	50	
	Sajanpalsa ...	.....	6	
Total ...		18,181	14,465	

GODAGAREE. Receipts.—*Nil.*
Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
11th July 1874 ...	Store-keeper, Chowbeesnugger	34	Mds. Srs. C. 60 37 12

Nowgong (RAILWAY DEPÔT). Receipts.—*Nil.*
Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
30th June 1874	} Not stated in the return ... {	30	Mds. Srs. C. 59 20 0
1st July „		30	58 38 0
8th „ „		40	76 9 8

No. 712.

B.—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.														Total.	How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	Rate of rice.	Name.	Distance.																
			Sunday, 5th July.		Monday, 6th July.		Tuesday, 7th July.		Wednesday, 8th July.		Thursday, 9th July.		Friday, 10th July.		Saturday, 11th July.																							
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.							Men.	Women.														
10	Byah road ...	7	126	11	5	117	12	6	114	12	8	114	13	5	118	12	8	122	15	8	116	14	8	827	87	48	10th Sept. ...	Metalling road.										
11	Nattore road ...	30	122	...	6	100	...	6	100	...	7	96	...	6	120	...	5	137	...	...	...	...	...	775	...	35	1st "	Three-fourths would not work on the road.					
12	Road from Nattore to Barsur.	8	39	...	12	The work was stopped owing to rains.														81	...	1st "	One-half of these men would not work.												
2	Dimgapore road ...	10	72	72	...	72	61	...	51	54	...	34	32	...	37	38	...	24	22	...	13	15	...	308	269	...	August	Laboring class (Boonars).										
1	Maldah road ...	6	33	14	...	54	25	...	34	18	...	30	25	...	29	22	...	...	...	...	31	13	...	211	129	...	Ditto	These would not work in ordinary years.						
5	Godagaree road ...	20	24	9	...	20	4	...	19	5	...	19	9	...	29	2	...	16	12	...	8	8	...	130	44	...	.....	Ditto ditto.								
13	Pubna road ...	22	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	August	Laboring class.					
Minor works {	Saipara road, 1st section	...	12	...	...	18	...	...	20	...	...	31	...	...	31	...	...	5	...	...	23	...	...	149	...	...										
	Saipara road, 2nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Feeder road (Tanno:e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kathoom to Goolia Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tank at Saipara ...	...	369	...	...	362	...	...	2	...	...	243	...	...	253	...	...	226	...	...	344	...	...	1,701	...	...										
	Cutting canal at Bur-gatchee.	...	52	...	...	46	...	...	43	...	...	53	...	...	78	...	...	92	...	...	82	...	...	306	...	...										
	Provincial works ...	...	9	...	...	28	...	...	38	...	...	16	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	11	...	4	110	...	6						
	District works ...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	21	...	...										
	Total number employed.	...	808	106	14	592	110	16	430	80	17	672	79	12	709	74	14	611	40	15	617	45	12	4,829	552	100												

BEAULEAH,
The 11th July 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer.

Serial number of work.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Rajshahye District during the Fortnight ending July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds. Srs.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Sudder Sub-division	11th July 1874.	19,500 0	19,461 4 0	120 15 9	14,959 16 8	207 0 0	557 17 4	15,844 9 5	11,000 mds.
South Bhurind Sub-division		13,906 0	13,640 29 0	187 0 0	2,840 20 0	1,731 30 0	11 10 0	4,770 20 0	
North Bhurind Sub-division		24,407 5	24,033 11 4	15 8 0	98 5 8	77 11 0	617 38 0	808 22 8	
Nattore Sub-division		28,426 35	28,426 35 0	548 26 8½	2,563 37 0	304 20 0	182 32 14	3,569 30 0½	
Total		86,200 0	85,570 39 4	871 10 1½	20,461 39 0	2,320 21 0	1,369 18 2	25,023 8 5½	

No. 756F, dated Maldah, the 13th July 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending the 10th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the past fortnight there has been seasonable rain throughout the whole of the district. Some of the bhadoi crop has been submerged owing to the rise of the Mohanunda and Páglá rivers, and some of the indigo on the dearahs has been destroyed; but the loss of a few beeghas of bhadoi along the banks of the rivers is not of any consequence in comparison with the benefit derived by the greater part of the crop from the copious rainfall. Low grounds are sown every year on the mere chance of reaping the bhadoi crop, which, on the whole, still promises to be a bumper one. If indeed there is an inundation, a good deal of it will be lost, but I hope that the greater part of it will be safely reaped and housed before there is any further rise in the river. In some parts the ryots have already begun to cut the early bhadoi, and in several places it is well forward and coming into ear. The cultivation of the hymanti crop is going on actively. In Nowabgunge the circle officer reports that this year a greater area than usual has been sown in the Burind with this crop: so far the prospects of this important crop are good throughout the district. At head-quarters there has been a plentiful supply of rice, which has been brought up the Mohanunda by boat chiefly from Dacca: 3,869 maunds of rice and 4,040 maunds of paddy were imported during the fortnight; so that common rice is now selling at head-quarters at 13½ seers for the rupee, and in no place is it less than 11 seers for the rupee. Sales of Government rice, however, have increased in Chanchal to 2,244 maunds for the fortnight.

The following figures give the latest prices of paddy and common rice in the chief markets in the district, and the quantity of grain imported to English Bazar and Maldah during the past fortnight:—

	Paddy : number of seers per rupee (80 tolahs.)	Common rice : number of seers per rupee (80 tolahs.)
English Bazar	0	13½
Old Maldah	0	13
Gazole	not received.	
Nowabgunge	22	13
Rohunpore	0	11
Chanchal, Toolsigunge, Samsi, and Abadpore ...	16 to 17	10 to 11
Kalliachuck	0	0
Sheebgunge	17	11½

<i>Imports.</i>					Rice.	Paddy.
From	Dacca	...	...	...	3,470	3,440
"	Sylhet	...	...	...	0	250
"	Comillah	...	...	...	230	0
"	Fureedpore	...	...	...	30	0
"	Gazeepore	...	...	...	0	275
"	Robunpore	...	...	...	59	75
"	Nowabgunge	...	...	...	80	0
Total					3,869	4,040

The number of inches of rain recorded during the fortnight was, at—

Head-quarters	...	...	...	...	6.90
Chanchal	...	...	...	...	11.78

There were a few cases of cholera and small-pox, but the health of the people is on the whole good.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

There has been a further falling off in the number of persons employed on relief works. The daily number working under the Department of Public Works has decreased from 1,640 to 1,220, and under the circle officers from 2,796 to 2,240, showing a total falling off of 980 persons. This decrease is owing to the people getting work in weeding and other agricultural employment. The following table shows the number of persons employed in each circle and under the Public Works Department:—

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.			Number of Public Works Department laborers.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION	Sudder ^a circle	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,444
	Gazole	" ...	3,780	1,821	747	...	.....	.....	728
	Maldah	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,505
	Sheobgunge	" ...	3,049	1,080	169	238	85	.....	323
	Gomastapore	" ...	2,272	1,179	542	.....	.....	.....	6,530
	Nowabgunge	" ...	1,322	881	213	4,264	528	193	4,985
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION.	Chanchal	" ...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	6,132

Total number of laborers under Department { Men ... 10,441
Public Works ... Women ... 4,967
Children ... 1,671

17,079

Total number of laborers under Sudder sub-division circle officers

21,515

Total number of laborers under Chanchal circle officer

6,132

27,647

Grand Total ... 44,726

Daily average number of laborers employed in the Sudder sub-division—

Under Department Public Works ... 1,219

" circle officers ... 1,536

2,755

Daily average number of laborers employed in the Chanchal sub-division—

Under Department Public Works ... 1

" circle officers ... 438

439

Daily average of the whole district ... 3,194

Amount disbursed in wages by the Department Public Works during the fortnight was—

In cash.	In grain tokens.	In grain.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
*83 7 3	425 0 0	1,593 12 2

* NOTE.—Cash was paid previous to the receipt of the order for all payments to be made in grain.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

During the last fortnight Mr. Livesay sent on to Purneah the 9,000 odd hundred maunds of rice grain which had not been previously despatched : besides this he sent on 10,483 maunds to Dengra from the Dinagepore reserve—total 19,843 maunds ; and thus there is now no rice left in Maldah in the reserve golas.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The following figures show the quantity of grain sent from the district from the Maldah stores :—

	Mds.
To Godagaree for Moorshedabad	10,000
„ Rajmehal for Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,400
„ Dengra ghât for Purneah from English Bazar	4,805
„ Ditto ditto Chanchal	5,300
Total	21,505

5,000 maunds are loaded in boats and will start to-morrow for Purneah, and the remainder will go in a few days. 3,825 maunds were sent out to the several centres during the fortnight. The following figures will show the quantities sent to each centre :—

From English Bazar—	Amount of rice sent.	
	Mds.	Srs.
To English Bazar, P. W. moodies	42	16
„ District relief officer for loan to ryots	430	39
„ Charitable relief centre, English Bazar	114	17
„ Kalliachuck	280	38
„ Bulbulchandi	1,143	34
„ Gomalti	196	19
„ Gomastapore	486	27
„ Arrapore	98	8
„ P. W. moodie	133	26
„ Baboo Hemchunder Kerr for loan to ryots	9	0
„ Maldah charitable centre	131	5
„ Bulbulchandi	757	25

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight, either for purchase of grain or for land improvement.

4,949 maunds were advanced to ryots, making the total quantity thus advanced 14,260 maunds 26 seers.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

During the past fortnight the daily average number of people charitably relieved was 12,079, thus showing a slight falling off of 65 a day. I closed three of the four centres at head-quarters at the beginning of the fortnight, since it seemed to me that one centre was quite sufficient for the town of English Bazar. One of the circle officers, Baboo Okhoycoomar Bose, having been transferred to Rajshahye, I made over the charge of his circle to Baboo Hemchunder Kerr, who will be very well able to manage it. The greatest number relieved was in the sudder circle, where the number for the whole fortnight was 42,868, showing an increase of 306 a day on the previous fortnight.

This increase is not, I think, real, since some of the returns for the subsidiary centres were not included in the last fortnightly statement. Among those relieved, 9,355, i.e., 668 a day, were employed on light work.

The following tables will show the total number gratuitously relieved, and the number relieved by light work :—

Name of Circle.	Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	REMARKS.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Maldah	35,468	530 31 14	
Gazole	4,620	65 15 0	
Sudder	42,868	411 30 11	
Sheebgunge	1,799	72 16 0	
Nowabgunge	27,762	475 35 1	
Gomastapore	18,416*	318 36 5½	* Includes 35 orphans relieved daily.
Chanchal	55,169	663 34 10½	
Total	169,116		

Daily average number of people relieved was 12,079, against 12,730 during the preceding fortnight.

Number of people relieved by light work.

Sudder sub-division—			
Maldah circle	...	...	2,307
Gazole „	...	...	Not given separately.
Gomastapore „	...	...	243
Sudder „	...	...	2,072
Sheebgunge „	...	...	465
Nowabgunge „	...	...	3,032
Chanchal sub-division—			
Chanchal circle	...	...	2,481

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from district treasury as shown in the Rs. As. P.
last fortnightly narrative 3,53,988 2 8

Details of the above total, viz.:—

Ordinary district roads and relief works	...	...	1,09,069 1 0
Advances for purchase of grain	...	...	40,000 0 0
Advances for land improvements	...	...	17,800 0 0
Advances for helping ryots	...	...	1,650 0 0
Miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	1,85,469 1 8
Total	...	...	3,53,988 2 8

Financial Results of the Fortnight under report.

Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	...	...	4,942 11 11
Storage	...	...	126 1 11
Transport of Government grain	...	...	3,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	87 14 3
Placed at the credit of the Department Public Works	...	...	4,000 0 0
Establishment	...	...	44 0 0
Total	...	...	12,200 12 1
(a) Final payments made	...	...	12,200 12 1
(b) Advances repayable	...	...	0 0 0
Total	...	...	12,200 12 1

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Maldah District.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.		
Maldah ...	10th July 1874 ...	Mds. 25,000	Mds. 39,610	M. S. C. 618 10 10	M. S. C. 975 3 13	M. S. C. 261 20 0	M. S. C.	M. S. C. 1,854 34 7	NIL	12,000 maunds.
Gazole* ...	10th " " ...	10,000	9,995	2,484 38 8	558 38 8	3,789 20 0	.....	6,833 17 0	
Sudder ...	10th " " ...	25,000	35,687	967 12 9½	1,309 16 10	624 13 8	.....	2,901 2 11½	
Sheebgunge ...	10th " " ...		1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,632 37 0
Nowabgunge ...	3rd " " ...	5,000	9,750	804 25 1	2,348 33 12	2,665 38 0	2,458 10 14	8,277 27 11		
Gomastapore ...	10th " " ...	5,000	2,125	3,937 3 3	1,609 18 7½	406 20 0	.....	6,013 36 10½	
Chanchal ...	3rd " " ...	30,000	25,610	9,586 0 0	3,196 0 0	6,232 0 0	354 0 0	19,370 0 0		
Total	18,398 9 15½	10,059 26 2½	13,979 31 8	2,812 10 14	49,872 35 8		

* Payments in kind to laborers are shown in the 5th column for the other circles.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed—

District committee	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-divisional committees	...	...	...	...	7
Relief centres	...	...	...	...	92
Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	...	...	...	7
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters and zemindars and others residents	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	...	...	...	92
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	...	...	...	...	12,079

Comparative Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity and Robbery, &c., for the month of June 1874, District Maldah.

I.—Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.*

THEFT—

Heading 43 of crime return A.I., excluding cattle-theft	Month of June 1872	...	34a
	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	25b
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	37c

DACOITY—

Heading 35 of crime return A.I.	Month of June 1872	...	9
	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	28
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	43

* There is a large increase under 35.

				I.—Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	
ROBBERY—					
Heading 36 of crime	{	Month of June 1872	...	0	
return A.I. ...		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	0	
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	0	
THEFT—					
Heading 42 of crime	{	Month of June 1872	...	6	
return A.I. ...		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	8	
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	4	
Total of all three crimes	{	Month of June 1872	...	9	
		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	23	
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	43	
Grand Total ...	{	Month of June 1872	...	43	
		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	48	
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	80	

MALDAH,
The 3rd July 1874.

J. MASTERS,
District Superintendent of Police.

No. 1196, dated Pubna, the 13th July 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. TAYLOR, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Fortnightly Narrative ending the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE state of the country continues to improve. The aous is being cut and is very promising, though some has been lost on the very low lands by the somewhat sudden rise of rivers. The health of the district is good. The following are the prices at—

Pubna	... 17 seers.	Bera	... 20 seers.
Arankola	... 17 "	Nazirgunge	... 16 "
Sujanagar	... 18 "	Mathura	... 20 "
Chatmore	... 16 "	Maldah	... 16 "
Handial	... 16 "	Fureedpore	... 16 "
Dulai	... 18 "	Ataikula	... 17 "

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works are still going on slowly at the following roads:—

Maligacha, Chatmore, Fureedpore, Ataikula, Dulai, Maldah, and Sujanagar roads.

The coolies are dissatisfied at being paid in kind, and many have left the works. The works will have shortly to be stopped altogether, and orders have already been passed for turfing and otherwise securing the portions completed. The numbers on the works are given below:—

Maligacha	... 157	Chatmore	... 158
Sujanagar	... 142	Fureedpore	... 27
Ataikula	... 48	Maldah	... 45
Dulai	... 150		

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

No grain has been stored during the fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

The following advance has been made in grain:—

Baboo Bejoy Gobind Chowdhry, zemindar of Tantiband ... 121½ maunds.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

There was a clerical error in last fortnightly report with regard to the number receiving gratuitous relief; it should have been 4,837 and not 837. The numbers now on our list cannot be given, as all the sub-committees have failed to send in their returns in time. I hope, however, to show a considerable decrease in the next report.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Out of Rs. 7,428 promised, Rs. 6,595 have been realized up to date, and measures are being taken to realize the remaining subscription shortly.

Expenditure as detailed below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid in advance to the gola-keeper for transport of rice to the several places in the interior... ..	100	0	0
Contingent expenses in laying out the Fureedpore road ...	51	9	0
Remitted to the sub-divisional officer, Goalundo, amount advanced by him to the canoongoe for sending 3,000 maunds of rice to the sub-committees	200	0	0
Total ...	351	9	0

	Mds.	S.	C.
Expended in the Sudder sub-committee in gratuitous relief ...	95	0	0
Paid to Maligacha road coolies	111	2	4
Sent to Chatmore sub-committee	200	0	0
Sent to Fureedpore „	200	0	0
Sent to Ataikula „ „	20	0	0
Total ...	626	2	4

Twelfth Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief, Serajgunge Sub-division, from 25th June to 8th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DURING the last few days the Jamoona has risen rapidly, flooding its banks. It is to-day according to a register kept by a gentleman residing here, exactly 5 feet 6 inches higher than it was on the 9th July 1873. Most of the churs along the banks of the Jamoona and the Oorasagur, which constitute a considerable part of the arable lands of the sub-division, have been completely swamped. The ryots have saved a part of the grain by cutting it before it was ripe, and the rest has been lost.

The flood will do good to the aous on high lands, and facilitate communication by boat. It will also fertilize the soil for the amun crop, which grows with the rising waters. but the loss it has occasioned will be severely felt.

Prices have slightly fallen during the fortnight, as will be seen from the following figures:—

			Number of seers sold per rupee last fortnight.	Number of seers per rupee this fortnight.
			Seers.	Seers.
Serajgunge ... ..	...	...	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shazadpore ... ..	...	...	12	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ullapara ... ..	..	...	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raigunge ... ..	...	...	11	12
Taras ... ..	...	...	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

It will be noticed that the prices have been equalised as the rivers rose. The difference between the rates at Taras and Ullapara is still great (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ seers), but it was much greater (6 seers).

The ryots and agricultural laborers are now relieved from severe pressure, except in a small tract near Taras, where amun only is grown. The women who husk rice, the most numerous of the classes on our hands at the relief stations, may soon get their usual form of employment. The weavers seem to be becoming more needy, and I have had to issue relief tickets to many of them even in the thanas not classified as distressed.

A woman was found lying in the field on the 7th instant. She was not known to the villagers, and was carried to me. She was unable to give a proper account of herself. I sent her to the dispensary, and the Assistant Surgeon to-day reports that she is suffering from the effects of starvation, but is somewhat improved. I presume she was some wanderer. Two women, deserted by their husbands, have been found starving in the fields during previous fortnights, as was reported at the time.

The rainfall during the fortnight has been 3.39 inches. The jute crop is being cut; it is good beyond the average.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The relief works at Shazadpore and Challah were completed and closed during the month. The latter has done much good by opening out the mouth of a navigable river at the trifling cost of 100 maunds of rice and Rs. 56-6. It was carried out almost entirely by distressed weavers. Only 469 coolies are now working, of whom 303 are employed in the amun country on road work.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

There were no transactions under this heading during the fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The stock of grain in our hands is shown in the following statement :—

Name of Station.	Date.	Quantity in hand.	REMARKS.
		Mds. S. C.	
Serajgunge	8th July 1874 ..	7,213 28 10	If this rice, 17,000 maunds, was received from Government, the rest is the remains of that bought by the committee.
Ullapara	26th June „ ..	1,300 29 4	
Raigunge	26th „ „ ..	4,147 3 9	
Taras	7th July „ ..	1,602 3 7	
	Total ..	14,263 24 14	

This stock is sufficient for the next two months, and may perhaps carry us on to the end of the famine, as our issues will soon be curtailed.

The following statement shows the transaction during the fortnight up to the latest day for which I have the returns in the matter of the issue of grain.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Pubna for the fortnight ending 24th June 1874.—Dated Serajgunge, the 9th July 1874.

1. Name of Circle—Serajgunge.
2. Date for which figures are given—from 11th to 24th June 1874.

			Mds. S. C.
	3. Total allotment of Government grain	...	6,294 35 0
	4. Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	...	6,294 35 0
Total quantity of grain consumed up to date ...	5. By sale to public or laborers	...	35 31 11
	6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape	...	1,525 31 2
	7. By advances to ryots and zemindars	...	995 29 4
	4. By payments in kind to laborers	...	353 10 8
	Total	...	2,910 20 9

9. Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight
10. Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight 2,000 0 0

REMARKS.—Most of the rice specified in column 7 was advanced to zemindars, the rest to khas ryots.

It is to be regretted that the reports from Raigunge and Ullapara are in arrear, and that these figures are therefore for a period now gone by.

E.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

My latest report brought the information as to Raigunge circle up to the 17th. There were then 6,148 persons receiving charitable relief at that station on the ticket or village system of bi-monthly dates of grain after a house-to-house investigation. I have now before me a report dated 7th July, which shows that the total number now receiving relief there is 3,120. Thus we have been able to withdraw about half the tickets during the fortnight.

The tickets are classified as follows :—

<i>Industrial.</i>				
Cotton-spinners	...	...	...	254
Jute-twisters	...	...	...	42
Weaving	...	...	...	75
Other industries	...	...	...	14

Loans to respectable People (Class D).

Adults	...	...	...	...	63
Children	...	...	...	...	12

Gratuitous.

Adults	...	...	...	...	920
Children	...	...	...	...	1,778

The returns for Ullapara only enable to carry new information from the 10th to the 25th June. On the former date, as reported in my last narrative, 6,950 persons were receiving relief. On the 25th June there were 6,510 persons on the lists classified as follows:—

Industrial.

Cotton-spinners	...	...	...	...	1,329
Jute-twisters	...	...	...	...	898
Weavers	...	...	...	...	1

Gratuitous.

Adults	...	...	...	...	908
Children	...	...	...	...	3,364

The daily average of persons receiving relief in our unnochatras for the distribution of cooked food was 646. This makes the sum total of those to whom charitable relief was given 10,276.

It has been remarked that the proportion of those who receive charitable relief in Serajgunge is large when compared with those classified under the same heading in other districts. But, on the other hand, we have as yet made no advances to cultivators, except on khas mehals, thus avoiding a measure which has been largely resorted to elsewhere. And if the assistance we have given to the people has been large, it certainly has not been indiscriminate. A careful system of house-to-house visitation has been organized and carried out, whereby those who really required help have been distinguished from those who possessed some resources of their own.

F.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

The advances to zemindars are now made at the rate of 12 seers of cleaned rice and 14 seers Bunnah rice for the rupee. These being above those of the market, we have only advanced 122 maunds during the fortnight.

Financial Results of the Fortnight.

The total expenditure up to date has been as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances to zemindars under Circular No. 80, dated 17th November 1873	49,677	0	0
Purchase of grain and other forms of charitable relief	68,691	0	0
Roads	4,576	3	9
Total	1,22,944	3	9

It is to be remembered that in Serajgunge all the rice hitherto used has been locally purchased, the Government supplies not being equal to our present stocks in hand. In order to reduce disbursement, the committee have abolished the dole of dāl hitherto given with the rice in relief on the ticket system. Our only payments will now be for transport, and for the purchase of cotton and jute. During the fortnight the following payments have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Transport expenses	624	7	7
Paid to Ryeganj Circle Superintendent for cotton and jute purchase, and other disbursements for his permanent advance	493	5	1
Purchase of dāl	155	0	3
Expenditure on road tracks before receipt of Government orders prohibiting payment in coin on the 7th day	100	5	0
Purchase of scales and weights	5	8	6
Total	1,408	10	5

P. NOLAN, *Joint-Magistrate.*

Remarks by Magistrate.

It is satisfactory to observe that the prices have everywhere fallen with the rise of the rivers, and that even at Taras there has been considerable improvement in this respect. The damage to the aous crop I was prepared for. Seed has this year been sown in every available spot, even though so low that, except in the case of an extraordinary late rise of rivers and want of rain, there was little hope of realising a crop. I have noticed that invariably, when the rainfall is sufficient and rise of rivers not too slow, though the aous is destroyed in the lowest lands, a better harvest is on the whole obtained. The number receiving gratuitous relief have been much decreased.

PUBNA,
The 13th July 1874.

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate.

No. 1847—S.R., dated Berhampore, the 20th July 1874.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the usual fortnightly narrative for the period ending the 18th of July.

2. As regards the state of the country, future prospects continue generally very good; but there has been very considerable loss along the banks of the river Pudma, and I understand that much paddy, which had not come into ear, has been submerged in the Moorshedabad district. This must have been also the case in Rajshahye and Pubna. The river has risen a month earlier than last year, and doubtless some lands which were dangerously low have been cultivated, which in ordinary years would have been left fallow. The early season, and the desire to secure a grain crop on all available land, must have led to this.

3. This partial loss, though much to be regretted, should not affect the general outturn of the early crop materially, and the parts affected are those which gave a good rubbee crop. The rainfall during the last week has been somewhat deficient in Moorshedabad. Some apprehensions were felt towards the middle of the week, which were relieved by a fall of rain which has been general in the western part of the district. Since then, however, the weather seems to have cleared up. It is very important now that we should have a rainfall so distributed as to keep the fields lately planted with seedlings continually moist.

4. The effect of the early crop has been apparent in Serajgunge and parts of Pubna. In other parts the time has hardly come for any material relief to be derived from it.

5. The numbers on relief works have decreased and show a tendency to do so further. This is not to be regretted at this season. The Magistrate of Rajshahye has represented that rates, in accordance with the fluctuation of the markets, should be allowed. I have informed him that he is at liberty to fix fair rates from time to time as the markets fall, but that he must be careful to have a uniform rate for the whole district, so that there may be no confusion in the accounts. I do not think that agriculturists are at all likely to be attracted by our rates for labor at this season.

6. The supplies at all markets seem to be fairly abundant, and rates easy beyond what was expected. In Rajshahye, the only district in which sales have taken place, the demand has been very limited; and the supply of Government rice, though reduced by some 15,000 maunds by transfer of railway store to Pubna and to stations further north on the line, seems quite sufficient.

7. The Pubna returns are very imperfect; but I am of opinion that they should not require more than their balance of Government rice and locally purchased grain. I have forbidden the Collector to make any further indents on Calcutta, and have told him he must get anything he requires from Serajgunge, which in its turn, if necessary, can indent upon the Chundunbasya reserve in the Bogra district.

8. A good deal of the Maldah surplus, and the whole of the Dinagepore reserve at Maldah, has been supplied to Purneah. Moorshedabad and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have also taken a portion of Maldah surplus. Some redistribution of stock has been necessary in Rajshahye. The consumption of the Sudder sub-division in gratuitous relief being so much heavier than that of the others, I trust that, with the exception of a small batch for Moorsheadabad, this division will not have to indent further for grain on Calcutta.

9. The numbers on charitable relief are very materially increasing except in Pubna, where the effect of the early crops of millet and rice has been felt. This was to have been expected from the long continuance of high prices. The attention of the district officers will be drawn to the necessity of taking advantage of any favorable change in the condition of particular tracts to circumscribe this method of relief as far as possible. I gather from the district narratives that a fair proportion of those entered under this head are obliged to give some light work, and I believe that the most effectual way of gradually closing the centres will be by the more rigid enforcement of a labor test.

No. 1549, dated Dinagepore, the 20th July 1874.

From—W. LEF. ROBINSON, Esq., Relief Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 18th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. This, I think, shows a decided improvement everywhere, which it is to be hoped will not only continue but increase also, as there is still room for improvement over a very wide area. I have myself during the last week been down to Hillee to meet the Magistrate of Bogra and the circle officer of Panchbibbi, and I also saw the circle officer of Foolbaree in Dinagepore, and I had considerable opportunities of seeing how the crops were getting on. In most places they are very fair indeed; as far as the bhadoi rice is concerned, a bit every here and there has gone bad, but, on the whole, the crop generally promises to be a good one, and there can be no question that more land than usual has been laid down in bhadoi this year. All now depends on the weather for the next six weeks, as far as the bhadoi crop is concerned. If it remains favorable, the harvest will be a good one, but continuous heavy rain, or continuous bright sun-shining days and bright nights will be about equally damaging and will very speedily

reduce the outturn to an eight-anna crop. The last five days have been something quite out of the common, in the shape of bright sunshine all day and not a breath of air stirring day or night, to-day seems to hold out some hope of a change for the better. The rivers have all gone down again in consequence of the cessation of heavy rain. The Poornababha, in front of my house, must be fully 6 feet lower than it was a week ago; and though other streams do not vary so quickly, my return journey from Hillee showed me that they were all rapidly falling. With regard to the winter rice, which is, after all, the important thing, the weather has been very good so far for the ploughings, but only a very small beginning has as yet been made in transplanting, as, in fact, the time has not yet come to transplant; except in certain places the bulk of the transplantation will not be put in hand till next month, and will not be completed before the first week or so of September. It is impossible, therefore, to do anything but speculate as to what may be the result, and as that all depends upon the weather it does not appear to be much use speculating. There is, however, plenty of seedling plant all ready for transplantation as the time comes, and generally all looking strong and healthy. The people generally appear to be in fair condition and in good heart as to future prospects.

3. In Bogra and Maldah and in parts of Rungpore, at any rate, prices have fallen considerably, owing partly to their comparative easy access by water. In Dinagepore also there is a slight fall in prices, but in Dinagepore itself my own servants were buying rice for themselves last week at 9 seers the rupee of 96 tolas, and in Thakoorgaon the price of rice is 7 seers a rupee of 80 tolas weight, which is a clear proof to my mind of how very near we have been, and still are, to the narrow line which separates scarcity and distress from actual famine.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

4. These are being shut up everywhere as fast as possible, but where work can be done, and where it is wanted either to finish uncompleted bits and doing petty repairs, or where the people really require it, some are still kept open, as it is better that people should have something to do than that they should sink into a state of absolute dependence on charity.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

5. This may be considered as over everywhere, all that is now being done is shifting supplies in the different districts either from reserve to subsidiary golas, or from one place where there is more rice than is wanted to another where the demand is greater and stocks run short; this is generally an easy matter. The only place in which anything like difficulty occurs is in Thakoorgaon the extreme north of Dinagepore. It was confidently expected that that part of the country was safe; I went up all the western side of it myself in December and found good crops everywhere, and the same was the case on the eastern side, and, therefore, though our golas were pushed forward up to the extreme limit of where the crops had failed, I did not deem it necessary to push them beyond.

6. It now appears, however, that the people, tempted by the high prices to be obtained during the last few months, have sold all the grain they could, and certainly more than they could afford to part with prudently, and the result is that they are hard up, and we are obliged to supply their wants from the reserves about Raneesunkol and other places. The height of the rivers for a few days caused some little difficulty in transport, but Mr. Scanlan, the circle officer at Thakoorgaon, is an energetic man and was equal to the emergency; and Mr. Lewis, who has just returned from a visit to Thakoorgaon, tells me that since the rivers have gone down the difficulty has abated, and he thinks that Mr. Scanlan will be able to meet all the demands upon him.

7. The steamer *Flame* has been sent down from Maldah to Neetpore with 800 maunds coal for a trial trip on the Poornababha. I have directed her to try if she can get up as far as Kordoho, which is where the channel of the river debouches into the low bheel country around Neetpore. If she can do so, she is to bring up grain from Neetpore to Kordoho, where it will be put into country boats and brought up northwards wherever wanted. The low bheel country there extending for 10 or 12 miles is very bad for country boats, as there is, of course, no towing path, and they have to trust to a wind to bring them over. They won't submit to being towed by a steamer, because it is likely to pull their boats to pieces, and therefore the better plan will be to load them up where they can get a tow path when the wind fails them. Should the *Flame* not be able to get up to Kordoho, I have directed her to go to Godagaree and bring on the reserve there to Neetpore, which we know she can do, and we shall bring it on by country boats as heretofore. I am in communication with Mr. Molony on this subject and also with Magistrate, Maldah, as to supply of coals.

8. I have also requested the Magistrate of Dinagepore to push supplies of grain further up the Atrai towards Khansamah and Beergunge from Patiram and Patnitola; and to make good those golas from the reserve at Patnitola: I am in correspondence on this subject also.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

9. There is not much to be said upon this subject except that in most places the golas are being emptied quicker than they were filled. The supply of Government grain is so far sufficient everywhere. In Rungpore, out of the three lakhs allotted, there is one left, and it is being disposed of at the rate of about 25,000 a week; but the next fortnight will probably show a falling off in the sales, as more of the early crop will be in the market. The Magistrate

anticipates that he will expend the whole of it except, perhaps, a small quantity in Gobind-gunge; I have, however, no anxiety in the slightest, because there is the Cooch Behar supply at Kallygunge, and also some of the Bogra allotment easily available if required; the Magistrate, however, does not think that he will have to draw upon either.

10. In Dinagepore, very nearly, if not quite, seven lakhs have been expended, and the demand still continues, especially in the north, as I have already explained; but by shifting the stores from one gola to another and bringing in the reserves still left at Godagaree and Saheb-gunge, the Magistrate confidently expects to meet all demands, and I think myself that he will be able to do so, always provided that nothing happens to the bhadoi crop. About Maldah there is no cause for anxiety that I can see, and in Bogra there will probably be a surplus, I think; but as that forms the subject of a separate report now under preparation, I need not go into details of it here.

E.—ADVANCES.

These have been made to a very large extent to ryots and others in grain, and have undoubtedly been of the greatest assistance to them in enabling them to get on with their cultivation.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

As relief works are abandoned the number of people coming on charitable relief has naturally increased, but as the country gradually improves, I hope to see the number of people supported in this way diminish very rapidly, and already this is becoming the case in part of Rungpore and Bogra, where the bhadoi crop is much earlier than it is in Dinagepore. The details being given in the district officers' narratives, there is no necessity for my repeating them.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

These are also given by the district officers.

No. 176—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 18th July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the fortnightly narratives in original, which have been received from the district officers, for the fortnight ending 13th July.

2. Owing to my absence from head-quarters, inspecting a part of Burdwan to which there was no certainty of postal communication, there has been so much delay in forwarding these narratives that I shall offer no remarks on them, especially as the Lieutenant-Governor, in passing through the Burdwan Division, has disposed of the most important questions connected with the districts of Bankoora and Beerbhoom; and a special report will be submitted on the district of Burdwan as soon as I receive the official reports of the Collector and Civil Surgeon who met me at Cutwa, and proceeded to Culna.

No. 669, dated Bankoora, the 13th July 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 13th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There has been little alteration in prices since the date of my last report: coarse rice is a little dearer at head-quarters. In some villages rice is procurable with difficulty, but the actual and prospective import of Government grain has somewhat eased the market. Prices are given below:—

			Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.
			Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.
Bankoora	...	...	10 10	{ 12 8 coarse 14 0 }	12 12	21 0	13 12
Bishenpore	...	...	12 8	14 8	12 8	24 0	14 0
Chatna	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 8	17 8	13 8
Ondah	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	14 0
Gungajulghatty	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	14 0
Burjorah	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 8	.....	13 0

3. There has been a deficiency in the rainfall during the last fortnight, and although the partial showers which have fallen throughout the district have prevented any injury being done to the growing crops, cultivation has been much impeded, and in some places

altogether stopped. This want of rain has injuriously affected the people in several ways. The working classes are thrown out of employ, the mahajuns stay their hands, and delay in transplanting is to a certain extent detrimental to the crop. If, however, heavy rain falls within the next week, no serious damage will be done.

4. Distress is increasing daily; that amongst the middle and higher classes cannot be expected to abate for several months, and the infirm poor must also remain on our hands for some considerable time. Favorable weather will, I hope, relieve us of all anxiety about the cultivating and laboring classes.

5. Crimes still continue unusually few in number and trifling in character. This fact points to two very satisfactory conclusions; *first*, that relief is within reach of all; and *second*, that crime in Bankoora is in ordinary years due to poverty only.

6. No less than four formal reports of cases of starvation have been made to me during the last week. The facts elicited on inquiry will show you the value thereof.

7. In the first case I proceeded myself to the spot, and found that the man had died of cholera, was surrounded by his friends and relations, who were fairly well-off, and that his wife and child were apparently in good case. The man was a weaver by caste, and as he lived in Bankoora itself, could have had advances if he wished for them. The cause of the report being made was that he had been refused admittance to gratuitous relief under (d) class, and it was sought to make his death a warning to us to be more liberal in future.

8. The next case or rather cases were said to have taken place at Ramsagar, a village between Ondah and Bishenpore. I sent Baboo Siva Das Bhattacharjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, to inquire. It turned out that one of the reported deaths took place last January, that another was caused by dysentery some time ago, and the remaining two by fever, which had been caught during a late visit to Burdwan. In the same petition some persons were said to be starving: one of these individuals was shown to be the owner of a number of cows and bullocks. In short, the case was such a flagrant imposture that the persons whose names were attached to the original communication (it came by post) denied having signed it. There has been a relief centre at Ramsagar for some time, and even before it was established, the centres at Ondah and Bishenpore were within five miles of the place. The palpable object of the whole proceeding was to bully the sub-committee into giving relief indiscriminately.

9. The third case was reported from Moraloo, and three deaths were alleged. On the face of it it appeared improbable that there was any truth in the report, for the village is within two miles of Saltora, and a new road is actually being made through Moraloo itself. However, as two men came that long distance to tell their story, I sent Mr. Irvine, the District Superintendent, to inquire. After a very careful inquiry he found that all three deaths were those of young children, who had been ill of fever for some time, and that there was no ground whatever for suspecting starvation. He reports also that the informants finally admitted that they only heard of the deaths from the chowkeedar, who however denies having made any allegation of starvation as the cause of death. It appears, too, that the chowkeedar never reported the deaths at the Saltora police outpost. In this case also non-admission to (d) class, and a desire to draw attention to the village for the purpose of hastening grain advances, were the motives of the report.

10. The fourth case was alleged to have taken place at Bankadaha, on the borders of Midnapore. The Sub-Inspector of Schools is inquiring; but I have meantime heard from the sirdar ghatwal of that place that the persons mentioned by the informant died of cholera, and that their deaths have been already reported to the police.

11. In addition to these false cases, Baboo Seetakanta Ghose, special relief officer, employed in giving grain advances throughout Moheshra, came upon two instances of unrelieved distress. In one case—a woman—the wife of a ghatwal, died nine or ten days after her confinement, her death being accelerated by want of sufficient nourishing food. She was in the neighbourhood of Kustholia relief centre, and her husband being a ghatwal, must have known of its existence. Further inquiry will be made on the subject. In the other case distress was fortunately relieved before any fatal results ensued. A Brahmin family, living within three miles of the relief centre of Bakulia, were found much exhausted for want of food. They had applied, it was said, for relief, but had been refused. Further inquiry is being made into this case also.

12. From all these cases it is quite clear that the provision made for relief is ample, but that the machinery for its distribution requires constant care and watchfulness, which, with my present staff, cannot be bestowed upon it. There are now 35 centres. To ensure anything like satisfactory results, whether in the way of preventing waste on the one hand, or of avoiding the danger of improper refusals on the other, each centre should be inspected by an officer of superior standing at least once a week. All my subordinates have special duties assigned them, which only admit of their inspecting centres when accidentally brought into their vicinity; and although the officers of each and every department do their best in this way, the general result is not as satisfactory as I could wish. Even looking at the matter in a pecuniary point of view, I believe that proper supervision would more than compensate for the cost of securing it. As a proof of this, I may mention that on a recent visit to Ondah centre, I turned away some 500 able-bodied women who were too lazy to look for work, and who had actually compelled the sub-committee to give them relief by force of persistence and strength of lungs. The Bishenpore sub-committee, although a tolerably strong one, had also succumbed to the weavers of that town. These latter have given and are giving a great deal of trouble. Most of them are offered advances of thread, &c.; some refuse

altogether; and others, instead of returning the cloth, spend the proceeds, and then fall back upon the relief centre. I have, however, for the time being at least, succeeded in enforcing work upon all the able-bodied of that quarter. The Sub-Inspector of Bishenpore, who had been doing very good work, unfortunately fell sick, and I had no one able to take his place.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

13. There is a reduction in the total number employed. If rain falls, the number will, I hope, still further decrease. It is reported from Godardihi, a place between Burjorah and Beliatore, that the laboring class in that neighbourhood want work, but there is little doubt that no fresh relief work will be required if rain falls, otherwise I shall be obliged to recommend the construction of a road from Burjorah to Baliatore. The labor statement is annexed.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

14. The only noteworthy incident under this head is the fact that rice is being imported from Raipore in Manbhoom. This is the place to which I lately supplied 1,000 maunds of rice on the plea of urgency.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

15. The accompanying statement shows what is being done. We are disposing of Government grain as fast as we can get it in, and I have now indented for 7,000 maunds per fortnight. This is the utmost I can carry, although I have succeeded in procuring a regular service of about 150 carts. The crossing of the Damoodur is a very serious cause of delay, more especially when the river is so low as to leave a large extent of sand uncovered. The Deputy Collector, Baboo Lolit Mohun Dhur, is entirely occupied with this transport duty. I have not yet heard from the Collector of Balasore as to the quantity of grain about to be consigned to me.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

16. Up to the 11th instant 796 applications for advances of grain had been made. Of these only 27 remained undisposed of. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 43,964, being divided amongst 2,635 individuals, showing an average of about Rs. 16 per mensem. Cash advances have ceased since the receipt of Government orders on the subject, but some inconvenience has been caused thereby. I have not been able to prepare a regular statement showing details of my proceedings under this head in time for this report, but I will submit one in a few days.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

17. The numbers, as will be seen from the accompanying statement, have again increased, but the reductions made by me in the number gratuitously relieved at Ondah and Bishenpore, amounting to about 2,800, do not appear in this return. I have no doubt that careful weeding would get rid of at least 25 per cent. of those now receiving alms. I yesterday distributed clothes to those at the Bankoora centre who required them, and there were few on the relief list who did not sadly need new raiment. The clothes were all made by weavers who had received advances. There is an increase of about 1,000 in the number doing light work, a fact which shows that some attempt is being made to prevent utter demoralization.

18. It will be seen from the figures annexed that excluding the labourers on relief works, and all consideration of grain advances, we are supporting about seven per cent. of the population. This fact, after making all fair allowances, shows real and extensive distress.

19. Statement of Charitable Relief :—

1. One central committee.
2. Thirty-three sub-committees.
3. Thirty-five.
4. None.
5. Thirty-five.

6.—Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight :—

CLASS B.

Mohesra—

1. Mejia ...	1,335
2. Saltora ...	1,168
3. Kustholia ...	990
4. Pabra ...	865
5. Tiluri ...	553
6. Bakulia ...	497
7. Gogra ...	740
8. Dholeon ...	643
9. Bankoora ...	1,850
10. Rajgram ...	442
11. Chatna ...	507
12. Arrara ...	449
13. Teghoria ...	558
14. Gungajulghatty ...	469
15. Burjorah ...	843
16. Dholeoni ...	928
17. Koniamari ...	818

18. Godardihi ...	1,217
19. Shaharjora ...	509
20. Ondah ...	2,092
21. Taldangra ...	595
22. Koorpa ...	564
23. Harmashra ...	251
24. Amdangra ...	578
25. Makra ...	1,016
26. Ladna ...	447
27. Bishenpore ...	2,762
28. Joypore ...	1,238
29. Telishire ...	482
30. Ramsagore ...	342
31. Chowamoshna ...	1,329
32. Maliara ...	642
33. Susnia ...	50

Total ... 27,719

CLASS C.—LIGHT WORK.

Tank-work	...	...	...	...	...	720
Husking	..	...	...	...	...	942
Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	2,692
Jute-spinning	...	...	...	...	...	935
Shell-lao	...	...	...	...	...	75
Shankari	...	...	...	...	...	63
Braziers	...	...	...	...	...	125
Total						5,552

CLASS D.—RESPECTABLE PERSONS IN DISTRESS OBTAINING RELIEF.

Men	...	...	...	...	...	890
Women	...	...	...	...	...	1,698
Children	...	...	...	...	...	1,040
Total						3,628

Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Funds.

	Heading B.			Heading C.			Heading D.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight ...	11,435	4	4	17,677	1	0	519			29,631	5	4
Ditto this fortnight ...	6,022	10	6	7,759	10	0	1,904			15,686	4	6
Total	17,457	14	10	25,436	11	0	2,423			45,317	9	10

Account of Government Grain for the Fortnight ending 13th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.				
			By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance, to ryots.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankoora ...	From 28th June to 10th July 1874.	Balance in hand ... 7 2 8 Received ... 960 16 8 Total ... 976 19 0					
Gungajulghatty	Ditto ...	Balance in hand ... 46 19 4 Received ... 756 8 8 Total ... 802 22 12	6 32 6	891 5 13	807 38 3	.....	.....
Mejia ...	From 27th June to 10th July 1874.	Balance in hand Received ... 1,022 23 0 Total ... 1,022 23 0	455 10 4	195 36 4	651 6 8	.....	.....
Saltora ...	From 26th June to 2nd July 1874.	Balance in hand ... 170 3 14 Received ... 281 13 4 Total ... 451 16 54	913 8 4	102 28 0	1,014 36 4	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	Balance in hand ... 228 24 134 Received ... 3,020 16 4 Total ... 3,248 1 14	1,573 9 14	1,301 0 13	2,874 10 11	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0

BANKOORA DISTRICT.

Statement of Labor.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy road	110	20	.....	130
2	Ditto to Roghoonathpore	175	35	.....	210
3	Ditto to Beersingpore	35	18	.....	53
4	Station roads	5	3	.....	8
5	Bishenpore to Namchurra (Jeypore)	57	19	.....	76
6	Raneegunge and Midnapore road (provincial)	110	52	.....	162
7	Ondah and Taldangra road	56	37	.....	93
8	Gungajulghatty to Saltora	275	152	25	452
9	Moraloo and Mejia road	303	117	24	444
10	Municipal work in Bishenpore (town roads)	57	38	....	95
11	Ditto in Bishenpore (dispensary)	15	10	3	28
12	Digging tank at Jeypore	105	49	...	154
13	Mejia to Maliara	307	102	...	409
14	Doorluppore to Maliara	425	130	20	575
15	Maliara to Burjorah	462	205	25	692
16	Judpore road	127	48	....	175
17	Bankoora to Taldangra	174	73	...	247
18	Dolepore to Mohisna	217	53	....	300
Total		3,045	1,161	97	4,303

BANKOORA COLLECTORATE,
The 13th July 1874.

W. R. LARMINIE,
Offg. Collector.

No. 367, dated Soory, the 13th July 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There is again some increase in the number of paupers, but no reason, I believe, to conclude that there is any increase of distress beyond what might be expected from the gradual diminution of stocks and the growing tendency of the heads of families to rid themselves of dead weight by throwing the support of the old, infirm, and helpless, on public charity. On the other hand, prices are lower than they were in the preceding fortnight. The crops promise well, there is a good demand for field labor, and no failure of the markets. No deaths from starvation during the fortnight have been reported, and only one grain robbery has occurred. Prices are given in appendix I.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

No new relief works have been opened during the fortnight. Cash payments were discontinued generally since 6th instant, when the Government grain indented for was got *in situ* and ready for distribution, except in the case of the Dangal tank, which had been let out in contract, and is all but finished; and the turfing of the banks of the Rajah tank, which had been also let out in contract for Rs. 95, of which Rs. 50 had been paid to the contractor prior to the receipt of the Government telegram of 27th June. With these two exceptions grain payments are now in full operation on all relief works. Carriage is effected by transport trains of coolies drawn from the works, carts in sufficient numbers not being procurable, and the country being in many places almost impassable for wheels. The number of laborers on district works of all kinds up to 4th instant is given in appendix form C. The returns for the week ending 11th instant have not yet been received, but the Executive Engineer anticipated a large decrease in the numbers on the introduction of payment in kind.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 3,238½ maunds of rice having been exported against 5,514 maunds of the preceding fortnight. The Government imports of the fortnight amount to 10,380 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The imports of the fortnight have been stored.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advances under Act XXVI of 1871 (Land Improvement Act) have been closed. Advances of grain to zemindars under concession G are shown in appendix table II.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

2,646 paupers have been supplied with clothing locally manufactured by distressed weavers under advances made by the charitable committee.—*Vide* appendix returns IV and V.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rupees 500 have been paid to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell on back accounts; Rs. 100 to the contractor for the turfing of the Rajah's tank; Rs. 40 have been drawn in advance to meet charitable expenditure during the fortnight. Charitable relief is now given altogether in Government grain, but some cash disbursements on account of salaries and purchase of cotton continue.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children, employed on Public Works in the District of Bechloom during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 4th July 1874.

Serial No. of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	Sooty to Gythena	11	270	270	19	19	31	31	14 months.	All are doing full work and are receiving the wages noted below, except an average of 802 day laborers on the Doocharpore road paid one anna per diem each adult, and 35 masons, per diem each child, and 35 messengers paid at the rate of Rs. 2-15 per messian for each man, and Rs. 1-15 for each woman. Cash payments were continued up to 4th July owing to delay in the execution of the indent for Government Grain.	Rate of wages paid for full work— At P. To each man 2 6 " woman 1 6 " child 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 15,250-7-1/2.
2	Sooty to Nageye	14	222	70	.....	292	15	5	.....	20	15	9	24	1 month.
3	Amnadipore to Laghatia	8	1,941	419	.....	2,360	138	29	.....	167	151	57	298	1 1/2 months.
4	Mompore road	3	55	.....	.....	83	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Dangal tank ... ..	.....	407	477	.....	984	29	34	.....	63	28	39	67	1 month.
6	Wells ... ..	.....	135	110	.....	245	9	7	.....	16	5	12	17	1 ditto.
7	Sooty to Bhagulpore	7	233	22	.....	255	16	1	.....	17	23	.....	23	1 ditto.
8	Barwan to Panchthobee	4	2,083	8	.....	2,091	148	.....	.....	148	188	.....	188	1 week.
9	Bolepore to Saccolipore	12	1,445	2,253	.....	3,698	103	160	.....	263	90	242	332	ditto.
10	Mourasser to Mullarpore	8	8,233	805	.....	9,038	888	57	.....	645	605	18	821	ditto.
11	Kamra to Andl	12	23,577	4,464	.....	28,041	1,634	318	.....	2,002	4,825	348	5,173	1 ditto.
12	Bolepore to Bangchattira	10	6,389	5,319	2,960	14,568	456	579	204	1,039	135	226	109	ditto.		
13	Labpore to Kalgram	10	7,130	.....	.....	7,130	506	.....	.....	508	446	.....	446	ditto.
14	Bolepore to Kusba	7	2,820	1,280	.....	3,540	165	87	.....	252	246	139	385	1 week.
15	Gythena to Andl	9	2,255	445	.....	2,700	161	31	.....	193	211	41	252	ditto.
16	Poorundarpore to Biver Adjai	20	10,257	7,800	.....	17,537	732	521	.....	1,253	742	453	1,195	ditto.
17	Mettaling Bolepore to Sootool road	3	1,889	901	865	2,655	99	64	26	189	114	59	200	ditto.		
18	Bolepore to Supur	3	70	86	.....	166	5	6	.....	11	19	23	42	ditto.
19	Moharpore to Mahomednagar	13	2,357	1,092	.....	3,639	181	78	.....	259	742	453	1,195	ditto.
20	Doocharpore to Lambar	8	8,883	8,452	4,610	21,945	634	603	329	1,566	273	618	1,205	ditto.		
21	Ganodia to Kotasar	4	240	332	125	706	17	23	8	48	28	24	63	ditto.		
Total number employed			90,100	35,785	7,960	121,845	5,713	2,408	667	8,083	8,915	2,761	461	12,057	+	

All are doing full work and are receiving the wages noted below, except an average of 802 day laborers on the Doocharpore road paid one anna per diem each adult, and 1/2 anna per diem each child, and 3/4 anna per diem for each man, and 1/2 for each woman. Cash payments were continued up to 4th July owing to delay in the execution of the indent for Government grain.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man 1/4 P.
 " woman 1/8 P.
 " child 0 6
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 15,250-7-7 1/2.

APPENDIX RETURN II.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Beerbhoom for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

- 1.—Name of circle, Beerbhoom.
- 2.—Date for which figures are given, 27th June to 11th July 1874.
- 3.—Total allotment of Government grain, uncertain.
- 4.—Total quantity of grain stored, 10,380 maunds, less weight of bags and loss in transit.

Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.

- 5.—By sale to the public or to laborers, none.
- 6.—By gratuitous distribution in any shape, 2,292 maunds.
- 7.—By advances to ryots, none.
- 8.—Drawn by zemindars under concession G, 1,582 maunds.
- 9.—By payment in kind to laborers, about 1,600 maunds; returns incomplete.
- 10.—Total, 5,474 maunds.
- 11.—Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds.
- 12.—Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds.

APPENDIX STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the Progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the Fortnight ending July 1874.

1.—Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	...	11
2.—Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	...	23
3.—Number of regular relief circles and manned by special officers	...	12
4.—Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	...	13
5.—Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	25
6.—Number of men, women, and children (with total), in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	...	20,154

Remarks.—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief, 4,598 are spinners and weavers, and 1,464 are employed in light labor on village tanks and roads, leaving 14,092 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. These numbers do not include a daily average of about 100 pauper patients in receipt of relief at the dispensaries.

APPENDIX STATEMENT V.

Statement showing the number of Persons relieved up to 4th July 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R. of the 19th May 1874, paragraph 5.

B.—Total number of meals given up to 4th July 1874,	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>i.e.</i> , persons fed for one day	...	615,452		
Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice at present on the 4th July	...	14,092		
Total disbursements up to 4th July, including	} By cash for rice ... By Government rice... Miscellaneous ...	13,958	0	11½
cost of laborers employed on light out-door work		8,664	11	9
		470	5	4½
		23,093	2	1
C.—Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with the thread and cotton and advance on the 4th July	...	6,062		
Total disbursements to 4th July, weavers and spinners only	...	18,536	8	6
D.—Total number of families under heading D on the 4th July	...	12		
Total disbursements up to 4th July	...		42	15 6
Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 4th July	...	20,154		
Total disbursements up to 4th July under all heads		41,672	10	1

Vide appendix return V of the fortnight ending 30th May 1874. These numbers do not include about 100 pauper patients in receipt of relief at the dispensaries.

R. D. Hume,
Offg. Collector.

No. 714FR, dated Burdwan, the 13th July 1874.

From—E. H. RUDDOCK, Esq., Covenanted Deputy Collector, in charge, Collectorate, Burdwan.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

THE Magistrate and Collector having gone into the interior, I have the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending 13th July, as directed by him.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Bood-bood Sub-divisional Officer says that there is scarcity of supply of rice in the bazar owing to the stoppage of all import from Orissa; the prices are higher; the seedlings of aous crop have risen high; the sowing of the amun paddy is still going on, but in some places, owing to want of rain, transplanting of the amun crop has not yet been commenced. There was rainfall in this sub-division on the 28th and 30th ultimo, and 2nd, 5th, 7th, and 8th instant.

On Dr. French's report the Collector visited the south of Bood-bood, with the Relief Officer, and his note is hereto appended. He has found that a large proportion of lands in thana Sonamookhy are lying uncultivated, primarily on account of there having been very little rain, and partly also from want of seed-grain, which cannot be purchased now, as all cash payments have been stopped.

The report from Culna is that the price of rice continues almost the same; that there is an abundant supply in Culna and Nadanghat, the two principal marts of this sub-division; about 6,000 maunds of rice are in the hands of the mahajuns, and 5,000 maunds have been imported during the fortnight. The rainfall was 3.22 inches; the aous crop is favorable, but more rain is still wanted. No deaths from starvation or hardships arising from insufficient food have hitherto come to notice.

The Collector intends to visit Culna on his return from Cutwa, and will satisfy himself about the requirements of this sub-division.

The Cutwa Sub-divisional Officer reports that the supply of rice in the bazar is rather scanty, but the prices show a tendency to fall on account of the importation of Government rice to Cutwa. The aous crop has been looking promising in the villages bordering on the Bhagiruthee and the Adjai, but the crops in some of the villages of thanas Munglecote and Ketugram have been destroyed by a heavy inundation, and probably in these villages seed-grain will have to be distributed. More rain is wanted. The Collector is now at Cutwa, and will thus be able to ascertain the exact requirements of this sub-division.

The Jchanabad Sub-divisional Officer reports that there has been plenty of rain throughout the sub-division, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Jchanabad; that the prospects of the crops are cheering; that there is no deficiency in the supply of grain; and that the stock in the hands of the mahajuns and ryots is not scanty.

The Raneegunge Sub-divisional Officer says that the supply of rice has been much smaller than before, but there is enough on the whole in the interior markets; that there has been 1.45 inches of rain, and a little more is wanted; the maize and the sugarcane are going on well, and the rice seedlings are growing quite fast enough; there has been no starvation or real misery.

Regarding the sudder sub-division, the District Superintendent of Police reports that the stock is sufficient; no rain to speak of since Wednesday last; the cultivation of aous and amun crop is getting on fairly well; no starvation, and a very few petty cases of grain-theft reported. Reports of distress were received from portions of thanas Gangoor and Selimabad; enquiries were made, and arrangements have also been made to meet the distress. To sum up then, it will be seen that throughout the whole district, though no particular harm has been done as yet, the want of rain is beginning to make itself felt, and should the rain hold off much longer, there will be cause for very great anxiety. The general health of the people is pretty fair. Fever is much as it was. There have been some sporadic cases of cholera, and I also hear small-pox is rather bad in a part of the Cutwa sub-division.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. These are shown in statement B. From the reports submitted by the Executive Engineer and Sub-divisional Officers it appears that payment of grain has been introduced everywhere to pay the laborers. The road-works in some places were stopped for some time, as there was not sufficient grain to carry on the work; but since then grain has been stored in almost all places where it is necessary, and there will be no difficulty in paying in kind.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

4. During the week ending 27th June 23,106 maunds of rice were imported, against 6,324 maunds exported. In the week ending 4th July the returns show that 15,437 maunds were imported, against 5,019 maunds exported.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

5. Up to date 65,000 maunds of grain have been received, as will appear from statement No. II. The requirements for the fortnight ending 25th July will be found in statement No. IIA. Grain has been stored in several places at convenient distances in the sudder and Bood-bood sub-divisions to meet any requirements.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6. Statements III and IV show the advances to private persons under the Land Improvement Act, and to landowners and ryots in grain. Up to date more than 18,000 maunds have been advanced to ryots, of which 331 maunds were advanced to persons in "perilous straits." The Collector, when visiting Sonamookhy and Bood-bood, found that the talookdars were reluctant to advance to their ryots; he has therefore, to save time, deputed the Bood-bood circle officer to take a boat-load of rice along the Damoodar, and advance to the ryots of the distressed villages situated on both sides of it, where the talookdars may have been found unwilling to assist. The Sub-divisional Officer of Bood-bood has also been directed to push on the advance of grain without waiting to obtain the previous sanction of the zemindars. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jehanabad reports that the ryots of his sub-division are not willing to take advances of Burmah rice. In many instances the applicants for advances of grain have been found to be able-bodied and well nourished persons, who come to ask for grain rather with the intention of speculating with it than because they are in distress.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this will be found in Statements V, VI, and VII, the last being the special statement of relief to respectable persons required by Government letter No. 3216—S.R., dated 19th May last. The number of attendants in the food-depôts is daily increasing. Since Dr. French visited South Bood bood, 6 more food-depôts have been opened; so in all, in Bood-bood thana alone, there are 18 food-depôts at present. In thana Sonamookhy the number was 6, but arrangements have been made to double it. In thana Ausgram there are at present 18 food-depôts, but it will be necessary to increase the number to 24. The number of attendants in some of the food-depôts has become very large. Orders have been passed for giving cooked food, as heretofore, in the fever food-depôts, and also to infirm and sick paupers. In some places people object strongly to

Vide Commissioner's letter No. 277—S.R., dated 2nd July 1874.

cooked food, while in others they like it. The cash payments having been stopped, in Sonamookhy 138 weavers were found by the Collector in acute distress; to each of these 2 maunds of rice were advanced under the "perilous strait" order. The weavers have promised to repay this advance in coarse cotton cloths. Similar advances will also have to be made to many of the cotton weavers; but the weavers who manufacture Kora and Tusser silk cloths are likewise experiencing great hardship, as they cannot purchase the raw materials, unless they get advances in cash.

Note on Bood-bood and Sonamookhy Thanas.

I HAVE just returned from visiting the food-depôts of Palashdanga, Sonamookhy, and Tassooly, in thana Sonamookhy, and those of Jhaldanga and Kusba in Bood-bood, and Someshur, in thana Khundghose. Many of the cultivators in the villages round Palashdanga (near the Bankoora boundary) and in Banderkona (also west of Sonamookhy) appeared to be in want, and the weavers in Sonamookhy are evidently much pressed. On the other hand, the people in the food-depôts, other than the lepers, &c., and the cultivators in the Bood-bood villages which I visited, seemed to be in fair condition, except some in Sankaree, a village near Shaldanga, and one or two here and there in other places.

2. The ryots and chowkidars of nearly every village between the Government road and the Damoodar are reported to have received advances of grain, and relief is being given at the depôts (of which the number in the sub-division is low) in a most liberal, not to say lavish, manner. In point of fact, we must be feeding nearly the whole low caste females and juvenile population of the villages, wherever the food-depôts are situated, besides a large proportion of those in the neighbouring villages. At Sonamookhy, and again at Shaldanga, the number I found assembled to be fed was about 1,000.

3. At Tassooly, the appearance of the paupers fed is, I think, worse than anywhere; but this is a fever-stricken village.

4. At Someshur, the talookdar has taken an advance of Rs. 500 worth of grain to distribute to his ryots, and Mr. Erskine has taken 500 maunds to distribute at Shaldanga.

5. I made advances of grain to 138 Sonamookhy weavers, and also to the ryots in the Palashdanga group.

6. On the whole, I am of opinion that distress is certainly on the increase in the south and centre of the Bood-bood sub-division, but I do not think it is nearly so serious as recent reports from that quarter would indicate, and I believe it is being fully met.

7. I passed through one corner of the Kauksa thana, and found the ryots there, as everywhere else, clamorous for advances, but with the exception of one or two old men, they did not look as if there was much the matter with them.

BURDWAN,
The 11th July 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.
43

I.

Statement showing Progress of Works in the Burdwan District for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.	REMARKS.
Culina road	30	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6 perchowah	Rs. 3-8 per maund	Completed; only a little dressing remaining.
Buddipore road	146	0 2 6 "	3-8 "	Earth-work nearly done.
Old Benares road	98	0 2 6 "	3-8 "	Nearly completed.
Burdwan to Jehanabad road ...	400	0 2 6 "	3-8 "	Work stopped.
Bood-bood to Sonamookhy road ...	84	0 2 0 "	14 seers per rupee	Completed; only a little dressing remaining.
Undal to Wookrah road	271	0 2 0 "	Rs. 3-6 per maund	Contractor is taking rice in payment.
Sittarampore to Sandilhi road ...	214	0 2 0 "	3-6 "	Ditto ditto.
Sowata to Silla road	160	0 2 0 "	14 seers per rupee	Completed; only little dressing remaining.
Doorgapore to Kooda road	347	0 2 0 "	13 " "	Contractor is taking rice in payment.
Rajbund to Gopalpore road	213	0 2 0 "	13 " "	Completed.
Bhedra to Boudah road	557	0 2 0 "	17 " "	Ditto.
Munclerote to Sreekund road	474	0 2 0 "	17 " "	Ditto.
Dignugur to Gulsi road	90	0 2 0 "	14 " "	Completed; only little dressing remaining.
Khundghose to Indas road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	Work stopped.
Burdwan to Bankoora road	50	0 2 0 "	15 " "	Completed.
Mancoor to Shambazar road	2,409	0 2 0 "	14 " "	Contractor is taking rice in payment.
<i>In charge of Raneeunge Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
Munglepore road	26	0 2 0 & 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	Rs. 2-12 per maund.	
Excavation of Hattibund tank ...	244	0 3 0 per 100 cubic feet.	2-12 "	
<i>In charge of Cutwa Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
Cutwa to Bhulpore road, via Bellesser	.....	.....	11 seers per rupee	The works on these roads were stopped for a few days in consequence of non-arrival of Government grain. The laborers are now paid in Government grain abundantly supplied.
Shambazar road ... ..	.....	.....	11 " " "	
Katoogram "	44	.....	11 " " "	
Patooli "	49	.....	11 " " "	
Uddhanpore to Siloreo road ... ..	.....	.....	11 " " "	
Bijnagar road	32	.....	11 " " "	
Badshai "	2	.....	11 " " "	
Balota "	105	.....	11 " " "	
<i>In charge of Jehanabad Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
JEHANABAD UNION.				
Strand road	20	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 seers per rupee	The works on this road are executed from the Chowkidari Union Fund.
SHAMBAZAR UNION.				
Gossaipooker tank	90	0 4 0 to 0 6 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ " " "	Ditto ditto.
BALLY UNION.				
Kannipore road	25	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 " " "	Ditto ditto.
KOTULPORE UNION.				
Sirononipore to Bamanari	80	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ " " "	Ditto ditto.
1 Relief Work.—Debkundo to Santipore road	15	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ " " "	Government grain has been sent to Jehanabad.
<i>In charge of Bood-bood Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
Gosokurra to Aousgram	823	2 seers of rice per 100 cubic feet.	16 " " "	
Gulsi to Russickpore	330	2 seers of rice per 100 cubic feet.	" " "	
<i>In charge of Culna Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
<i>In charge of Equitable Coal Company.</i>				
Doobrajapore road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	The Manager says the repairs on this road will be soon completed. No return has been received.
<i>In charge of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.</i>				
Kanna Nuddeo works	138	2½ to 3 annas to coolie.	13 seers per rupee	These works are in no way under the control of this office.
Irrigation works	247	2½ to 3 annas to coolie.	13 " " "	
• Edilpore Sub-division.				
Ordinary embankment repairs ...	78	2½ to 3 annas to coolie.	13 " " "	
Total	7,711			

The decrease in the number of laborers is owing to the completion of works and to the agricultural employments now offering.

BURDWAN,
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Vice-Chairman, for Chairman.

II.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					REMARKS.
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Burdwan	32,000 0 0	15,978 30 0	6,092 38 0	3,038 29 0	.....	8,131 27 8	10,000 0 0	
Bood-bood	50,000 0 0	18,384 0 0	4,943 6 11	9,777 18 8	210 0 0	14,930 22 3	.....	Including 331 mannds advanced to persons in "perilous straits."
Khanoo		5,000 0 0	2,168 0 0	.....	.....	2,168 0 0	20,000 0 0	
Gooskorrah		5,000 0 0	2,025 0 0	84 0 0	300 0 0	2,419 0 0	.....
Cutwa	50,000 0 0	17,302 0 0	2,423 35 0	5,569 34 8	1,205 16 0	9,201 5 8	30,000 0 0	
Raneegunge	10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	108 0 0	.....	108 0 0	5,000 0 0	
Total	1,42,000 0 0	65,264 30 0	17,652 39 3	18,586 0 0	1,715 16 0	37,954 15 3	65,000 0 0	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Cortd. Dy. Collector.

IIA.

Name of District.	Total quantity of Government grain required for the fortnight from 12th to 25th July 1874.	Date of despatch.	Quantity to be despatched.	Place of consignment.	How to be sent.
Burdwan ...	Mds. 41,000	7th July 1874 ...	2,000	Gooshkurrah Station	By East Indian Railway.
		8th " ...	2,000	Mancoor "	
		11th " ...	1,000	Bhedia "	
		12th " ...	1,000	Gooshkurrah "	
		13th " ...	2,000	Mancoor "	
		14th " ...	2,000	Burdwan "	
		15th " ...	1,000	Bood-bood "	
		9th " ...	3,000	Burdwan "	
		12th " ...	1,000	Mymaree "	
		15th " ...	2,000	Burdwan "	
		8th " ...	2,000	Raneegungo "	By steamer.
		11th " ...	2,000	Ditto "	
		Some time before the 15th instant.	15,000	Cutwa	
		Ditto ...	5,000	Culina	
					Ditto.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 13th July 1874.

F. H. RUDDOCK,
Cortd. Dy. Collector.

III.

Statement showing the Progress made in disposing of Applications for Advances under Act XXVI of 1871 during the last Fortnight ending

NAME OF DISTRICT.	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.			APPLICATIONS REFLECTED.			APPLICATIONS GRANTED.			ADVANCES DURING THE FORTNIGHT.			REMARKS.					
	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Total.	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Total.	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Total.	Applications pending.	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.		Total.				
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
Burdwan ...	225	Rs. 1,46,539	225	Rs. 1,46,539	132	89,457	9	21,737	141	1,10,184	84	36,835	61	26,785	61	26,785	Bills to the amount of Rs. 68,959 have been passed and entered by this office up to the end of the fortnight.
Raneesung ...	163	42,654	.....	163	42,654	60	19,661	50	12,030	110	31,700	53	10,954	50	9,904	50	9,904
Bood-bood ...	219	85,039	.....	219	85,039	146	56,914	15	10,134	161	67,045	58	17,991	50	16,345	50	16,345
Cutwa ...	105	41,640	.....	105	41,640	79	35,115	.....	.....	79	35,115	26	6,525	10	1,775	10	1,775
Culina ...	91	40,300	.....	91	40,300	41	19,975	8	6,450	49	26,425	42	13,575	36	10,825	36	10,825
Jehanabad ...	44	18,025	.....	44	18,025	35	15,325	.....	.....	35	15,325	0	2,700	9	2,700	9	2,700
Total ...	847	3,74,187	847	3,74,187	493	2,35,447	82	50,380	575	2,85,807	272	89,389	216	68,384	216	68,384	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Cord. Dy. Collector.

IV.

Advances of Grain for the Fortnight ending

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications made.	Amount of grain.	Number of applications granted up to date 11th July.	Amount of grain advanced up to 11th July.	REMARKS.
	Mds.			Mds.	
Sudder 	391	Not stated	134	3,038	As the sub-divisional returns do not show the money and grain advances separately, the exact sum of money advanced cannot be given.
Raneegunge 	78	Ditto ...	4	106	
Bood-bood 	635	11,025	451	9,777	
Cutwa 	818	Not stated	274	5,570	
Culna 	29	.....	.....	.....
Jehanabad 	22	.....	.....	.....

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Cortd. Dy. Collector.

V.

Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to the 13th July 1874.

Sub-Division.	Local amount of subscription.		Local subscription realised.		Amount realised, doubled by Government.		Remittance from Central or District Relief Committee.		Total of columns 4 and 5.		Expenditure.		Balance.		REMARKS.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Burdwan ...	8,116	8 0	7,674	0 0	15,348	0 0	45,000	0 0	.....	.....	27,312	15 6	4,050	10 9	* Refunded by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.
Raneegunge ...	2,690	0 0	2,690	0 0	5,380	0 0	*39 10 3	.....	.....	.....	8,811	0 9	2,818	15 3	
Culina ...	5,900	0 0	4,707	0 0	9,414	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,981	10 3	6,432	5 9	
Jehanabad ...	2,123	0 0	1,789	0 0	3,578	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,023	8 7	2,078	7 5	
Bood-bood ...	1,140	5 0	1,140	5 0	2,280	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,292	12 11 1/2	1,987	13 1/2	
Cutwa ...	1,226	0 6	921	1 0	1,842	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,860	11 3	1,231	6 9	
Total ...	21,195	13 0	18,921	6 0	37,842	12 0	45,039	10 3	82,882	6 3	64,282	11 3 1/2	18,599	10 11 1/2	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Cortd. Dy. Collector.

VI.

Sub-Divisions.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of relief circles opened and manned.	Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.			Number of weavers and others who have been made.	Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance.	REMARKS.
					Men.	Women.	Children.			
Burdwan ...	District Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 59.	1	.....	21 of which ... 1 fever food-depot ... and 1 of Maharajah	1,239	4,312	3,111	8,661 66 1,100	Rs.	
Culina ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 30.	.....	.....	4 of which ... 1 of Maharajah	4	2	1	7 600	..... .....
Raneesingee ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 20.	2	.....	7	196	512	273	986	.....	51 village roads and tanks are under work.
Cutwa ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 34.	1	.....	15	316	1,591	1,902	3,709	.....
Jehanabad ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 42.	.....	.....	3 of which ... 2 fever food-depôts ... and 1 private food-depot	..... 14	..... 77	..... 110	90 201	..... .....
Bood-hood ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 32.	1	.....	44	5,750	16,973	12,540	35,263	.....
	District Committee 1; Sub- divisional Committees 5; Sub-Committees 321.									
	Total ...	5	.....	94	7,518	23,467	17,942	50,677	.....

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Covtd. Dy. Collector.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 13th July 1874.

VII.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief given to Respectable Persons, required by Government Letter No. 3261—S.R., dated the 19th May 1874.

Palashdanga	...	150	Jarah	...	150
Tasoolee	...	100	Hargram	...	80
Kistonagur	...	250	Shor	...	90
Nowa	...	133	Shibbattee	...	250
Kolekole	...	381	Mirzapore	...	10
Malloosharrol	...	75	Chotkhund	...	15
Dignuggore	...	800	Royan	...	12
Ramchunderpore	...	800	Korui	...	125
Gooskurra	...	300	Bhatcunda	...	70
Sonamukhy	...	103	Debshala	...	60
Aousgram	...	400	Hitta	...	30
Pattashpore	...	50	Maharajah's food-depôt	...	40
Gulsi	...	350	Cutwa	...	125
Khano	...	275	Shaldanga	...	25
Joykistopore	...	150	Baghar	...	15
Aral	...	100	Gopeenathpore	...	40
Bhidia	...	525	Narigram	...	30
Ramnugur	...	100			
Omerpore	...	60			
			Total		6,069

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 13th July, 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Cortd. Dy. Collector.

No. 243, dated Hooghly, the 13th July 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Offg. Collector of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of Grain in the Bazars, &c.

2. There is no scarcity of food-grains in the bazars.

3. *Kind and Price of Grain selling at certain specified Marts.*

1	2	3	4	5	6					
QUANTITY BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLANS.										
Names of Principal Marts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Baboorunge, in Hooghly ...	12	13	...	...	9½ to 10	9 to 9½	13 to 13½	12 to 12½	13½ to 0	13 to 13½
Chinsurah, Khurooa Bazar...	12	13	...	...	9½ " 10	9 " 9½	13 " 13½	12 " 12½	13½ " 0	13 " 13½
Balore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 " 13½	12 " 12½	13½ " 0	13 " 13½
Jinkripontahungunge ...	12½	13½	...	...	9½ to 10	9 to 9½	13 " 13½	12½ " 13	13½ " 14	13½ " 14
Serampore	12	12	16	16	8 " 8½	8 " 8½	12 " 13	12½ " 13	13 " 14	13 " 14
Chunditalah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 " 12½	10 " 12	12 " 0	10½ " 0
Bydabatty ...	13	13	17½	17½	8 to 0	8 to 0	12½ " 0	12½ " 0	13½ " 0	13 " 0
Bhudressur ...	12½	12½	18½	16½	...	...	11½ " 13½	11½ " 13	14 " 0	13½ " 0

4. On the whole there appears to be a general fall in the price of common rice, except at Serampore.

Information as to the Kind and Price in the Hands of the Zemindars, Traders, &c.

5. Same as previously reported.

Rainfall, if any.

6. There were showers of rain during the fortnight in all the thanas, but heavy showers are wanted for the transplanting and growth of the amun pady.

At the sudder station the fall was as follows, from the 30th June to the 13th July:—

7th July	...	...	...	...	20
10th "	...	...	...	...	97
11th "	...	...	...	...	13
13th "	...	...	...	...	27
Total					157

At Serampore the fall was 2.55. The fall is much below what is usual at this season.

Prospect of the Crops.

7. It is too early yet to say that the crop will be a poor one, but a good deal of rice, transplanted after the rain at the end of June, is reported to be withering. This, however, can easily be renewed, and with plenteous rain the crop may be a very good one. The barometer, however, keeps high, and the wind is very variable.

Condition of the People.

8. No cases of starvation occurred. The relief officer reports that distress amongst the beggars and sick in thana Dhunyakhally is increasing; but there are nine centres for rice distribution in that thana. Cultivators are at work in the fields; on some of the relief works the numbers employed have diminished on this account, in others not.

9. The Executive Engineer in charge of the embankments reports that there is no distress in the west of the district, or in thana Bydabatty; that the coolies have gone away to work; and that the rice crops are promising.

10. There is less sickness than in previous years, and prices are slightly going down; however, there is no doubt a good deal of poverty and want, especially in the fever tracts; and the number relieved under heading B, viz., those unable from physical conditions to work and in need of relief, shows no signs of diminishing; as indeed, it is impossible that this class should greatly diminish in numbers, except by death, for most of them are hopelessly disabled.

Grain Theft.

11. One case is reported to have occurred in thana Kristonugger on the 30th June. While the complainant, Prem Naryan Barik, was going to sell rice at Siborambatty with 3 pack-bullocks loaded with rice, a bullock was missed; on searching he found the bullock coming out of a Brahmin's house without its load. He suspected the Brahmin and two Bagdis whom he saw in the Brahmin's house. The case is under police enquiry.

Condition of Special Tracts.

12. There is no tract here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Names of Roads.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hooghly Sub-Division.</i>						
Dhunyakhally road: metalling...	300	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Under contract; contractors have agreed to take part payment in rice for coolies' wages.	Supplied by contractors.	Greater portion of the coolies belong to the Pundooah and Ballagurh thanas; nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ local coolies.
Ditto repairs	20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Partly by contractor and partly by Department.	.
Shazunge and Tribany road: metalling.	6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	By contractors ...	All local coolies.
Tribany to Gooptiparah...	20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Partly by contractor and partly by Department.	Ditto.
Pandooah to Culna road: metalling.	120	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	75 not local.
Muggrah and Tribany road metalling.	25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local coolies.
Moolye to Jamgram ...	12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	By contractors ...	All Musulman coolies; non-laboring; occupied in turfing.
Kooleahparah to Nischmidpore	45	.....	...	Ditto ...	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dooliahs.
Dakehara to Ballagurh ...	32	...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dooliahs; non-laboring.
Khonyau to Chapta ...	23	.....	.....	Not under contract; only rice expenditure.	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dooliahs; non-laboring.
Chandpore to Bukooliah...	44	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mahomedans, $\frac{1}{2}$ Satropes, Chasas, &c.; non-laboring.
Baksagore to Chandra ...	82	...	...	Ditto ...	.....	All laboring class.
Dhunyakhally to Khanpore ...	38	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mahomedans; non-laboring.
Naksa to Digsui ...	31	.....	...	Ditto ...	.....	Non-laboring.
Tahirpore to Mamoodpore ...	50	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Under contract; contractors have agreed to take part payment in rice for coolies' wages.	By contractors ...	All laboring class.

Names of Roads.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hooghly Sub-Division.—Condt.</i>						
Pandooah to Cooltee road ...	63	.....	.....	Under contract; contractors have agreed to take part payment in rice for coolies' wages.	.....	Non-laboring class.
Chapta to Sikra ...	11	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	‡ Dooliahs; non-laboring.*
Mahanad to Gopikantpore ...	129	...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	Under Revd. Jogroditshur Bhuttacharjee; all local.
Bhastara to Goorooop ...	20	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	Under Baboo Joggeshur Singh; all local.
Muggrah to Nowaarye ...	6	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	Under Joint-Magistrate.
Bhastara to Dhunyakhally ...	77	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	Under Baboo Joggeshur Singh; all local.
Dwarbasinee to Kamryo ...	11	.....	.....	Under contract; only rice expenditure.	.....	Under Baboo Joykisson Mookerjee.
Digsut to Pakree ...	16	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	Under Executive Engineer; ‡ laboring and ‡ non-laboring.
Pakree to Mohibalpur ...	133	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
Total ...	1,403					
<i>Serampore Sub-Division.</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road; metalling, repairs ...	18	Plentiful ..	Fair ...	Under contract; but contractors have agreed to take part payment in rice.	.....	8 are local.
Shoakhalla road; metalling ...	102	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Contractors supply	38 local; rest all imported.
Bydabatty feeder-road; metalling ...	30	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Partly contractor, and the rest Department Public Works.	‡ local and ‡ imported.
Old Benares road; metalling ...	72	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Under contractors, who have agreed to take part payment in rice.	Partly contractors and partly Department Public Works.	‡ local and ‡ imported.
Bhola to Nalicoool road ...	20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	More than ‡ local.
Chundranuggore and Bhola road.	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nearly all local coolies, employed in rectifying slope cutting badly done.
Tarakeshur road ...	8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Connuggore and Jonye road ...	6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Contractor ...	Coolies all gone to cultivation; very few can be had for road works.
Bora to Nusseebpur ...	57	.....	.....	Not under contract; cash expenditure strictly prohibited.	.....	All local; under Baboo Unoorup Chundra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Bora ...	71	Plentiful..	Fair ...	Ditto ...	.....	Under Baboo Unoorup Chundra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Baraset ...	17	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	.....
Harida to Baksa ...	55	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	.....
Kristonuggore to Sitapur ...	60	.....	.....	Ditto ...	.....	Under Baboo Kartic Chundra Dirbango.
Derghango to Durgarampore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
Bhudrossur to Nusseebpur ...	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under Baboo Rajkristo Banerjee.
Atpur to Rajbalhat ...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under the Canoongoe of Serampore.
Serampore ...	663					
Hooghly ...	1,403					
Total ...	2,066					

N.B.—The roads under contracts are metalling works or ordinary repairs, included in the road cess budget estimate. We cannot break the contracts without incurring liability for damages, but the contractors have been induced to take large quantities of rice for payment of coolies' wages.

14. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah figures separately.

15. The following laborers were employed daily on tanks and works in the municipalities, towns, and unions:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hooghly and Chinsurah ..	325	100	425
Serampore ..	Return not received.		
Kotrung ..	..	..	26
Ballagurh ..	..	..	61
Gooptiparah ..	..	..	50
Total ..	..	..	562

16. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following work is in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average number of coolies during the fortnight.	Condition.
Bydabatty ...	Kana Nuddee* and Surrosutty Canal.	158	Good ; coolies employed in turfing, &c.
	Ordinary embankment repairs	About 39	Good.
		197	

* Dam across the Kana Nuddee at Gopalnagore reclosed.

17. The returns of works on 26 tanks which are being dug or improved from tuccavee advances have been received. These show a daily average number of 730 coolies employed, of whom 117 are local. Almost all the tanks are complete ; the excavation of the Ghca, which was being carried out by the agency and at the expense of native zemindars, was stopped on account of the quantity of rain water which accumulated in its bed and prevented further progress of the work ; however, the work was nearly finished.

18. I give here a comparative statement of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and present report.

		Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under Chairman of the Road Cess Committee {	Sudder sub-division ...	1,276	1,403
	Serampore sub-division ...	578	663
Total ...		1,854	2,066
Municipalities, towns, and unions ... {	Hooghly and Chinsurah..	468	425
	Serampore ...	169	Not given.
	Towns and unions ...	100	137
Total ...		737	562
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division ...		197	197
Employed on works executed from tuccavee advances ...		1,238	730
Grand Total ...		4,026	3,555

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

19. The following is an abstract of the railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 4th Ju'y 1874 :—

Up—Outward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Rice	Other food-grains.
Serampore ...	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	.....	169
Chandernagore ...	3	883	.....	.....	623	626	883
Hooghly ...	302	153	128	.....	.....	430	153
Muggrah ...	145	30	326	465	.....	471	495
Pandooah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	450	1,066	454	634	623	1,527	1,700

Down—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.	OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore ...	102	.....	334	.....	102	334
Chandernagore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly ...	440	.....	.....	617	440	617
Muggrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandooah ...	839	.....	.....	.....	839	.....
Total ...	1,381	.....	334	617	1,381	951

Up—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.	OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore	517	5	.....	.....	517	5
Chandernagore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muggrah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandooah	1,152	.....	.....	.....	1,152	.....
Total	1,669	5	.....	.....	1,669	5

Down—Outward.

Chandernagore Under 150 miles—Rice. 13

20. D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED.				AMOUNT SENT OUT.				
STATIONS.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	Balance in hand.
	Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.			Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.		
	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hooghly	2,371 0	5,332	7,703 0	Ballagurh	50 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	
Muggrah	201 10	.....	201 10	Gooptiparah	382 20 0	.....	382 20 0	
Pandooah	201 10	.....	201 10	Chapta	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
				Pandooah	137 10 0	290 0 0	427 10 0	
	2,773 20	5,332	8,105 20	Sooltangacha	98 0 0	.....	98 0 0	
				Mahanad	401 0 0	200 0 0	601 0 0	
Serampore	1,347 21	500 by transfer from Hooghly.	1,847 21	Dwarbasinoo	100 0 0	250 0 0	350 0 0	
				Boicheo	127 0 0	.....	127 0 0	
	4,121 1	5,833	9,953 1	Haral	115 0 0	.....	115 0 0	
Deduct transfer as noted above.	.....	500	500 0	Bhastarah	112 0 0	200 0 0	312 0 0	
				Goorooop	160 0 0	.....	160 0 0	
				Makhalpore	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	
				Basce	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
				Dhunyahally	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
				Bhandarhatty	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
				Sahabazar	96 0 0	306 0 0	396 0 0	
				Muggrah	10 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	
				Bansberya	59 10 0	.....	59 10 0	
				Executive Engineer ...	170 0 0	508 0 0	678 0 0	
				Police, for Sorais ...	16 20 0	.....	16 20 0	
				Municipality	260 0 0	76 0 0	336 0 0	
				Bakooliah ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	
				Basna ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	
				Doomoordaha ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	
				Taragoonee ... ..	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	
				Rajhat ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	
				Sooghundhya ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	
				Harit ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	
				Serampore, by transfer*	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	
Balance	4,121 1	5,332	9,453 1	Total	2,773 20 0	3,104 0 0	5,877 20 0	2,228-0-0
				Serampore.				
				Sent out, vide Sub-Divisional Officer's statement.	1,347 21 0	83 23 8	1,431 4 8	416-16-8
					4,121 1 0	3,187 23 8	7,308 24 8	2,644-16-8

* This amount is again included in the Serampore figures, and consequently is shown twice.

21. *Statement showing the Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Hooghly for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.*

Name of Circle	...	...	Shown in the Statement under Heading D.
Date for which figures are given	...	...	For the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.
			Mds. S. C.
Total allotment of Government grain	...	...	9,453 1 0
Total quantity of grain stored	...	...	9,453 1 0
Total quantity of grain consumed up to date—			
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	...	...	1,165 25 7*
By payment in kind to laborers	...	...	46 8 8*
		Total	1,211 33 15*
Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	...	...	9,000 0 0
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	...	...	6,000 0 0

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

			Rs.
22. Advances for grain as already reported	...	...	18,000
Advances under the Tuccavee Act up to date of last narrative	...	...	3,761
Add omitted to be taken into account by oversight	...	...	600
			38,161
During the fortnight to Baboo Gungadhur Kur	...	...	1,300†
		Total	39,461

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

23. Number of Sub-committees as yet appointed—

District Committee	...	...	...	1
Sub-divisional committee	...	...	...	1
Sub-committees	...	...	...	50
		Total	...	52†

24. Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the 3 heads is shown below:—

			B.		
Men	...	...	...	...	763
Women	...	...	...	...	2,590
Children	...	...	...	...	1,433
			Total	...	4,786

			C.		
Men	...	...	...	...	29
Women	...	...	...	...	39
			Total	...	68

			D.		
Men	...	...	...	...	44
Women	...	...	...	...	163
			Total	...	207

Grand Total ... 5,061

* Returns imperfect. More has really been consumed.

† The tank for which the advance has been granted is nearly complete. The applicant commenced the work in anticipation of Government loan.

‡ The number has been lessened on account of the relief being in grain, which requires good storage, and on account of the rainy season.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

25. The disbursements to the Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were follows :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
To Executive Engineer	...	...	...		Nil.	
To zemindars, road cess committees, &c., for materials and to clear accounts	...	...	...	137	9	3
To zemindars and others for land improvements, i.e., tucca-vee advances	...	...	...	1,300	0	0
Local subscription to relief committee up to date of last narrative	...	...	...	7,245	15	0
In fortnight	...	...	...	50	0	0
Total	...	...	...	7,295	15	0
Government contribution up to date of last narrative	...	...	...	7,100	15	0
In fortnight	...	...	...		Nil.	
Received from the Central Committee	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
The disbursements are as follows :—						
Up to date of last narrative	...	...	...	16,016	10	0
During the fortnight	...	...	...	1,135	13	10
Total	...	...	...	17,152	7	10

Dated Chota Nagpore, the 9th July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,
To—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my half-monthly narrative for the fortnight ending the 6th instant.

2. I have been delayed awaiting the Palamow report, just received, and the Hazareebagh narrative, not yet received. From the latter district I have consequently no statistics; but as a copy will be in the hands of Government by the time this letter reaches its destination, I will no longer delay the submission of the Lohardugga reports and comments on the other district.

3. It will be seen from Mr. Forbes' half-monthly narrative,* herewith submitted, that relief works were virtually closed on the date of its despatch.

* No. 515, dated 6th July 1874.

At the close of the fortnight reported on, the returns showed only 1,067 on the works, but 800 of these are professional tank-diggers employed in making embankments in Government estates, and if Mr. Forbes has made no mistake, these works are chargeable to the fund for the improvement of Government estates, although they have hitherto been included amongst the relief works. This will be adjusted in due course. Mr. Forbes had a certain sum to expend from the fund referred to, and if he has not exceeded that sum there can, I hope, be no objection to his going on with the embankments as proposed by him; the persons employed being paid in money according to the contract. It will not answer to leave such works in an unfinished state. The other works consisted in the employment given to laborers working on bridges with masons. Mr. Forbes tells us that these have now been closed; a few of the coolies who were not likely to obtain employment or means of subsistence having been made over to the relief committees. The relief committees can afford this, as they have only an average of 337 persons on their hands altogether, and they have ample funds locally supplied.

4. The public health is good in Palamow; the early crops are coming on splendidly, and there is very little crime, but apparently we are never to have an altogether favorable report from that sub-division. The Assistant Commissioner darkly shades his narrative with the intelligence that half the embankments, many of which have been in existence for years, have been swept away by floods and rain, and if the owners cannot repair them, and it is difficult now to obtain the necessary labor, there will be serious loss. A further and more careful report on this subject will be called for.

5. The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga for the month of June is appended; it is very favorable. The manner in which the plateau of Chota Nagpore has this year borne the drain upon it for exportation of food-grain is very remarkable. From the harvest to the present time the outflow of rice in different directions has been incessant; yet, says the Deputy Commissioner, the stocks are still large, and prices have a downward tendency.

6. In Singbhoom a little more rain was wanted. The early crops are, however, looking well. The Kolhan relief works have been completed, or are deserted in favor of farming operations, with the exception of the large Bhyebapa tank, which gives employment

to about 200 indigent persons not able to obtain it elsewhere. Captain Garbett considers that the necessity of giving further relief has passed.

7. The price of rice has again fallen, and it is now procurable in the markets at 22 to 22 seers for the rupee. There are no persons in receipt of gratuitous relief or assistance from relief committees; there are no relief committees.

8. The Manbhoom report up to 1st July is in the hands of Government. Relief operations are still required in that district, and are being energetically pushed on. The difficulties anticipated in the inland transport of rice during the rains have yielded to perseverance and energy, as I was sure would be the case. Rice is now available wherever required, and Colonel Rowlatt informs me that he will easily expend all that has been allotted, and a great deal more if he can obtain it. He says—"We must have more rice; we are nearly out of it here" (meaning the Purulia circle, I believe), "and certainly require more. I hope you will ask the Government to send it up as soon as possible. If there is much delay about it, we shall not be able to make so good a use of it as if it comes at once. We want a good deal more for the cultivators about here. Some of them have had none at all, whilst others are anxious to get a second instalment. It will enable them to employ more laborers in transplanting."

9. The Manbhoom relief officers appear to me to be far too liberal with the funds placed at their disposal. The large numbers now receiving uncooked food strike me as unsatisfactory. The immense assistance rendered in loans of rice to the non-laboring cultivators ought to have reduced the necessity of gratuitous distribution to uncooked food to a minimum. Yet the returns show 4,750 so assisted by group officers. Colonel Rowlatt assures me he will do all he can to reduce these numbers.

10. I submit copy of a letter* from Colonel Rowlatt of the 7th, having reference to remarks made by me on the return of laborers on local public works for the fortnight ending 20th ultimo. I was surprised to find so large an expenditure of cash; but the Deputy Commissioner points out that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 11,347-8, Rs. 10,823-14-3 were expended on roads under contractors where our hands are tied, and the balance included the disbursement to coolies on other works of pay for one day in the week in pice. This last payment has now ceased. The payments in rice could not be made till the rice was at hand near the different works. This took some time, but it was completed by the end of last month; i.e., within a month of the date of receipt of the order.

11. The effect of the change from money to payments in kind, followed latterly by a reduction of rates to avoid any competition with farmers in want of laborers, has not yet so greatly affected the numbers employed as in other districts; and this is, I think, a sufficient proof that the necessities of the people are still great in Manbhoom; but the transplanting season will soon cause a demand for hands which will, I believe, greatly reduce the numbers on Government relief works.

No. 515, dated Daltongunge, the 6th July 1874.

From —L. R. FORBES, Esq., Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith my tenth narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

Tenth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow Sub-District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874, submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

A.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazars.—All bazars are well supplied.

Kinds and Prices of Grain selling in one or more specified Marts.—The table given below exhibits the kind and prices of grain selling at five principal marts. If compared with the return given last fortnight, it will be found that as I predicted the opening of the Government golas has been followed by a fall in the price of rice in the markets, and on the date I am now writing prices have fallen still lower, the wholesale price at Manka last bazar having been 15 seers per rupee. Prices have a tendency to fall still lower:—

NAMES OF MARTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Mohwa.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
			Wholesale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	11'81	.....	12'50	11'38	54'	15'18	15'75
Garwah	12'36	16'75	11'75	10'43	47'	15'50	15'35
Hosainabad	13'50	18'60	11'25	10'13	38'50	.....	11'35
Suthberwah	13'50	.....	13'50	12'37	60'75	15'50	15'15
Manka ... ..	.....	10'30	13'50	12'38	60'50	15'50	15'50

Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock.—No remarks necessary. I have already several times reported the existence of ample stocks of food.

Rainfall.—The amount of rainfall registered during the fortnight was 10·70 inches, making a total to date of 19·77 inches.

State of the Crops.—Up to date the weather has been all that could be desired for the crops, but a spell of fine weather now is requisite to enable the young bhadoi crops to grow and get strength. If no such spell take place some damage will ensue, particularly to the makai crops. The heavy rainfall during 26th, 27th, and 28th, has caused dreadful loss to zemindars and others by the bursting of embankments. In a demi-official letter received from Mr. Ryves, now stationed in Jupla, he writes—"For miles round there is scarcely a single embankment standing. So in Palamow and Belounjeh, from every side the cry is the same. In some cases these embankments are of considerable size, and have been in existence for years. Not only is the actual loss in the shape of earthwork very great, but if the owners are unable to repair them the rice harvest will be seriously affected, as there will be no water for irrigation at transplanting time now fast approaching. It is not so much the pecuniary means that will be wanting, but the skilled labor, which is exceedingly difficult to obtain at this time of the year."

Condition of the People.—I have nothing to add to what I stated in my last narrative. Small-pox is still lurking about, but general health good.

Actual facts of any cases of starvation and misery.—Nothing to report.

Grain-thefts and robberies.—The country is singularly free from crime.

Condition of any special tract.—No tract requiring special notice.

B.

The relief works in which laborers were employed during the fortnight are—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| No. 1. Daltongunge station roads. | No. 9. Petty irrigation works in Govern- |
| 2. Chandwa road. | ment farms. |
| 4. Maharajgunge road. | ,, 10. Baloomath road. |
| 6. Untari road. | |

And the number of laborers on each, according to latest information, is as follows:—

No. 1	...	...	8	No. 9	..	...	800
,, 2	...	...	25	,, 10	...	...	24
,, 4	...	...	131				
,, 6	...	...	79	Grand total	...	...	1,067

The above shows a falling off since last narrative of 426, and I trust by the close of the ensuing fortnight to be able to show all relief works to be closed. During the fortnight, as explained in my last narrative, the people have been employed in assisting masons on bridge work, but the constant heavy rains have so retarded this work that I have been compelled to stop it as being too expensive. Those persons whom it may be found absolutely necessary to support will be made over to the charitable relief committees. I have just returned from a visit to the Sultani Ghât, where a bridge is in course of erection. Finding the work very expensive, owing to the constant rising of the small stream which the bridge is designed to span, I directed the work to be stopped. There were some 20 laborers engaged, and out of these, on close enquiry, I selected seven as fit objects for charitable relief. These were respectable widows of the Kulwar caste who, if turned off the works, would have no means of subsistence beyond a pice or two a day which they might be able to make by spinning thread. They gladly accepted my offer of one seer kutcha weight (= to nine chittacks bazar weight) of rice daily to be given to them every 15 days, together with four annas of pice, to enable them to buy salt and other condiments. On their producing a certain amount of thread they will get a further supply of food and another four annas. These people told me that they can spin $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a kutcha seer daily, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers per month, and have, in fact, engaged to do this. The value of this amount of cleaned cotton is about Rs. 1-9-4, and spun into thread its value becomes Rs. 2-6, being a profit of 12 annas 8 pie. The cost of feeding each woman will be 30 seers of rice, equal, at present market rates, to about Re. 1-6, and this, plus 8 annas for salt and condiments, makes Re. 1-14; deduct the profit on thread, 12 annas and 8 pie, leaves the actual cost of supporting each woman Re. 1-1-4 per month, or about 7 pie per diem.

Supply of food thereat.—No remarks necessary.

Condition of laborers.—No remarks necessary under this head. The actual number of persons out of the 1,067 shown under heading B, who may be properly classified as relief laborers, is only 267; and, as I have stated above, those who are now thrown out of employ by the closing of bridge work and who are really fit objects for relief, will be made over to the committees. The 800 shown as being employed on relief work No. 9, are Nuniahs, or skilled laborers, engaged in repairing the petty irrigation works in Government farms; these people work by contract at certain rates, and are paid in cash from the sums sanctioned from the improvement of estates' fund. It would have been impossible to have executed these repairs for the sum estimated had ordinary relief labor been employed; in fact, three times the amount would not have covered the expenditure; as it is, the work in most instances has been done within the estimate. In the financial results statement it will be observed Rs. 300 was paid out in cash during the fortnight for these works; this was for work done previous to

the receipt of orders to stop cash payments, but measured up during the fortnight. I would ask permission to be allowed to make cash payments for this work, which it is important should be continued as far as possible during the current season. The professional earth diggers refuse to accept payment wholly in rice, but I think would accept half rice, half cash.

Rates of wages.—The rates of grain wages originally fixed, as stated in my last, were one seer per male adult, $\frac{2}{3}$ seer per woman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per child. As soon as I saw that the people had left for good, and that there was no fear of their returning, I raised the rates for the few remaining laborers to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per man, 1 seer per woman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per child. The fall in the market price of rice also warranted this.

Irrigation works in Government farms.—In my last narrative I fully explained what had been done under this head. These works being of a remunerative nature, are being continued. I have explained above the manner in which these works have been carried out, and have solicited sanction to continue cash payments, the money being in hand for the purpose.

Arrangements for tools.—No remarks necessary.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Approximate amount of private food-supplies.—Private food-supplies ample.

Sufficiency or otherwise of means of transport.—Nothing to report.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The accompanying statement I exhibits all necessary under this head. The demand for Government rice has been greater than I anticipated during the fortnight; a large number of ryots have applied for loans, but I have refused their applications generally, unless backed up by a recommendation from the landlord. My efforts have been directed towards inducing the landlords themselves to take loans and accept the risk of collection. This they were not inclined to do at first, but since the rates have been lowered (by Government No. 3966—S.R., dated 11th June 1874) they are coming forward more freely.

The following exhibits the disposal of rice during the fortnight:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(1) Grain disposed of up to date of last report	...	137 38	$1\frac{1}{2}$
(2) Grain disposed of during the fortnight:—			
(a) by payment to laborers	...	282 22	5
(b) by sale to the public	...	286 7	7
(c) in charitable relief, or in any other shape	
(d) by advances to ryots (through zomindars)	...	1,838 12	0
Total	...	2,389 1	12
Total to date	...	2,526 39	$13\frac{1}{2}$

Condition of storage houses.—The rice in the Moreby storehouse, which was reported in my last narrative as being infested with white ants, has been removed to the Rajah's own bhandar at Sonpurah. All the other golahs are in good order.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Seven native gentlemen received Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of rice on the part of Government; all have fulfilled their engagements but the Bismampore Jaghirdar, Baboo Lachmi Baksh Rai, who has been called upon to refund the unexpended amount now in his hands.

Advances to municipalities.—No municipalities.

Advances to private parties for land improvements.—The accompanying statement II gives all information under this head. All further advances have been stopped, and the circle officers are still employed in making the prescribed enquiries as to the amount of work performed. These enquiries will not be completed before the beginning of next month.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following exhibits the amounts subscribed and realised during the fortnight:—

	Subscribed.	Amount.		Realised.		Amount.	
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Amount subscribed up to pre-							
ceding fortnight	...	7,524	4 0	Up to preceding fortnight	...	6,126	4 0
• During the fortnight	...	615	8 0	During the fortnight	...	615	8 0
Total	...	8,139	12 0	Total	...	6,741	12 0

and the expenditure on account of charitable relief for the half-month ending 15th June 1874—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Under heading B	...	...	...	...	...	150	3	3
Ditto C	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	9
Ditto D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	200	13	0

The average number of persons were—

Heading B	...	...	...	...	301
Ditto C	...	...	...	...	36
Ditto D	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	337

The number of persons in receipt of relief as per last narrative was 194. The increase is due to our having taken on a few poor persons who had no field work to go to when the road works were closed. I have been making enquiries as to how long it will be necessary to continue charitable relief, and am told that some of the present recipients will find work as soon as the transplanting of rice begins and the remainder, with few exceptions, may safely be sent back to their former occupations as soon as the early rain crops have been out. In regard to the Moslem ladies at Hosainabad, Mr. Davis, of Akbarpur, writes me, that after many attempts to get at facts, he is unable to give me any information. I am surprised at this, as Mr. Davis has held farms in the pergunnah and been in intimate relations with the people for the last 30 years. I am now endeavouring to collect some reliable information myself.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasure chest as per last narrative	2,06,791	13	6

Detail of above total.

	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Disbursement to out-officers in charge of relief work,	1	11,977	4	0
Ditto ditto	2	14,900	0	0
Ditto ditto	3	20,200	0	0
Ditto ditto	4	18,722	12	0
Ditto ditto	5	11,025	0	0
Ditto ditto	6	27,025	0	0
Ditto ditto	7	9,850	0	0
Ditto ditto	8	11,800	0	0
Ditto ditto	9	5,500	0	0
Ditto ditto	10	11,500	0	0
Ditto ditto	11	5,000	0	0
Ditto ditto	12	1,000	0	0
Total	...	1,48,500	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	...	40,000	0	0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri, as per contract	...	3,768	11	9
Charges for transport of Lohardugga rice from Daltongunge to Lesligunge	...	58	12	0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs	...	222	13	6
Charges for conveyance of tools from Dehri as per contract	...	126	8	3
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements	...	14,115	0	0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Disbursement to out-officers in charge of relief work,	1	.....	
Ditto ditto	2	.....	
Ditto ditto	3	.....	
Ditto ditto	4	.....	
Ditto ditto	5	.....	
Ditto ditto	6	.....	
Ditto ditto	7	.....	
Ditto ditto	8	.....	
Ditto ditto	9	300	0	0
Ditto ditto	10	.....	
Ditto ditto	11	.....	
Ditto ditto	12	.....	
Total	...	300	0	0
Payment on accounts of establishment at storage golahs	...	127	7	9
Total for fortnight's expenditure—				
(a).—Final payments	...	427	7	9
(b).—Advances repayable	...	.....
Grand Total to end of fortnight	...	2,07,219	5	3

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sub-division of Palamou for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

NAMES OF GOLAHES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain expenditure for ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or laborers.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
1. Daltongunge ...	1874. 27th June	From Dehri Mds. 20,000	Ms. S. C. 8,311 21 11	Ms. S. C. 310 31 7	Ms. S. C. 140 0 0	Ms. S. C. 209 27 4½	Ms. S. C. 660 18 11½	} About 3,000 mds.
2. Parasia ...	Ditto ...	.. Lohardugga 1,200	1,489 12 14	.....	28 20 0	55 31 8	84 11 8
3. Pauki ...	Ditto ...	Rs. 40,000 advanced to trust-worthy residents for purchase of rice for Government, representing about ... 12,000	1,573 0 0	4 8 0	1,568 32 0	.....	1,573 0 0
4. Nawa ...	1st May	.....	778 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Morhey ...	15th June	.....	1,582 30 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Surki ...	Ditto ...	.....	1,572 21 4	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
7. Nuggur ...	31st May	.....	3,052 25 9	.....	.....	9 36 6	9 36 6
8. Manjhiawan ...	15th June	.....	1,105 27 7	.....	.....	0 10 4	0 16 4
9. Hoseinabad ...	Ditto ...	.....	1,070 2 8	.....	.....	37 29 0	37 29 0
10. Kote ...	13th June	.....	728 3 4	10 8 0	101 0 0	.....	111 8 0
11. Sutburwa ...	18th June	.....	115 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		33,200	21,395 9 9	326 7 7	1,838 12 0	363 20 6½	2,526 39 13¼	

DALTONGUNGE,
The 6th July 1874.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

STATEMENT II.

Progress of work under Act XXVI of 1871, for the Fortnight ending Saturday 27th June 1874.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND VALUE.	Total value of advances applied for.	Number of applications withdrawn.	Number of applications inquired into.	Number of applications rejected after inquiry.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED AND VALUE.			Number of certificates about to be issued.	Number of applications not yet in- quired into.	Number of applications requiring further inquiry.	REMARKS.
					Up to last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Value.				
Ra. 50	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	Ra. 150	.....	.....	.....
Above Ra. 50 and not exceed- ing Ra. 100	20	9	11	4	6	.....	600	1	.....	.....
Above Ra. 100 and not exceed- ing Ra. 150	9	4	5	2	3	.....	450	.....	.....	.....
Above Ra. 150 and not exceed- ing Ra. 200	13	4	9	3	6	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Above Ra. 200 and not exceed- ing Ra. 300	22	8	14	.....	13	.....	3,350	1	.....	.....
Above Ra. 300 and not exceed- ing Ra. 400	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
Above Ra. 400 and not exceed- ing Ra. 500	7	.....	7	2	5	.....	2,450	.....	.....	.....
Above Ra. 500 and not exceed- ing Ra. 600	4	1	3	1	2	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Above Ra. 600 and not exceed- ing Ra. 700 ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above Ra. 700 and not exceed- ing Ra. 800	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Above Ra. 800 and not exceed- ing Ra. 900 ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above Ra. 900 and not exceed- ing Ra. 1,000	6	.....	6	2	4	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	87	26	61	14	44	.....	14,180	3	.....	.....

Dated the 6th July 1874.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1789, dated Ranchee, the 3rd July, 1874.

From—H. L. OLIPHANT, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga,
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. *

IN accordance with Government Circular No. 154—S.R., of the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit herewith my report on this district for the month of June.

2. The reports in regard to the Palamow sub-division are submitted by the Assistant Commissioner fortnightly, through your office to Government, in pursuance of Government orders of the 1st April last. The following remarks have reference to the remainder of the district commonly known as Chota Nagpore Proper, the area of which is 7,784 square miles.

3. *A—The general result of the past harvest, the prospects of the spring crops, the extent of the preparations for the early rice crop and other crops, and their prospects.*—At this period of the year no further remarks seem called for under the first two clauses of this heading, and I will, therefore, proceed to report on the prospects of the ensuing season.

4. From all I have been able to ascertain, the prospects up to the present time throughout the country may be described as most promising. The rainy season here may be said to have commenced with the month of June; the lands were then all ready for sowing, ploughing having previously been carried on briskly everywhere, through the welcome rain which fell in the months of February and March; the crops were thus able to be sown at once and earlier than usual, and under very favorable circumstances, and up to date the weather has continued most propitious.

5. The 'gora' or high land dhan, 'goondli', 'murwa' and 'mokai', have all been sown and the crops are thriving splendidly. If the weather continues favorable, the 'goondli' ought to be ripe in a month's time, and the gora dhan and mokai should be reaped at the end of August. The dow, or low land dhan, has also been sown, and is getting on well, and the planting out of the ropon dhan will shortly be proceeded with.

6. I append below a statement showing the total rainfall as registered at headquarters during the month of June in each of the last five years, as well as the total aggregate fall during the first six months of each year during the same period. It will be observed from this that the total fall during the first six months of the current year, as nearly as possible equals the average fall during the same period of the three years 1870 to 1872; the year 1873 was quite exceptional.

Month of June in each year.				1st January to 30th June in each year.			
Year.			Rainfall.	Year.			Rainfall.
1870	...	...	12.49	1870			14.57
1871	...	...	14.75	1871			20.62
1872	...	...	9.27	1872			13.37
1873	...	...	1.65	1873			4.93
1874	...	...	6.69	1874			15.81

7. *B.—The Supply of grain and the extent of import and export.*—The markets and bazars in this district are wholly supplied from time to time by the Kols, the cultivating class, and the grain is there bought up by the traders and beparis, and carried away on pack-bullocks. This district always exports largely, and as the rice crop last year was on the whole a very fair one, especially as compared with neighbouring districts, the export no doubt has been larger than usual, but it is impossible to speak with any accuracy as to the quantity exported.

8. The town of Lohardugga is the great centre of trade in this portion of the district, and I find from information lately furnished to me from there, that exportation is still going on briskly. During the last month about 16,400 pucca maunds of rice and other food-grains passed Chandowa from the south and south-east on pack-bullocks, and this grain finds its way to Palamow, Hazareebagh, Chattrra, Sherghotty, and other places in Behar. Exportation is also going on from Bassia, Gobindpore, and other places in that part of the district towards the east.

9. It will thus be seen that private trade still continues very active, and there are no fears whatever now of its failing. I have reason to believe that stocks are still large, and more than equal to any demand which is likely to be made on them. Prices have never risen at Lohardugga above 15 seers for common rice, and at the close of last month they had fallen to 20 seers, and if prospects continue as at present, I don't think they will rise again.

10. There is little or no importation now into this portion of the district, save as regards the grain which is being brought in for the purpose of exportation, and that which passes through from the south towards the north and east. Importation in Palamow is still going on satisfactorily.

During the month about 4,400 pucca maunds of food-grain, chiefly rice, found its way there *via* the two routes by Chandower and Baloomath, and importation still continues from Burway, Gangpore, Juspore, and Sirgooja towards Daltongunge and Ghurowa, and other places in that direction.

11. *C.—The Range of prices and general condition of the people.*—The price of rice varies greatly in different parts of the district during the month; it was dearest at Sillee,

to the extreme east, where at the beginning of the month it sold at 14 pucca seers per rupee; and cheapest in the Biru pergunnah, to the extreme south, where it sold at 23 seers per rupee. The price of rice during the month has generally fallen, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Name of place.	Price at the beginning of the month.	Price towards the close of the month.
Ranchhee.	15 seers per rupee.	16½ seers per rupee.
Lohardugga	15 "	20 "
Palkote ..	18 "	18 "
Bussia ..	18 "	18 "
Koremhay	19	20
Rahey ..	16	18
Sillee ..	14	15
Tamar ..	16	16
Buroway	17	17
Gemlah..	19	20
Biru Pergunnah	23	

In connection with prices, it is a fact worthy of remark that common rice is now actually selling at Ranchhee at a lower rate than it was at the corresponding period last year, the rate now being 16½ seers against 16 of the preceding year.

12. The general condition of the people continues quite satisfactory; the season has opened well for them, and they are all busy with their crops. The general health also has, I think, been more than usually good this year, and on the whole the people generally have fared very well.

13. In the Tori pergunnah, that is, the tract bordering on Palamow and Hazareebagh and in the Tamar pergunnah, lying to the south-east of the district, the condition of the people in the earlier part of the season was not so good as in the rest of the district, but additional works were provided for all those in need of employment from the ordinary district road fund grant, and they have since fared tolerably well. Prices never rose as high in these parts as they might have been expected to, and the splendid crop of mohowa flower, coupled with the various kinds of jungle produce which was most abundant this year, afforded immense relief to the poorer classes, and removed all fears of any real distress.

14. D—*Immigration*.—There has been no immigration from any of the distressed districts as far as I have been able to ascertain.

15. E—*Extent to which local works have been utilized*.—I have nothing further to add to the information afforded under this head in my report submitted on the 4th April last. The additional works therein referred to as having been opened in the tracts now referred to in my 13th paragraph have been found sufficient. The usual annual works are being proceeded with in various parts of the district.

16. F—*Special matters relating to the scarcity*.—There is nothing which now calls for particular remark under this head. I would merely repeat that a sum of Rs. 2,360 has been distributed as loans under the Land Improvement Act through Mr. Peppé, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, who was vested with powers for the purpose under Government Orders No. 1916—S. R., and the works are being proceeded with under his supervision.

No. 1536, dated Purulia, the 7th July, 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, .

To—COLONEL E. T. DALLTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 2115, of the 2nd instant, forwarding copy of your remarks on the return of laborers on local public works of this district for the fortnight ending the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 11,347-8-0 shown in the statement, Rs. 10,823-14-3 were expended on roads being constructed by contractors, and only Rs. 523-9-9 on roads being carried on directly by Government officers, in which is included the charge for establishments and the seven day's payment in cash, which were not put a stop to until the receipt of the orders of Government, dated the 27th June, which did not reach this place till the 29th idem; so that part payments in cash were not prohibited until the very end of the month.

2. The letter of Government directing the payment of laborers in grain instead of in cash, reached this place on the 30th May, when orders were immediately issued to all the relief officers to pay the laborers employed under them in rice, which I was enabled to do at once, as grain was available and small quantities only had to be carted out to where their relief tanks were situated; for the laborers employed on the roads, not under contractors, much larger quantities, however, would be required, and before changing from cash to grain payments the quantities of grain required had to be determined on, which I proceeded to in do communication with the Executive Engineer, whose absence from the station, however, somewhat delayed the completion of our arrangements, after which depôts of grain had to be formed at the several places along these roads, where it was most desirable to store it. I had previously provided for a store of grain being made available

at Kassiepar for the Ludhurka and Gourangdih road on which it is situated, and on this			road payments in grain commenced early in June. The	
Jhaldia	...	Mds. Srs.	202	0
Arta			500	0
Hura			135	0
Kanda			935	90
Bagda			750	0
			1,822	90

necessarily took place, after which the rice had again to be distributed from these places along the different lines close to where the works were going on, which, of

Jhaldia and Chandil road, 30th January, 1874.

Purulia and Chase, 24th January, 1874.
Kassiepar and Manbazar road at Hura, 26th January, 1874.

Kassiepar and Bagda, 30th January, 1874.

Purulia and Manbazar, 27th January, 1874.

which I had to address the relief officer at Manbazar. In providing stores at all these above places, some delay in grain commenced on all these roads on the dates as per margin, after which all payments in cash have ceased.

3. Nearly all the available carts being engaged at the time in conveying Government grain from Rughunathpore to Purulia, some delay unavoidably took place in procuring carriage to convey the rice to these out-stations; but no delay occurred that could be avoided, and stocks have now been stored that will, I believe, be sufficient to last as long as it

will be necessary to keep the works open.

4. From the above it will be seen that the orders of Government have been fully carried out in less than a month, notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to contend with in the weather deficiency of carriage, and want of roads.

No. 1618, dated Purulia, the 17th July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 11th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There is not much change to report regarding the state of the country since the date of the last narrative. The prospect of an early and bountiful supply of food-grains from the early crops still continues good; but during the latter part of the last fortnight there has been a deficiency of rain, so much so that transplanting, which had commenced, has had to be discontinued, and cultivators are now anxiously looking out for a good fall, sufficient to enable them to renew their operations. Not much harm, however, has been done as yet; but unless rain falls copiously soon, the main crop of rice will be late, and the breadth of land planted out be below the full quantity. From some parts of the district complaints are received that seed is wanting, and is difficult to procure. In some places it is said the mahajuns are demanding two rupees salami before they will advance any paddy for seed or food, in consequence of which the cultivators are again coming forward and applying for loans of Government rice to exchange for seed and enable them to pay their labourers. The deficiency of rain and the want of means to employ labourers by the cultivating classes is still causing large numbers to resort to the relief works for employment, and is also adding greatly to the numbers applying for relief at the poor-houses, and in the group circles. The most industrious are the first to get employment on field-work, and the less so resort to the relief works but there also; the lazy and indolent now find they are really compelled to exert themselves, for on account of the reduction of wages and payments being made in rice only, at 12 seers per rupee, the daily wage is now no longer sufficient wherewith to supply their wants, so they are taking in greater numbers than before to task-work, by which they find they can still make enough to live on if they work hard. The result, therefore, of lowering the rate of wage on the relief works has been good, and as it is everywhere below what is paid by the cultivators, no injury is being done to agricultural prospects, whilst numbers are being provided for on them who otherwise would be out of employment and suffering from distress. On this point Mr. Hare, the relief officer of the Purulia circle, remarks: "All not being able as yet to obtain field-work, large numbers still resort to our minor relief works, where such are situated within a reasonable distance of their homes; nor has the rapid reduction of their wages from fair rates to the excessively hard terms on which they are now employed operated to thin their numbers to any large extent. Daily labourers were first paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas (men) and 1 anna (women) per diem in rice at the rate of the nearest bazar for six days in the week, and the same in pice on the seventh. They are now paid in rice during the whole week at the rate of 12 seers per rupee, each man receiving $1\frac{1}{2}$ and each woman 1 anna worth per diem. Thus a woman earns (each week) just five and a quarter seers of very inferior rice, a considerable portion of which (at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 seers) she has to barter, at the rate of 20 to 24 seers per rupee for oil, wood, and salt. If she happens to be a widow with a child or two dependent on her, it is plain that she earns no more than is barely sufficient to support life; yet my assistant in Khospel reports that he has many Rajput and Maghaya Brahmin women working on the tanks he is excavating at

Kusumkeari. I think these facts are proof sufficient of the reality of the distress and the necessity there was of providing employment in the localities where such minor relief works have been opened. The most noteworthy result of the reduction of wages is that all of those formerly on the light-labour gangs, who had sufficient strength and could procure tools have formed themselves into parties and undertake piece-work at the rate of 2 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth, at which, by doing a thorough good day's work, they earn full meals and to spare. On many of my tanks such gangs, formed exclusively of women who have no male belongings, are to be seen working away at their tasks and earning twice as much as they used to do when on light-labour, and it is most gratifying to note how in some cases hard necessity has converted into honest work-people a set of malingers, who used to be quite content if allowed to shuffle through a little sham work day-by-day, so long as by doing so it was possible to earn a bare subsistence." As a fact I know that what is stated by Mr. Hare has also occurred on the Purulia minor relief works, where Kurmi and Jolha women may be seen working together in gangs without any men on piece-work, and doing a good day's work. They even know how to measure their own work, and so are now no longer liable to be cheated out of the money they have earned.

The rainfall during the fortnight has only amounted to 1.22 inches, and from Manbazar it is reported by the relief officer that in parts of pergunnah Supur the crops are suffering from want of rain, and that in pergunnahs Koilapal and Phulkusma there is slight increase of distress amongst the lower classes for want of work in consequence of the cultivators not being able to employ them.

The health of the people has generally improved, though cases of cholera continued to occur in places, scattered about pretty well over the whole of the district. Small-pox is also on the decrease.

The price of rice and pulses, as given by the police up to the 11th instant with those of the previous fortnight, is given below :—

NAME OF BAZAR.	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE.		PULSES.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipur	Srs. 16	Srs. 16½	Srs. 15	Srs. 15½	Srs. 12	Srs. 12
Manbazar	13	12½	12	11	12	10
Burrabazar	14	14	11	11	12	11
Echagurh	18	18	16	16	12	12
Jhalda	13	14	12	13	12	11
Purulia	14	14	12	12	12	12
Govindpur	12	13	11	12	11	11
Boghunathpur	13	13	11	11	12	11
Nirsha	12	12½	11	11	11	10
Gourandih	12	12	11	11½	11	10

It will be seen from the above that the price of coarse rice has fallen in four, risen in one, and remained stationary in the other five places. Pulses have generally become dearer.

• The markets are reported to be pretty well supplied, but purchasers are few, and money scarce; so that trade is on the whole very inactive. Small quantities of rice are being exported from this district to those places where prices rule higher; but this will, I believe, cease as soon as the heavy rains set in.

There has, I am glad to say, been no increase in crime up to date; and as long as we are able to supply the cultivators with what rice they require, and keep our relief measures going on as at present, I am in hopes that I shall not have to report any increase in what is usually one of the worst effects of scarcity and high prices of food. •

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Since the introduction of payments in grain only to the labourers employed on the relief works, the numbers have decreased, and some works have had to be closed altogether, owing to the people working on them having deserted them entirely. Many of those who have left the relief works have no doubt found employment in the fields; but it unfortunately happens that the cultivators cannot afford to employ as many of the purely labouring class this year as usual, in consequence of their means of paying them having been exhausted in supplying their own wants. Work elsewhere is therefore very slack, and after the transplanting of the rice crop is over, many will, I have no doubt, apply for work again on the relief works, and be glad to get it on the terms now offered them. Out of the 19 roads being constructed, 1

Nirsha and Jamtara road.

entered in the margin had been closed by the 4th instant, up to which only the returns extend, and the average number of labourers employed on the remainder has decreased to 6,382, being 5,700 less than the number returned in the last fortnight. Of those still employed, 1,582 were on daily wages and 4,800 doing piece-work. The greater part of those receiving daily wages were men employed in the work of dressing, which cannot well be made into task-work.

Name of Circle.	No. of tanks.	No. of laborers.
Govindpore Circle ...	15	329
Raghunathpore W. " ...	7	204
Ditto E. " ...	18	1,205
Purulia " ...	19	882
Manbazar " ...	2	563
Total ...	50	3,243

The number of minor relief works carried on by Government as entered in the margin now only amounts to 59, which is 3 less, than during the last fortnight. The decrease in the number has taken place in the Manbazar circle, where the work on 2 tanks had to be closed on account of the labourers having all left them, and one from the same cause in the Govindpore circle.

The orders of Government directing payments in cash to be discontinued on the 7th day also, were only received on the 29th ultimo, and by the relief officers, one or two days later; so that some small payments in cash were still made during the fortnight, but have since then entirely ceased. The whole of the cash payments amounted to Rs. 23-4-3, whilst the quantity of Government rice paid away as wages aggregated up to date 3,534 maunds 17 seers 10 chittacks.

The quantity of grain expended by the contractors on the roads being constructed by them in paying their labourers has not been separately given in the returns received from the relief officers. The value will be deducted from their bills.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

At the close of the last fortnight the only grain still to be moved was that in store in the golah at Hijli, and the remainder of the Manbazar circle allotment in store at Raghunathpore. The transport of the Hijli grain was all completed by the 11th instant, but 8,871 maunds out of the 20,000 allotted to the Manbazar circle is still in store in the Raghunathpore golah. It is being removed as fast as it is possible to do so; but as there are numerous streams to be crossed between those two places, the grain has to be repacked in 30-seer bags, as the cartmen find the 2-maund bags so unwieldy that they are unable to carry them across the rivers and nullahs, at each of which they have to unload and reload their carts before they can cross them. The relief officer of the Manbazar circle reports that the carts are constantly detained on the way by the rise of the rivers, and that had the rice not been well covered over, not a maund would have reached in a state fit for use, whereas the loss from wetting has been but small.

Except the Manbazar circle, all the others have now received their full allotment.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The total quantity of Government grain received and stored in the five circles into which the distressed part of this district has been divided is as follows:—

			Mds.	S.	Ch.
Govindpore	Circle	...	68,182	5	10
Raghunathpore, Western	"	...	50,104	8	4
Ditto Eastern	"	...	44,567	23	4
Purulia	"	...	27,545	10	0
Manbazar	"	...	11,128	15	12

8,871-24-4 maunds have still to be conveyed to Manbazar.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES, AND THEIR RESULTS.

Up to the 11th July advances have been made to the following extent:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Advances to zemindars and others for the purchase of grain without interest ...	10,000	0	0
2. To traders and others of a safe and respectable character with interest ...	11,567	0	0
3. To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots ...	9,950	0	0
4. To landholders for land improvements ...	69,000	0	0
5. To Purulia Municipality ...	4,000	0	0

The loaning out of the Government rice to the cultivators and others on security, and the quantity given to chowkeedars and paid to tabidars employed on relief duty up to the 11th July, is as follows:—

To cultivators:—				Mds.	S.	Ch.
In the Govindpore	Circle	...	...	46,023	39	14
" " Raghunathpore, Western	"	...	...	28,375	39	1
" " ditto, Eastern	"	...	...	33,636	20	0
" " Purulia	"	...	...	19,726	15	0
" " Manbazar	"	...	...	7,154	25	4
Total				1,84,917	19	3
To non-cukivators—						
In the Govindpur	Circle	...	...	185	0	0
" " Raghunathpur Western	"	...	...	608	8	8
" " " Eastern	"	...	...	472	0	0
" " Purulia	"	...	...	76	0	0
" " Manbazar	"	...	...	.....
Total				1,339	8	0

To Chowkidars—

In the Govindpur	Circle ...	...	284	0	8
" " Raghunathpur Western	" ...	...	259	20	0
" " " Eastern	" ...	...	305	0	0
" " Purulia	" ...	...	240	0	0
" " Manbazar	"				

Total ... 1,088 20 0

To 24 tabidars at 2 seers per diem whilst employed on relief duty ...

171 26 0

Total ... 1,37,516 33 11

The cultivators are still applying for further loans of Government rice, which they require, they say, to enable them to employ labourers to transplant the rice into the fields from the seed-beds. This operation requires a large number of hands, and unless done quickly and at the proper time, the great autumn crop of rice, on which so much depends, will be a short one, and scarcity again prevail during 1875, so that some further advances appear desirable in order to ensure a good harvest at the close of this season.

F.—(a)—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT.

Govindpur	Circle	77
Raghunathpore W.	E.	22
Purulia		23
Manbazar		45
		75
Total	...	241
Govindpur	Circle	1,977
Raghunathpore W.	E.	611
Purulia		2,484
Manbazar		3,320
		*3,000
Total	...	11,322

* Approximate.

The grouping out of the distressed pergunnahs now stands as per margin. The number of pergunnahs subdivided into sub-circles is 30, and the number of groups 241, to all of which a group officer has been appointed and grain supplied. The number of persons being supplied with uncooked grain in the five relief circles is given in the margin, and the quantity of grain expended 847 maunds 18 seers; but this does not include those residing in 15 groups of the Raghunathpur western circle, in which distribution had not commenced up to the close of the last fortnight. Divided by the number of groups, it thus appears that on an average 46 persons were receiving relief in the shape of uncooked food distributed gratuitously in each

group, or three in each village, as each group on an average contains about 18 villages.

The total number looks large, but when reduced to the number relieved in each village is not excessive, considering that Government has now undertaken the duty of public dispenser of charity, which, no doubt, has the effect of stopping the flow of individual benevolence, which at this particular time but few of the residents in the villages are able to afford. The relief officers have been directed, and all, I believe, are doing their best to reduce the numbers as low as possible, but find it very difficult to make large reductions, as the number of extremely poor and destitute persons in this district is very large indeed.

F.—(b).—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES.

All the relief committees had up to the close of the last fortnight been relieved by the group officers of the work of distributing uncooked food, except in a small portion of the Raghunathpore western circle, where in 15 groups the arrangements for affording this kind of relief were not quite complete.

These, however, have subsequently been perfected, and no more uncooked food is now given out by the sub-committees.

Classified as directed in the notification of the central committee dated the 4th March last, the sums expended during the fortnight according to the returns received up to the 11th instant are as follows:—

			B.			C.			D.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Govindpur	Circle	...	442	5	8	.....			.....
" Raghunathpore W.	"	...	1,601	14	3	649	8	6	.....	
" " E.	"	...	1,249	1	9	136	10	3	.....	
" Purulia	"	...	829	0	6	950	15	3	104	3	6
" Manbazar	"	...	72	9	9	623	14	6	.....	
Total	...		4,194	15	11	2,361	0	6	104	3	6

The numbers receiving relief in the above forms during the fortnight under report amounted to—

			B.	C.	D.
In the Govindpur Circle..	..	..	634	..	..
" Raghunathpore W. "	..	..	2,492	718	..
" " E. "	..	..	7,124	222	..
" Purulia	..	..	1,131	585	196
" Manbazar	..	..	244	907	..
Total	..	..	6,225	2,422	196

The total number of persons relieved during the previous fortnight by the sub-committees was 6,470, and during the last fortnight 8,843; so that there has been an increase of 2,373 persons relieved, which I can only attribute to many of those who maintained themselves by

working on the minor relief works have now resorted to the sub-committees, from finding they could not make enough to live on now that the rate of wages has been so much reduced.

There can be no doubt but that for the relief operations undertaken during the present year, a great many of those who have been relieved must have died off from actual starvation or from diseases brought on by insufficient and unwholesome food, such as can be picked up in the jungles; but from this they have been saved by the aid that has been extended to them in so liberal a manner by the charitably disposed, who have contributed to the relief fund. The condition of the poor would undoubtedly have been much worse this year than ordinarily is the case had it not been for this relief; but large numbers, at all events in this district, ordinarily, I am convinced, live on the very verge of starvation, and annually, I have not the least doubt, perish from diseases brought on by want of food, if not from actual starvation. For, however poor they may be, they all marry and have families, without any reference whatever as to whether they have any chance of providing for them; and as employment is insufficient for the numbers seeking it, and wages are consequently very low, there does not seem to be any chance of their prospects improving, but rather, it is much to be feared, that a superabundant number of extremely poor families must lead to greater and greater distress amongst them unless some means can be devised for largely increasing the amount of remunerative employment.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative, Rs. 2,21,433-15-9.

Expenditure during the last fortnight up to the 11th July 1874.

<i>On Relief Works.</i>			Rs.	A.	P.
No. 1.	1st section, Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantandi	..	132	3	6
„ 2.	Ditto, Kantandi to Chotourma	..	54	13	0
„ 3.	2nd ditto, Chotourma to Jojodi	..	168	0	0
„ 4.	3rd ditto, Jojodi to Jamdi	..	312	0	0
„ 5.	4th ditto, Jamdi to Suburnarekha	..	325	13	0
„ 7.	1st ditto, Bankoora road, Purulia to Singbazar	..	379	2	0
„ 8.	2nd ditto, Singbazar to Ludhurka	..	157	14	0
„ 9.	3rd ditto, Ludhurka to Hunra	..	107	11	0
„ 10.	4th ditto, Hunra to Chatna boundary	..	197	8	0
„ 11.	Ditto, Charra Junction	..	191	0	0
„ 12.	Road from Damda to Burrabazar	..	114	0	6
„ 13.	1st section, Manbazar road, Purulia to Chipida	..	236	6	9
„ 23.	Road from Manbazar to Kasipur, Ledadi to Palgaon	..	29	12	9
„ 24.	Purulia to Chas road	..	81	3	9
„ 25.	Jhalda to Chandil road	..	100	11	6
„ 17.	Hazareebagh road from Goai to Hazareebagh boundary	..	859	2	6
„ 23.	Road from Manbazar to Kasipur	..	324	13	0
„ 13.	1st section, Manbazar road, Chipida to Kendu	..	281	10	9
„ 14.	2nd ditto, Kendu to Manbazar	..	196	8	9
„ 17.	Raneegunge road, Raghunathpur to Saltora	..	914	4	9
„	Hazareebagh road, F. to K.	..	288	13	6
„ 17M.	Dubra to Damudah road	..	282	2	0
„ 19.	Road from Telkupi Ghât to Chelliama	..	420	11	3
„ 17.	Raneegunge road, Saltora to Bankoora boundary	..	19	6	9

Total Rupees .. 6,175 13 0

Establishment and contingencies	..	..	2,085	0	2
Transport of Government grain	..	..	5,833	15	0
Storage of Government grain	..	..	674	0	0
Packages and incidental	..	..	5	0	0
Miscellaneous	..	..	21	6	0

Total .. 8,619 11 2

Grand Total up to end of fortnight .. 2,36,229 7 11

Disposal of Government Grain.

		Mds.	S.	Ch.
1st.—Grain disposed of up to date of last report	..	1,29,329	13	4
2nd.—Grain disposed of during the fortnight—				
a.—By sale to labourers	..	789	0	4
b.—Ditto to public	..	24	0	0
c.—In charitable relief or in any other way	..	27,275	10	2
Total	..	1,57,417	23	10

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commr., Manbhoom,

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Manbhoom on the dates nearest the 11th July 1874, for which Returns may be available.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for allotment of Government grain, which figures are given.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road constructions.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
Govindpore ...	8th July 1874	68,182 5 10	1,429 6 8	1,047 18 0	46,208 39 14	450 26 8	49,136 10 14	.....	1,120
Roghoonathpore, W.C.	9th "	50,104 6 4	2,500 19 15	308 37 4	28,382 7 9	311 22 1	32,103 6 14	.....	3,000
Ditto, E.C.	9th "	44,567 23 14	1,908 27 7	6,205 0 0	34,108 10 0	790 36 7	43,013 3 14	1,000 0 0	2,000
Purulia ...	11th "	27,545 10 0	.....	1,862 18 2	21,711 34 0	1,782 22 5	25,356 35 0	.....	500
Manbazar ...	12th "	11,128 15 12	.....	474 31 6	7,154 25 4	198 30 5	7,828 6 15	5,500 0 0	4,500

PURULIA,
The 17th July 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.			On daily wages.	On piece-work.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
1	1st section—Chybassa road, from Purulia to Kantadihi.	12	28	...	33	11	...	40	44
2	1st section—Chybassa road, from Kantadihi to Chota Urma.	4	37	16	6	...	...	57	6
3	2nd section—Chybassa road, from Chota Urma to Jogodi.	6	6	...	49	14	2	12	65
4	3rd section—Chybassa road, from Jogodi to Jamdi.	29	...	...	128	23	6	29	157
5	4th section—Chybassa road, from Jamdi to Sooburnrekha.	23	...	...	95	27	10	23	132
6	1st section—Bankoora road, from Purulia to Singbazar.	26	77	5	93	...	...	108	93
7	2nd section—Bankoora road, from Singbazar to Ludhurka.	10	9	...	72	12	2	19	86
8	3rd section—Bankoora road, from Ludhurka to Hurah.	18	14	3	22	9	3	35	34
9	4th section—Bankoora road, from Hurah to Chatna boundary.	12	17	...	78	15	6	29	99
10	Churra Junction ...	13	17	...	72	13	4	30	89
11	Road from Damdah to Burrabazar ...	9	7	...	39	11	2	16	52
12	1st section—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kenda (A, Purulia to Chipida).	15	25	8	89	...	...	48	89
13	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi (B, Ludhurka to Leeah).	1	...	...	29	2	...	1	31
14	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore (Ledadi to Palgaon).	5	...	...	17	...	...	5	17
15	Road from Purulia to Chass ...	4	10	...	53	11	...	14	64
16	Road from Jhalda to Chandil ...	...	...	...	44	47	1	...	93
17	Road from Gowai River to Hazareebagh boundary.	48	54	43	412	30	22	145	464
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		235	301	75	1,331	225	58	611	1,614
ROGHOONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.									
18	Raneegunge road—Roghoonathpore to Saltora	202	131	7	213	155	14	340	382
19	Bankoora " C. to D. ...	11	5	4	160	48	28	20	236
20	Hazareebagh road, F. to K. ...	33	12	3	275	37	9	47	321
21	17 M., road from Dubra to Damuda, near Kurgali.	5	1	...	180	24	2	6	206
22	Road from Telkupi Ghât to Cheliamia ...	7	2	...	225	47	11	9	283
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		257	151	14	1,053	311	64	422	1,428
ROGHOONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.									
23	Raneegunge road, Saltora to Bankoora boundary.	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	13
24	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi (A, Gourandi to Leeah).	8	21	1	27	5	...	30	32
25	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore (Kasipore to Palgaon).	...	...	...	19	6	...	...	25
26	Bankoora road (E, Gourandi to Bankoora boundary).	...	1	...	4	2	1	1	7
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		8	22	1	55	21	1	31	77
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
27	Govindpore and Tundi road ...	32	26	5	68	48	6	63	122
28	Road from Poddardi to Kapasara ...	2	2	...	68	25	10	4	103
29	" " Nirsha to Telkupi Ghât on Damoodah.	4	4	...	47	17	8	8	72
30	" " Govindpore to Damuda ...	69	66	13	132	111	16	148	259
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		107	98	18	315	201	40	223	556

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.			On daily wages.	On piece-work.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
31	Road from Manbazar to the end of Manbhoom pergunnah.	...	...	...	60	20	8	...	88
32	Road from Manbhoom pergunnah to Judpore	15	...	...	177	125	47	15	349
33	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore	26	43	13	270	118	75	82	463
34	1st section—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kend (Chipida to Kenda).	14	93	10	70	69	...	117	139
35	2nd " " " Kenda to Manbazar.	23	34	4	59	46	1	61	106
	Total P. W. D. laborers	78	170	27	636	378	131	275	1,145
(B.)—Minor Relief Works under Circle Officers.									
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
	Siju tank	...	...	...	8	8	3	...	19
	Dimdiha "	2	...	...	15	16	2	2	33
	Tetlo "	2	3	1	8	5	...	6	13
	Jambad "	22	55	16	4	3	8	93	10
	Pichasi "	10	18	4	1	...	...	32	1
	Bhangra "	4	9	5	8	9	...	18	17
	Kesurghur tank	5	8	1	...	...	...	14	...
	Ludhurka "	9	24	1	1	...	...	34	1
	Biralgoria "	2	5	8	15	8	...	15	23
	Aymundi "	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5
	Heslah "	48	56	15	3	...	...	119	3
	Mudali "	2	14	4	2	9	4	20	15
	Jarah "	3	14	3	8	...	...	20	8
	Urusaram "	8	19	3	8	5	6	30	19
	Jhalda "	4	11	...	2	4	...	15	6
	Heslah pergunnah tank	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	12
	Joytorah "	6	14	8	9	...	...	28	9
	Pundra "	...	...	...	9	13	...	...	22
	Gamara "	...	...	...	9	7	6	...	22
	Kusumkiari "	25	54	12	22	22	...	91	44
	Artah and Chandunkiari road	19	22	2	...	...	...	43	...
	Total	171	326	83	139	117	26	580	282
ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.									
	Anerah tank	...	...	...	40	25	2	...	67
	Para "	...	8	...	56	14	7	8	77
	Phusrabad "	...	...	...	18	8	4	...	30
	Rowtorah "	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	5
	Mahal "	1	2	1	4	2	...	4	6
	Perma "	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6
	Total	1	11	1	124	53	14	13	191
ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.									
	Bortorah tank	7	36	6	6	3	2	49	11
	Juganpore "	13	24	10	9	18	5	47	32
	Murardihi "	9	35	6	...	...	...	50	...
	Mohoda "	5	8	2	1	...	...	15	1
	Satoori "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhuluri "	29	60	44	9	6	...	133	15
	Ryedihi "	1	...	...	14	...	...	1	14
	Upadrah "	25	13	49	...	...	...	87	...
	Kustow "	18	32	7	9	...	...	57	9
	Sirjam "	6	20	12	26	18	14	38	58
	Katonkiari "	12	55	35	38	1	...	102	39
	Gourandihi "	28	80	21	25	...	...	129	25
	Gopalpore "	2	12	11	55	71	5	25	131
	Bhatin "	4	16	12	8	3	3	32	14
	Sootabajee "	5	50	8	1	...	...	73	1
	Ramboin "	24	61	12	...	...	...	97	...
	Total	198	502	235	201	120	29	935	350

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.			On daily wages.	On piece-work.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
	Kajolkoora tank	...	...	...	85	17	...	...	102
	Khirpai "	...	6	6	2	240	167	7	14
	Kaloó "	...	...	...	...	31	2	...	...
	Total	...	6	6	2	356	186	7	14
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
	Upchuria tank	...	9	21	8	6	8	5	38
	Chelagi "	...	2	1	...	23	3	...	3
	Ghagra "	...	6	15	2	1	...	...	23
	Gorgoro "	...	14	7	10	7	8	9	31
	Paharpur "	...	...	...	...	10	4	5	...
	Mardma "	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	...
	Sindri "	...	...	...	...	7	6	4	...
	Macha Mahool "	...	...	...	...	20	13	17	...
	Jopecthausi "	...	...	...	...	40	15	5	...
	Total	...	31	44	20	123	62	49	95
(C.)	Court of Wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(D.)	Grand total of laborers in Purulia Circle	...	406	627	158	1,470	342	84	1,191
	Grand total of laborers in Roghoonathpore, W. Circle.	...	258	162	15	1,177	364	78	435
	Grand total of laborers in Roghoonathpore, E. Circle.	...	206	524	236	256	141	30	966
	Grand total of laborers in Govindpore Circle.	...	138	142	38	438	263	89	318
	Grand total of laborers in Manbazar Circle.	...	84	176	29	992	564	138	289
			Men.		Women.		Children.		On daily wages.
Total number of laborers on all works in the district			5,425		3,305		895		3,199
									6,426

PURULIA,
The 17th July 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom.

No. 38—M.A., dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

IN continuation of my No. 37—M.A., dated 30th June 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874, I have the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 13th July 1874.

* No. 798—S.R., dated 18th July 1874.

2. Though the season has hitherto been most favorable, and the prospects of the early rice crop are unusually good, more rain is now wanted all over this division, especially for the planting out of the amun crop.

3. With reference to the Collector's paragraph 9, a sub-committee of local residents have been working under the relief committee and the Collector at Debogram, and appear to have become as slack as such local sub-committees sometimes are. The locality is, as regards distress, much the worst in the district; but the number obtaining charitable relief, viz. 11,000, seems very disproportionate to the number on relief works. On the Collector's recommendation I directed Mr. R. Dutt, sub-divisional officer of Meherpore, to make Debogram his head-quarters. The Sub-Deputy Collector has been placed in charge of the treasury, and exercises third class magisterial powers. Mr. Dutt will supervise the proceedings at several relief centres, including one at a large village just within his sub-division, where he will take up the more important cases. Between his supervision and Mr. Stevens' order about cooked food, I have no doubt that matters will, during the next fortnight, be set right as regards charitable relief and relief works.

4. The late orders of Government as to payment for relief works in rice will test the need for such employment closely, as work-people will only work for rice alone, and that Burmah rice with a good deal of paddy in it, if driven to it by great necessity. At the same time I am confident that the low rates of wages we have been giving in Nuddea has operated well in this direction, as, for instance, when the work-people left the works for the first weeding of the aous crop, and then returned to the number of 1,200 in a fortnight, a proof that the relief work rates are lower than those given by cultivators.

No. 798—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 13th July 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

IN submitting my narrative of distress for the fortnight ending this day I have the following remarks to make.

1. *State of the country.*—With the exception of thanas Kalligunge and Nakasiparah in the Sudder sub-division, portions of Karimpore and Tehatta in Meherpore, thana Jaguli and part of thana Ranaghat in sub-division Ranaghat, the bazars in the different parts of the district are supplied with grain enough to meet local wants. The importation of 5,000 maunds of Burmah rice (which I have lately received from Government) in thana Kalligunge and Nakasiparah, is thought in the neighbourhood to have had some effect on the prices there, but I do not myself think that this effect can have been great. The stocks in the hands of the mahajuns have become very low. Private trade is busy and importations are being made into the different marts. Jolly dhan, cheena, and bhura, have been harvested, and fair outturn secured. The aous crop, which still promises very well, will be fit for harvesting within two or three weeks from this date. With moderately favourable weather for the coming crops the stocks in hand will be disposed of, and with the help of the importations, will prove generally sufficient for the district till the aous is gathered.

2. The following are the rates of the different sorts of grain prevailing in the several markets:—

	Common rice.			Kolye.			Moongi.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Gangni	3 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meherpore	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kishnaghur	3 0 0	2 9 0	.....	.....	3 6 0	.....	.....
Santipore	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ranaghat	3 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chagdaha	2 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bongong	2 12 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....
Kooshtea	2 12 0	2 2 0	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....
Chooadanga	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alumandangah	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damoorhooda	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dowlutgunge	2 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karimpore	2 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehatta	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

From the above it appears that prices have fallen in Kooshtea, Chooadangah, Meherpore, and Sudder, while in Bongong and Ranaghat they have remained stationary. This falling off in price may be attributed to the splendid outturn which it is hoped the present promising aous crop will yield.

3. No reliable information has been received as to the actual quantity of grain in stock. I have nothing to add to what I reported in my last narrative.

4. *State of the crops.*—Jolly dhan, bhura, and cheena, have been harvested and have produced a fair yield. The aous crop up to this time is promising. The plants look very healthy. The cessation of rain for the last fifteen days is injuring that portion of the rice which is now in the ear. Amun sowings have been going on for some time, though for want of rain transplanting works are being delayed.

5. It is reported that sufficient rain has fallen in sub-divisions Kooshtea, Chooadangah, and Bongong. This has not been the case in sub-divisions Ranaghat, Meherpore, and Sudder. The very slight showers that have fallen have been inadequate to the wants of the growing crops, especially amun. Rain on the whole is much wanted; the weather seems unsettled again, and possibly the rain may be coming.

6. I do not think that upon the whole the distress has increased. The number of grain thefts has decreased. The sub-divisional officers of Ranaghat and Chooadangah mention two grain thefts in their sub-divisions.

7. No particular decrease in abkari revenue is observable. What there is is no doubt attributable to the increase in the price of food-grains.

8. All classes, I believe, now look forward to the cessation of distress in about a month more. Now and then we receive intelligence that isolated parts of the district are beginning to feel the pressure, but I do not think that measures of any importance will be required anywhere except where they have been already undertaken.

9. The sub-divisional officer of Meherpore reports that steps which he took to alleviate the slight distress in certain portions of thanas Karimpore, Tehatta, and Gangni, have proved adequate to the wants of the several localities. He further says that things are day by day improving, and that no fresh measures will be necessary. No report has been received from the sub-divisional officer of Bongong about the distress said to have prevailed in certain villages of Mohespore. I am quite sure that there can be nothing very serious. This is doubtless the case with the eastern part of thana Ranaghat. I have just returned from a visit to Debogram and some of the distressed tracts in the neighbourhood. The special and immediate object of my visit was to see why so many persons (the daily average had been reported at about 11,000) were obtaining gratuitous relief, while but little was going on in the way of work. I visited four of the circles and examined the register of another. I found that through a misunderstanding funds for sufficient work were not in hand, and therefore some persons were obtaining gratuitous relief who ought to be made to work. This will be at once cured. The number of children obtaining relief is large; the reason for this is that the ordinary rate of wages is low, and I am obliged to keep down the rates on our work so as to avoid competing with ryots and others who hire labourers for agricultural purposes. The consequence of this is that at present rates a man is not able to support a large family, but he is able to support a small one. Now, if we increased our rates for work so as to enable a man with a large family to support himself and his family entirely, we must either have separate rates of payments, according to the number of persons in the family (thus giving gratuitous relief in another form and drawing away from the fields all the labourers with large families), or we must raise the wages of those with small families to more than is sufficient for their support, and so attract all labourers to our work. It might be said that under these circumstances the works should be closed, but this view is not sound. Some of our relief works require dressing and turfing. The poorer cultivators still in some parts come to the works and labour half time to support themselves, while they spend the rest of their day on their own fields; and again, it is generally expected that for about a fortnight after the weeding is over we shall have a good many labourers wanting work. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think the present arrangements is the cheapest and best that we could well adopt. I am happy to say that with the exception of one woman, who had, I am told, come over five or six days before from Burdwan, I saw no case of anything approaching extreme emaciation. I was, however, informed that the people obtaining relief had very visibly improved in their appearance. The chief cry made to me was for help in the shape of advances to cultivators, and this I should much like to be in a position to give at once. At one circle (that of Debogram itself) I do not think that the relief arrangements have been progressing satisfactorily. The Debogram sub-committee (though some two or three members have done good service) has been inefficient, and as not the most urgent and repeated calls from me could procure proper returns and accounts, I was compelled to take away all the practical work from its hands and to make it over to my own executive officers. This step has given offence to those through whose fault it became necessary, and they have, as I understand, done what they could to make the relief at Debogram itself a failure. The result of this has been that in that circle the gratuitous relief has been, I am quite sure, excessive. I am exceedingly happy that the Commissioner has allowed me to avail myself of the help of Mr. Dutt, whose energy will, I have no doubt, overcome the difficulties. In the mean time, in anticipation of the orders of the district committee, I have directed the distribution of cooked instead of uncooked rice at Debogram for all persons living within two miles. I visited five of the Government relief tanks and a number of the tuccavi tanks. The Government tanks are all excellent works, and creditable to the supervisor, Baboo Dwarka Nath Sirkar, and his overseers. In the case of all the tuccavi tanks which I saw, it appeared to me that the money borrowed had been honestly spent. In point of quality the works vary a good deal. The best of all which I saw is that of Baboo Bamun Doss Mookerjee at Debogram. I hope hereafter to bring prominently to notice this gentleman's good services. Thanks to the relief works and to the liberality of Government in the matter of tuccavee loans and grants, the water-supply of this part of the country is very different from what I reported it to be in December last. The health of the people seems to be good, and the crops are so far excellent, though to keep them so rain is now required.

The number of men employed at work in Government tanks and roads on Saturday, the 4th instant, was 2,314, and the total number of men now employed may be estimated at 2,000. The returns for last Saturday have not all come in.

11. *Transport of food.*—Owing to the rise of water on the several rivers, import and export business appears to have increased a little, especially in sub-divisions Kooshtea and Ranaghat.

12. As above stated, the distribution of charitable relief is going on both in Debogram and Murgatcha sub-circles. The 5,000 maunds of Burmah rice received by me from Government is being distributed in gratuitous relief in the distressed parts. The rice is considered to be of good quality, but many of the bags are short in weight, and in some instances there is a good deal of paddy mixed with the husked rice.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

13. A supplementary paragraph will be sent on this subject.

No. 461, dated Julpigoree, the 21st July 1874.

From—CAPTAIN R. C. MONEY, Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative report from the 1st to 14th July 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the fortnight under report the rainfall has greatly favored the improving condition of the country and people. From the 1st to 14th July there was 13·11 inches of rain. This fall was gradual, there being daily rain, and nothing could have been better for the ripening of bhadoi and transplanting of hymunti dhan.

2. So far everything tends to promise remarkably fine paddy crops this year.

3. In the markets in South Boda no great quantity of rice or dhan is seen. Certainly the supply is larger than it was, and the rates are very low compared to what they were a few weeks back; still everything indicates that it is the State and Government rice which chiefly supports the people, and that without it many must have starved, there being no local stock and no import to meet their wants.

4. The following table will show the gradual fall of prices in some of the worst parts of South Boda. The quantities indicated are what could be obtained for 1 rupee:—

Names of places.	20th May.	2nd June.	15th June.	30th June.	13th July.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Sonahar	5½	6½	8	10	10½
Malkadoho	5½	6½	10	12	14
Chengti	5½	8	10	12	14
Chuckla Boda	6	9	8	12	12½
Debigunge	7½	8	9	9½	10

With these prices in May, with no import trade, with a most insufficient local stock, and bordering on districts in much the same state, and which, so far from being able to assist, were draining our stock, slender as it was, the necessity for the State and Government rice is self-evident, and without it many of the people could not have lived from May till their bhadoi crop came in.

5. As before observed, the people in these parts are living on the State and Government rice, which they have received in advances, purchased at the golas, or earned by labor or relief works.

6. It is worthy of notice that while in the south, where we have so nearly touched starvation, and where the local rates rose so very high, we now find such prices as 14 seers per rupee. In the north of the district, where we have had no distress—where certainly at one time export seemed to threaten it, but where we have never been without, and we now, I believe, have private stocks sufficient for the wants of the people, and where the prices were never higher than 8 and 9 seers per rupee, our prices are now comparatively the highest.

7. The following table of rates in the north of the district on the 13th July, the last date in table above, will show this:—

Names of places.	13th July.	Names of places.	13th July.
Julpigoree	10½ seers.	Silligoree	10 seers.
Titalya	11 „	Sannyasikata	9 „

As Government rice is selling at the same prices in our northern and southern golas, this difference at first seems strange. The reason is that in the south, the private stock being altogether insufficient for the wants of the people, our sales of Government rice are very large and rule the market; whereas in the north, where the private stock turns out to be better than we had anticipated, our sales are small, and have comparatively small effect on the market. The people prefer the *oosna* rice of the country, to which they are accustomed, to the imported *allooa* rice, and as long as the supply of *oosna* is kept up in the market, are willing to pay the local traders a higher price for it than Government is charging for *allooa*: in other words, they prefer to pay at the rate of 10 seers per rupee for *oosna*, than 14 or even 16 seers per rupee for Burmese clean rice. In the north there is a local trade which Government sales in no way interfere with. In the south there is no local trade, and the people are thankful for what they can get.

8. This being the case, it might be asked, where is the necessity of Government selling at all in the north? Our sales in the north, though, as I above stated, they do not greatly affect the local market, do, as a fact, benefit the people, as they prevent a trade monopoly and famine prices. We find that if the Government golas are not open, the local traders run up their rates to prices which the lower classes cannot afford; and that our golas being open, small as the sales at them are, keep this in check.

9. Thus, in the fortnight under report, the sales to the public in our southern golas have been 4,828 maunds, while in the northern they were only 963 maunds.

10. It is satisfactory to see that our relief works in no way interfere with agricultural labor, and that notwithstanding the period of distress the people have passed through, every available field is now under, or being brought under cultivation. The area of bhadoi dhan cultivation in the south is larger this year than it has ever before been, and no year has witnessed greater activity in transplanting of hymunti dhan than is now being exhibited.

11. There has been a large decrease in the number of those employed on our relief works, and they may now be said to be closing themselves.

12. In the eastern part of the Dooars prices have latterly gone up, but this does not represent distress; it was owing to a feeling of uneasiness lest the incessant rains should prove too much for the bhadoi. A few bright days has righted this, and the people now count on a bhadoi crop from 4 to 6 annas greater than they have reaped within the last three years. The hymunti in the Dooars is expected to turn out a bumper crop.

13. Bhadoi is here and there being cut, not however in sufficient quantities to affect the market: a few more weeks should see it well in, and then, if all continues to go well with the hymunti, our trouble will be over.

14. A feeling of apprehension has been expressed by some in the north of the district lest the bhadoi, which in these parts is estimated usually at only about 2 annas of the whole dhan crop, should not prove sufficient for the people until the hymunti is reaped in December. I hope that this apprehension is groundless; still the north is the exporting field, and I fear that with the reaping of bhadoi the export trade may revive as strong as ever, and it is just possible that the north may feel its worst period in the months of October and November.

15. In the south the bhadoi crop is far larger than in the north. Jute in the north is said, owing to excessive rains, to promise poorly, but the complaint is by no means general.

16. The physical condition of the people all over the district is very good. There is an increase in the number of old women and beggars who come for charitable relief to our relief centres. This is, however, to be expected. Though our prices are falling, they are still very high compared to the usual rates at this time of the year, and a continuance of higher rates tells on this special class.

17. In Patgram there has been some sporadic cholera and 55 deaths, but with this exception, the health of the people generally is better than it usually is at this time of the year.

18. Mr. Nedham, Assistant Commissioner, who was in Patgram at the time making inquiries as to the condition of the people, did right good service in going about among those attacked, endeavouring to re-assure those who were alarmed, and promptly administering remedies where needed.

19. *Relief works.*—There has been a large decrease of those on our work, the average daily total being 2,478 this fortnight, to 4,157 of the preceding fortnight. Considering the manner in which those on the works leave as soon as they are needed in their fields, and the manner in which those who are not allowed to work, or not to work according to their own pleasure, but are expected to give a day's work for a day's pay, walk off, there can be little doubt that those who do now come forward and work really need this help. They, however, will doubtless all leave of their own accord as soon as their bhadoi crop has to be cut, which will be very soon. All our works are in the south of the district. In the north no one will go to the railway embankments or to the feeder roads.

20. Ordinarily the people of this district will not work on roads, &c., and in other years we use imported labor for this purpose. Our relief work is all paid in rice.

21. The following is a list of works and number of people employed on them on latest date of information:—

Month and date.	Name of work.	NO. OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
14th July 1874	Repairs to Julpigoree and Boda road	14	.....	.....	14
2nd ditto	Tank-work in Boda S. station	43	.....	6	49
12th ditto	Khoehabary gola building	30	.....	.....	30
14th ditto	Ditto to Koluhat	43	8	6	57
11th ditto	Ditto to Mulkadoho	89	12	2	103
1st ditto	Tank-work at Chilahati	47	8	4	57
8th ditto	Repairs to Bhowlagunge hat	8	1	.....	9
14th ditto	Road from Sankoa to Saldanga	38	.....	2	38
14th ditto	Saldanga road	17	8	17	42
14th ditto	Wagoora tank-work	70	14	23	107
12th ditto	Nijgirdbund	11	.....	.....	11
7th ditto	Drain at Amamadaga bund	118	.....	.....	118
14th ditto	Salgazi to Mulkadoho cutcherry and Dookree drain works.	50	20	21	91
14th ditto	Sonahar bund	69	.....	.....	69
14th ditto	Dorabund	8	.....	.....	8
12th ditto	Moolkadoho to Sonahar road	299	.....	.....	299
14th ditto	Sonahar to Moolkadoho road	95	115	40	180
12th ditto	Huldebary earthwork	12	.....	.....	12
14th ditto	Moolkadoho to Goreehat road	148	38	.....	186
14th ditto	Doodooh road	48	.....	15	63
14th ditto	Road-work from Chengtihat	80	43	78	206
12th ditto	Road-work from New Bazar at Moolkadoho to cutcherry	17	.....	1	18
4th ditto	Road from Salgazi to Boorehat	69	28	40	137
14th ditto	Moolkadoho building work	37	.....	2	39
14th ditto	Debiganje to Saldanga road	13	21	21	55
14th ditto	Ditto to Moolkadoho road	148	110	67	313
8th ditto	Debiganje dak bungalow work	75	.....	.....	75
8th ditto	Clearance of jungle in Boda	25	.....	.....	25
11th ditto	Ditto of Chankla Boda cutcherry	63	.....	2	65
8th ditto	Ditto of Boda tank	5	.....	.....	5
	Total	1,710	431	337	2,478

TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

22. With the exception of grain, which in some cases has to be sent from one gola to another where the stock has run short, our actual transport is closed.

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

23. The following table shows the gola returns from 1st to 14th July inclusive.

24. In my last return I alluded to the short weight in Government rice. I have since had the weight tested at different golas by actual measurement, and will briefly note some of the results.

Debigunge gola—

55 bags, said to contain 119 maunds 20 seers, actually contained 104 maunds 35 seers.

Moolkadoho—

33 bags, said to contain 66 maunds 20 seers, actually contained 54 maunds 33 seers.

Sonahar—

26 bags, said to contain 44 maunds, actually contained 36 maunds 29 seers 12 chittacks.

Bhajnepore—

50 bags, said to contain 101 maunds 20 seers, actually contained 89 maunds and 28 seers.

Titalya—

50 bags, said to contain 100 maunds and 20 seers, actually contained 90 maunds and 29 seers.

Sannyasikata—

50 bags, said to contain 100 maunds, actually contained 94 maunds and 32 seers.

Silligoree—

40 bags, said to contain 67 maunds and 20 seers, actually contained 60 maunds and 6½ seers.

In each of these cases the bags weighed were taken at random, some did and some did not show signs of having been opened in transit.

Golas in Boda.

No.	Name of gola.	Stock in hand.	Sold to those on works.	Charitable relief.	Sold to public.	Loans to tenants.	Total expenditure.	Balance in hand.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1	Chilahate	2,380 28 8	58 17 8	8 0 0	525 5 8	465 0 0	1,056 23 0	1,324 5 8
2	Debigunge	6,865 22 3	220 1 5	37 31 4	1,244 37 0	1,116 0 0	*2,618 29 9	4,246 32 10
3	Moolkaodho	3,103 11 9	805 14 10½	40 0 0	492 10 8	1,273 0 0	2,827 38 14½	275 12 10½
4	Souahar	3,632 7 2	203 30 0	29 5 0	923 38 7	1,102 0 0	2,258 2 7	1,374 4 11
5	Haldibary	893 23 7	24 36 8	.....	234 0 9	.....	258 37 1	633 25 6
6	Duraebund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	Sankoa	5,844 25 8	63 26 4	42 0 0	188 9 4	271 20 0	564 15' 8	5,280 10 0
8	Magoora	2,021 15 7	75 5 13	980 20 0	208 22 4	554 0 0	1,818 8 1	203 7 6
9	Boda, S. station	3,484 9 14	20 10 0	.....	174 37 6	461 20 0	650 27 6	2,827 32 8
10	Saldunga	374 1 6	40 2 10	12 20 0	231 13 2	.....	283 35 12	90 5 10
11	Hajradunga	376 1 6	73 28 12½	10 0 0	78 37 0	.....	162 25 12½	213 15 9½
12	Rajnuggur	3,688 30 0	.....	531 20 0	250 33 0	610 0 0	1,392 13 0	2,296 17 0
13	Goreehat	631 2 10	253 28 14	10 0 0	103 35 14	.....	367 24 2	263 18 8
14	Baroobary	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	143 18 0	163 20 0	306 38 0	1,673 2 0
15	Bhojonpore	3,015 8 0	.....	18 0 0	28 20 8	671 15 0	717 35 3	2,300 12 13
	Total ...	38,312 36 0	1,837 11 5	1,719 16 4	4,628 37 7	6,686 35 0	15,290 33 12	23,022 2 4

Golas in north of the District.

	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1 Mynagoori	78 20 0	.....	.....	63 15 8	.....	63 15 8	15 4 8
2 Jorepookree	1,994 27 8	1 3 8	.....	125 27 0	.....	126 30 8	1,867 37 0
3 Sanyasikta	3,992 24 12	.....	3 35 4	27 30 5	.....	31 25 9	3,990 39 3
4 Julpigoree	7,281 27 0	.....	.....	363 23 14	10 0 0	373 23 14	6,908 3 2
5 Ambareet	8,483 31 6	0 21 0	.....	64 0 0	28 0 0	92 21 0	3,341 10 6
6 Silligoree	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	238 38 11	187 0 0	425 38 11	2,574 1 5
7 Titalya	2,781 4 14	.....	3 2 0	63 7 12	.....	66 9 12	2,664 35 2
8 Joredighi	99 18 0	0 16 0	0 1 8	16 22 14	.....	17 0 6	82 17 10
9 Sheekarpore	115 21 0	12 35 12	.....	.....	15 21 12	23 17 8	87 2 4
Total ...	22,727 14 8	14 36 4	6 38 12	963 6 0	240 21 12	1,225 22 12	21,501 11 12

* Of this 218 maunds 13 seers 12 chittacks was by mistake credited twice by the goladar, and is therefore corrected.
† Assumed weight.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

These have gone on briskly in Boda, 6,686 maunds 35 seers having been advanced to cultivators on the estate in the fortnight.

26. As I have before noticed it, these advances have most effectually met the necessity of the people.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

27. The table below shows the relief committees and those relieved by them. A secretary to one of these committees, possessed of a small knowledge of English, was the other day determined to air it, and in addressing one of the relief superintendents, directed his letters to Mr.——, "Superintendent of the Hard-to-be-eaten." This gentleman, who possibly thus translated *Durbikho* (দুর্ভিক্ষ), was doubtless not aware of the force of his language, but the words he used fairly convey the opinion of many as to the *allooa* rice given to them, which, in their idea, is so different from the *oosna* they are accustomed to. However, notwithstanding that, they do not appreciate the quality of our rice. The fortnight under report shows a great increase of the number of applicants for it.

28. This is due, as I said above, to the continuance of comparatively higher rates telling on the old people and begging classes, to the increase in number of our relief centres, so important, as the rains prevent the people going long distances, and also to the fact that many an old lady, who preferred a little nominal work and a full day's pay to scanty charitable relief, is prevented by the rain from going to the relief works some little way off, and so turns to the "Hard to be eaten" committee, which is nearer to her home.

Relief Committees.

No.	Names of places where committees have been established.	Latest date of return.	DESCRIPTION OF PAUPERS RELIEVED.			Total.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.		
1	Chuckla Boda	11th July ...	77	72	65	214	There are 12 other committees, but their returns not having been received they are not entered here.
2	Saldanga	Ditto ...	32	35	.....	67
3	Rajnuggur	Ditto ...	15	14	.....	29
4	Magurah	Ditto ...	27	61	11	99	
5	Sankooah	Ditto ...	76	141	86	303	
6	Panchpore	Ditto ...	91	66	91	251	
7	Jholai	Ditto ...	5	2	4	11	
8	Nuggur Meerghurh	Ditto ...	35	42	43	120	
9	Hareepore	Ditto ...	39	76	63	178	
Total			400	509	363	1,272	

I am unable to give the figures for the twelve other committees, as the Relief Superintendent's return has not been received.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Cooch Behar.

			Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Relief loans to ryots	.. ..		
2.	Laborers' wages	.. ..	18,633	11	3
3.	Charitable relief	.. ..	88	1	0
4.	Transport ..	.. ..	22,045	0	4
5.	Purchase of grain	.. ..	58,219	0	0
6.	Miscellaneous ..	.. ..	6,987	12	8
Total			1,05,983	9	3

Government.

			Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Relief loans to ryots	.. ..		
2.	Laborers' wages	.. ..	283	6	9
3.	Charitable relief	.. ..		
4.	Transport ..	.. ..	31,228	12	10
5.	Purchase of grain	.. ..	37,006	4	0
6.	Miscellaneous	.. ..	4,825	5	10
Total			72,843	18	5
Grand Total			1,78,827	6	8

STATEMENT OF THE MAHARAJAH'S RELIEF OPERATIONS, BURDWAN,
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 11TH JULY 1874.

Burdwan.—There is little or nothing to report upon in this fortnight's statement. The number of recipients at the relief house shows a slight decrease during the last three days, though a high class average has been maintained. No acute distress has been visible.

Bood-Bood.—At Bood-Bood the number is daily decreasing and cholera has disappeared. Cloth has been given to those of the paupers who appeared in need, and 32 respectable persons are receiving dahans of raw rice.

Culna.—From Culna the reports are meagre, the number of paupers is still small. A number of persons of respectable birth are receiving raw rice, but the exact number is not given in the return. No distress is reported.

Kedmah.—There is a gradual increase in the number of persons being fed going on, which would appear to arise from a want of proper supervision, rather than from extended distress. The number of persons of good caste receiving raw rice, in five days rations at a time, has risen in one fortnight to 93. No distress is announced.

Relief works.—Only persons 127 are employed on relief works, as not only is there no demand for labor, but there is a difficulty in obtaining laborers. A tabulated statement is annexed.

Statement showing the daily average number of people relieved during the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

Number of people working at different relief works—

Tara Bagh, in Burdwan	...	...	...	...	17
Rassan Bagh, in Burdwan	...	...	...	...	70
Ryan Tank, near Burdwan	...	...	...	...	40
				Total	127

Number of people receiving gratuitous food—

Burdwan	...	...	...	...	1,425
Bood-Bood	...	...	...	...	625
Culna	...	...	...	...	560
Khadina, in Chinsurah	...	...	...	...	640
				Total	3,250
				Grand Total	3,377

BURDWAN RAJBARI, the 14th July 1874.

M. C. BURDWAN, *Maharaj Adheraj.*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SANTIPORE MUNICIPALITY
FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 7MM., dated Calcutta, 13th June 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Santipore Municipality under Act III of 1864, for the past year 1873-74, together with the usual Statement of Income and Expenditure.

2. I do not find it necessary to add any remarks to those of the Chairman, except that I think the Municipal Commissioners keep too large a balance in hand. Some of the money might be spent to advantage in the town.

No. 92, dated Kishnaghur, the 19th May 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Chairman of the Santipore Municipality,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward the yearly Report of the Santipore Municipality for the year 1873-74.

2. The working of the Municipality has been fairly satisfactory and the town owes much to the Vice-Chairman for the care and attention which he bestows on his duties. I know of no town so large as Santipore which is entirely managed by Non-Official Commissioners.

3. There is a discrepancy of Rs. 259-7 between the balance reported by the Vice-Chairman and that exhibited by the Treasury Books, the latter sum being the greater. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the cause of this but, hitherto, without success. The attention of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury has been drawn to the matter.

4. The Municipal Dispensary continues to be an useful and well managed institution

5. No complaint has been made to me by the Municipality against the Police during the year, and I have inquired in what manner their work has been unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Commissioners.

No. 44, dated Santipore, the 8th April 1874.

From—The Vice-Chairman of the Santipore Municipality,

To—The Chairman of the Santipore Municipality.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the annual statements of the receipts and disbursements of the Santipore Municipal Funds, together with the following report of the administration of the Municipality for the year ending on the 31st March 1874.

1. No alterations of any importance deserving of special notice, took place in the management of the municipal affairs during the year under review. Its members spared no pains for the improvement of the town and the powers vested in them by law were exercised with such moderation that the ratepayers had no cause of complaint against their doings.

2. No changes, however, were made in the assessment of the properties in the year under report; the rates of taxes, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, remained the same as in the years passed.

3. From the accompanying annual statement it would appear that the income of the Municipality fell short of that of the previous years. But this falling off is partly to be attributed to the extreme sufferings of the ratepayers from the late outbreak of epidemic fever and partly to the great hardship to which they were subjected by the extraordinary rise of prices in their common food. The Commissioners showed every indulgence to them in the payment of their dues, not wishing to put them under the pressure of the law for the realization of their house rates.

4. The Municipal Commissioners held 22 ordinary and eight special meetings during the year for the transaction of municipal business. They took also all the mofussil investigations into the works of improvement as well as into the matters connected with municipal cases, in their own hands, with a view that every thing should be done before their own eyes.

5. Before the Bench system was introduced the Commissioners were to come by turns, one at a time, to decide municipal cases, and the fines imposed upon the offenders amounted to Rs. 15-4. The offences were chiefly obstructions in roads and nuisances.

6. The system of trying municipal and conservancy cases by a bench of Honorary Magistrates was introduced here from the month of September last. The Vice-Chairman made a rotation of sitting Magistrates and every Wednesday was fixed for their sittings. The Vice-Chairman, being Chairman of the bench, presided in every sitting. The number of the cases disposed of during the time was 77, in which 87 offenders were convicted, and their fines amounted to Rs. 91-2-0. Considering the small amount of fines imposed upon the offenders, it is quite obvious that the ratepayers were leniently treated with.

7. The conservancy works of the Municipality were carried on conformably to an improved idea of sanitation. Seven scavenging carts and five coolies, under the superintendency of an overseer, were duly employed in keeping clear the roads as well as their side excavations, the consequence of which exercised a beneficial influence upon public health.

8. No alterations whatever were made in the establishment of the Police Force of the town. It remained the same as in the past years. The working of the Police was not so satisfactory as might be expected.

9. A new strand road, measuring 11 chains by 16 feet, was constructed; three metalled roads, measuring 65 chains by 10 feet, were thoroughly repaired. The remaining metalled and non-metalled roads and the existing drains of the town have all undergone necessary repairs. Four culverts were newly built and eight repaired. The total cost incurred under this head, including the establishments' pay, amounted to Rs. 2,715-6-9.

10. The native doctor in charge of the charitable dispensary took every care in the treatment of the sick persons. The total number of patients came under his treatment were 2525 during the year, out of which 2005 cured, 4 died, and 476 ceased to attend and 40 still remained under treatment.

11. I am happy to state that the epidemic fever which devastated the town last year, and of which I reported in my last administration report, has almost disappeared from December last; save very few persons still lingering with the disease. The following is the abstract of the mortuary returns of the town.

Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	261
Of Cholera	...	...	...	...	33
Of Fever	...	...	...	...	185
Of Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	43

12. There was only one vaccinator in the year under report. He served for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, during which time he vaccinated about 128 children. The annexed statement will show the result of the vaccination :—

Male	...	...	...	...	...	84
Female	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total	...	...	...	...	...	128
Successful	...	...	...	...	128	

18. With a view to secure the health of the pilgrims, who come in great numbers from distant places to visit the *Rash Mela*, which takes place in every year in the month of November, a temporary charitable hospital was opened and every necessary precautions were taken against the public nuisance.

*The Municipal Improvement Fund of Santipore Municipality under Act III
of 1864, for the year 1873-74.*

RECEIPTS.				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To balance brought from last account ...	...	...	...				3,527	8	9
„ amount collected on account of the rate of 6½ per cent. upon the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands during the year ...	11,387	10	4						
„ amount collected on account of fees on the registration of carts ...	235	0	0						
„ amount collected on account of fines for the breach of the municipal rules, &c. ...	63	12	0						
„ amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipts ...	451	9	6						
„ amount collected on account of the proceeds of ferry ...	1,415	0	0						
„ amount collected on account of fines imposed on cattle impounded during the year ...	887	0	0						
„ amount collected on account of licence fees ...	163	0	0				14,602	15	10
Total ...							18,130	8	7
DISBURSEMENTS.									
By collection charges—									
Commission at the rate of 5½ per cent. paid for the collection of 6½ per cent. upon the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands ...	667	13	6						
Printing charges ...	237	0	0				904	13	6
By conservancy charges—									
Amount paid as fixed establishments' pay and sundry contingent charges during the year ...	1,651	1	3						
By police charges—									
Amount paid for the pay and sundry contingent charges of the municipal police force during the year ..	6,150	0	6						
By construction of roads—									
Amount paid for the construction of a non-metalled Strand Road, measuring 11 chains by 16 feet, and the fixed establishments' pay, &c. ...	1,869	0	0						
By repair of roads—									
Amount paid for the repair of 3 metalled roads and for the petty repair and <i>chilchal</i> of all existing roads ...	702	7	9						
By construction of bridges—									
Amount paid for the construction of 4 culverts ...	58	9	6						
By repair of bridges—									
Amount paid for the repair of 8 culverts ...	27	14	6						
By drains—									
Amount paid for the repair of existing drains ...	57	7	0						
By office establishment charges—									
Amount paid for fixed establishment pay ...	726	0	0						
By office contingent charges—									
Amount paid for sundry charges during the year ...	148	10	9						
By pound account—									
Amount paid as pound keeper's pay and sundry contingent charges (repairing of pounds) ...	235	1	0						
By charitable dispensary—									
Amount paid for Dispensary account ...	550	12	0						
By miscellaneous charges—									
Amount paid for the following charges, viz.,—									
Subscription of <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> ...	20	0	0						
Vaccinator's pay and contingencies ...	90	3	9						
Expenditure for the sanitary purposes at <i>Rash Mela</i> ...	152	3	0						
Charges incurred for executing Civil Court Decrees ...	37	15	9						
Batta for changing pice ...	30	4	9						
Travelling charges of amlahs, throwing dead bodies out of the town, and killing jackals, &c. ...	65	9	0						
Charges for cutting jungles of the town ...	23	2	9				419	7	0
By balance on the 31st March 1874 ...							13,501	4	9
Total ...							4,629	3	10
In treasury ...	1,608	8	1						
Advance account ...	1,070	7	9						
Office box ...	1,950	4	0						
	4,629	3	10						

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and So

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER RAGI AND					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																								
Western Districts.																								
Duan ...	13 0	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	11 4	11 12	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koora ...	12 12	13 12	13 7	21 0	20 0	22 0	10 8	10 10	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phoom ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 8	10 0	18 0	12 5	12 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imapore ...	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghly ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0 to 19 4	16 0 to 19 0	22 0 to 26 8	9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	13 8 and 14 0	13 8 and 14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trah ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	15 8	12 12	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																								
Utta ...	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bergunnah ...	11 8 to 13 5	11 8 to 13 5	14 8	14 0	14 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 9	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dea ...	13 5	13 5	16 13	20 0	...	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 13	11 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Re ...	12 0	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	18 0	13 2	13 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shedabad ...	13 to 14	14 0	17 0	17 to 20	17 to 19	30 to 32	8 8 to 10 0	8 8 to 10 0	14 8	12 0	11 8 to 12 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gepore ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	23 8	9 8	9 8	18 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	11 12	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahye ...	12 12 to 13 8	12 12 to 13 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 4 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 0	15 0	12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 15 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gepore ...	12 0	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 0	12 10	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	10 8	11 4	15 12	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 12	15 0	13 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	6 0	6 0	0 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	6 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	13 0	11 0	11	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																								
Lah ...	11 4	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 8	11 0	12 0	21 0	14 0	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	20 0	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 6	12 4	23 0	14 0	14 14	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	12 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lah ...	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	13 3	23 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return for next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

Return not received.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley from 16-8 to 21-4 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 12-13 seers, and gram from 13-13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 22 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 11 to 12-13 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 12-13 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.

Mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 25th July 1874.

TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICT.				
OR INDIAN-CORN.				GRAM.				FIRE-WOOD.				SALT.				ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.				SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.					COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	12 to 20	12 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan.
16 0	33 0	13 12	14 8	21 0	440 0	440 0	...	7 11	7 11	7 11	4 0	4 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	Bankoora.
...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 9	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	Beerbhoom.
...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore.
...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly.
...	...	13 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.
Central																												
12 0	...	15 8	15 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
...	...	15 4	14 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	11 0 to 7 8	11 to 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	24-Pergunt.
...	...	16 0	15 12	26 10	110 0	110 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 10	6 0	5 0	...	6 0	5 0	...	10 0 to 10 15	13 0 to 12	...	...	...	...	...	Nudda.
...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 12	8 0 to 8 8	7 8	7 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 to 15	9 to 12	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore.
...	...	17 0	16 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 0 to 8 8	9 0	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8 to 8 0	7 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	Moorsheda.
...	...	13 4	13 4	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	7 4	7 4	6 8	5 0	4 0	...	5 0	4 0	...	8 0 to 8 0	5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagor.
16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	4 12	5 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah.
...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 11	2 8 to 3 12	3 12 to 7 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	15 0	15 0	16 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 4	7 6	6 4	5 8	5 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	Rungpore.
...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 10	6 12	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bojra.
...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.
...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 8	...	7 to 8	7 to 8	...	12 to 15	12 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.
...	...	10 0	9 6	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	5 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	...	6 to 7	6 to 7	...	10 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	Julpigoree.
Eastern																												
...	...	14 8	14 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 to 7	4 to 6	...	7 to 20	10 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
...	...	13 0	14 0	29 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	8 to 12	10 to 12	...	...	...	...	...	Fureedpore.
...	...	13 8	13 0	...	12 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	9 to 11	8 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	Backergun.
...	...	12 8	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	7 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 to 20	10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensing.
...	...	11 8	11 8	17 4	107 0	107 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	9 6	9 6	...	5 0	5 0	...	9 to 15	6 to 6	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet.*
...	...	11 0	11 0	11 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	10 to 11	10 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 to 10	8 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8 to 8 0	7 8 to 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.
...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	6 0	5 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	15 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.*
...	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.			
...	...	8 8	8 8	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tippe.

- I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 14 per rupee.
- J In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat 13-4 seers, best rice from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 12 to 15 seers, and gram from 11 to 13-4 seers Prices easier in the Bhownagunge sub-division.
- K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 7 to 8-5 seers, common rice from 8 to 14 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers.
- L In the interior price of best rice ranges from 13 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.
- M In the interior price of best rice 8 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 16 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.
- N In the interior price of best rice from 12 to 14 seers, common rice from 13-3 to 16 seers, paddy from 25 to 36 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.
- O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 9 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, and gram from 14 per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the underm

[illegible]

Return for next preceding week received after publication of the last *Gazette*.

Return not received.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-12 to 13 seers, common rice from 10 to 12 seers, and grain from 14-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

in the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 11 to 12 seers, and grain from 12-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

in the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 20 seers, barley from 14 to 19 seers, best rice from 7 to 14 seers, common rice from 8 to 12 seers, maize from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 12-12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

maize from 12 to 18 seers, and grain from 12-12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA.

The 28th July 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 29, 1874.

Prices of Bengal on the 25th July 1874.—(Continued.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAS.																AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DI
ON INDIAN-CORN.		GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			STOCK OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.											
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
0 17 0	34 8	19 12	20 0	34 8	150 0	150 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	{ 3 0 to 4 0 }	{ 3 0 to 4 0 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 0 to 7 8 }	...	Patna.								
0 13 0	16 0 to 35 0	13 4	13 12	19 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	{ 2 6 3 6 to 3 12 2 12 }	{ 2 6 3 6 to 3 12 2 12 }	...	{ 3 8 to 4 0 }	{ 3 8 to 4 0 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	Gya.								
8 18 0	28 0	19 0	19 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	4 0	4 0	...	5 6	5 6	...	7 to 9	7 to 9	...	Shahab								
0 16 0	26 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	{ 4 to 5 12 to 3 8 to 4 0 }	{ 4 to 5 12 to 3 8 to 4 0 }	...	5 to 5 8 to 2 8 to 4 0	5 to 5 8 to 2 8 to 4 0	...	4 to 6 to 6 0 to 6 0	4 to 6 to 6 0 to 6 0	...	Tirhoot.								
0 18 0	22 0	20 0	20 8	25 0	100 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	{ 2 to 3 12 3 12 }	{ 2 to 3 12 3 12 }	...	{ 4 0 to 4 8 }	{ 4 0 to 4 8 }	...	{ 5 12 to 6 0 }	{ 5 0 to 6 0 }	...	Saranu.								
0 15 0	38 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	3 12	2 13	...	4 0	4 0	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	...	Chumpe					
9 16 8	27 3	21 0	19 9	27 3	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 5	{ 1 14 to 3 12 }	{ 1 14 to 3 12 }	...	3 0	3 0	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	...	Monghy								
2 15 2	...	16 6	17 0	25 4	164 2	151 8	...	7 9	7 9	7 9	{ 3 12 to 4 12 }	{ 3 12 to 4 12 }	...	4 to 5	4 0	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	...	Bhagulj								
...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	{ 4 12 to 5 0 }	{ 4 12 to 5 0 }	...	5 0	5 0	...	6 to 8	7 to 11	...	Purnea								
0 12 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	Sonthal								
ORIS																												
...	21 0	21 0	22 5	100 0	100 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 0	3 0	...	4 to 5	5 0	...	8 0	6 8	...	Cuttack							
...	11 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Pooree.							
...	Balasor							
CHOTA NAGPUR.																												
South-West.																												
0 15 0	20 4	12 0	13 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 0	6 2	4 0	4 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Hazare								
...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	3 0	3 12	...	{ 4 8 to 5 0 }	{ 4 8 to 5 0 }	...	6 to 8	6 to 8	...	Lohard							
0 18 0	75 0	11 8	11 0	19 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	6 12	6 8	7 0	3 12	2 8	...	3 0	3 0	...	9 6	9 6	...	Singbh								
...	Manbh							

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11-4 to 16 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 11 from 13-4 to 18 seers, and gram from 15 to 10 seers, per rupee.
X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 15-4 seers, best rice from 8 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 9 to 14 seers, bulrush millet fr maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers, per rupee.
Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 11-8 to 14 seers, common rice from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Beng

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th July 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BARDWAN DIVISION.	1 Bordwan, 27th* July 1874	·81	A little rain has fallen in all the sub-divisions except Cutwa, but more is required everywhere. Complaints of the state of the crops are received from all sides. Weather very hot. Cholera reported from Boodboud. Fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 25th " "	0·58	Very little rain during the week. During the last three days there have been a few showers. The want of rain is causing very great anxiety. The few showers have proved beneficial to the growing crops, but have not been sufficient to allow of any general cultivation. Rain, however, seems likely.
	3 Beerbhoom, 25th " "	·10	Dry and hot during the greater part of the week; showery since the 24th instant. State and prospects of the crops continue good. Export of week ending 18th instant 2,019 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices stationary.
	4 Midnapore, 25th " "	1·48	Dry weather continued up to Wednesday evening, 22nd instant. Since then the weather has changed, and there have been several showers. Some heavy rain every day, with every prospect of continuance. The unseasonable drought which terminated on Wednesday has caused some damage and much more anxiety. From all sides reports came in of aous or early rice withering, and late rice not able to be planted out. Distress of course was proportionately increasing, and prices rising. The weather seems now to have changed, but both early and late crops have suffered some injury.
	5 Hooghly, 25th " "	·40	Two days cloudy, with slight showers of rain; the remaining portion of the week clear throughout. Wind from south-east. Rainfall at Serampore ·14. Crops in danger for want of rain. The aous or early rice has been injured. The amun or late rice is not planted out. Sugarcane has suffered.
	Howrah, 25th " "	·94	There has been some rain during the week throughout the district. Weather sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy. Wind from south and east varying. It is reported that owing to want of sufficient rain, the aous or early rice crop and jute on the high lands are suffering. The transplantation of the late rice seedling has not been commenced, save on banks of <i>khalls</i> and very low lands. The ryots are still ploughing land for transplanting the late rice seedlings. Sugarcane plants still look healthy. Fever in Khanacool increasing.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 27th† July 1874.	1·54	Warm and very close. Rain fell throughout the district on Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th instants. It has done much good to the early rice crop, as well to the late rice seedlings, both of which were beginning to suffer, especially in parts of Baraset, from the drought. More rain is wanted for the transplantation of the late rice, but the recent change in the weather seems to indicate that this may be confidently expected. Fever of an ordinary type prevailing in parts of Sathkira, Bascerhat, and Diamond Harbour. Malarious fever increasing at Barripore. Cholera has broken out at Hallishuhur in Nyehatty thana, and much abated in Sultanpore and Bānkīpore.
	7 Nuddea, 25th July 1874	0·46	Hot and dry till the end of the week. The continued drought has caused much alarm, and has done some injury to the early crops, besides retarding the transplanting of the late rice. In the last day or two the weather has changed, and the rain is coming just in time to prevent very serious damage. Indigo manufacturing is going on. Outturn good. Prices are slightly falling. It rained for three hours in the afternoon of the 25th instant, and was still raining at the time of the despatch of the report.
	8 Jessore, 25th " "	·28	The early part of the week was dry and hot; the latter part has been cloudy, with a little rain. Owing to the high prices the area of rice cultivation was this year much extended; and up to the beginning of this month the fields were full of promise. The rainfall during this month has, however, been excessively small—unprecedentedly small, so far as statistics are available. The fields once so full of hope were at the middle of the week dried up, and the crops were fast withering. The rain towards the close of the week has done good, but it has been very insufficient, and the condition is still critical. The state of the atmosphere, however, promises more rain; and if it rain a good fall within a week, all will yet be well; and if the weather be seasonable up to October, the country should be overflowing with rice. Further damage consequent on the rise of the rivers is not reported.

* Telegram of the 27th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 27th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Budder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 26th July 1874.	0.75	The rainfall of the week has not been sufficient for the rice crops, although it has done much good, especially in the west, where the late rice crop is in course of transplantation. Mulberry, jute, and sugarcane are also in want of more rain. Indigo manufacture is going on at all the factories. Large crops have been inundated in some parts, and others had to be cut prematurely. The outturn of the season will not be as good as was anticipated six weeks ago. Prices keep steady, with the exception of a slight fall at Gokura and a slight rise at Hurihurpara and Gowas.
	10 Dinagepore, 24th July 1874.	.24	Showers alternating with bright sun. Prospects of bhadoi or early crops still continue good. The sowing for the hymunti or winter rice finished, and transplanting being vigorously pushed on in every direction. Cutting of jute commenced; it will be a good crop. New jute already in the market.
	11 Maldah, 25th July 1874	0.91	The first three days of the week hot and sunny, the rest cloudy and rainy. The weather is most favorable for all crops. In Khurba and Kaleachuck thanas some damage has been done by the floods which are now subsiding. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crops, where not submerged, are very good. Indian-corn is looking very well and coming into ear. Hymunti or late rice cultivation going on.
	12 Rajshahye, 25th " "	1.37	During the first half of the week the weather was clear and hot, but in the latter half there has been some rain. The seedlings of the rupa or transplanted paddy in the Bhurind look well, though they were beginning to suffer from want of rain. In some places the transplanting has been commenced. The aous or early paddy is being cut in some places; in others it is still thriving. The late rice is progressing satisfactorily. Prices are generally much the same as in last week. A few cholera and small-pox cases are reported to have occurred in parts of the Benaulah thana.
	13 Rungpore, 24th " "	1.80	Very close and oppressive. The fine weather has done good to the crops. Reports are good everywhere. The aous or early rice harvest is nearly over in many parts, and is commencing in others. Transplanting of the late rice being vigorously carried on. Jute in good condition.
	14 Bogra, 25th " "	2.2	Seasonable weather. The season still continues a favorable one. There have been many days bright, with sunshine. This has been favorable to the ripening of the aous or early rice and the planting of the amun or late rice.
	15 Pubna, 25th " "	0.60	Weather hot. Considerable damage was done to both the aous or early, and amun or late rice crops by the unusual rise of the rivers. The waters have, however, since somewhat subsided, and it is hoped that the injury done is less than was feared at first. The aous or early rice on higher lands have slightly suffered from want of rain, and will be improved by the showers of 23rd and 24th instants. The prospects of the amun or late rice will depend on the rise or fall of the rivers during the next few days.
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling, 24th " "	2.98	Thick mist generally, with a few breaks of sunshine; temperature very variable. In the hills the early maize, buck-wheat, and kowni (millet) have ripened and are being eaten. The later maize is progressing favorably, and will be ready for reaping in about a month or less. In the plains all the crops are progressing very favorably.
	17 Julpigoree, 24th " "	4.86	Rain has been rather less than usual at this time of the year; still it has fallen generally and favorably, and the bright hot weather has been good for the crops. All crops are doing as well as can be desired.
	Cooch Behar, 23rd " "	3.67	Favorable. Showers and sunshine alternately. Reaping of the aous or early rice, and planting of the amun or late rice are going on busily. Prospects are good.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 27th* July 1874	.79	Weather very hot and little rain. State of crops good, but more rain wanted for high lands.
	19 Fureedpore, 25th " "	1.50	Weather sunny and hot during the first part of the week. On Thursday, cloudy; and on Friday some good showers fell, which have been beneficial. Saturday night there was very heavy rain. The following returns give the results of the injury done by the sudden rise of the rivers to both early and late rice crops in the several thanas:—Lost in Fureedpore, 2½ annas early rice and 1 anna late rice; in Sudderpore, 10 annas of former and 2 annas of latter; in Ainpore, 10 annas and 2 annas; in Bhushna, 6 annas and 2 annas; in Deora, 4 annas and 1 anna; in Muxudpore, ½ anna only to early rice; in Gopalgunge, 8 annas and 2 annas; in Pangaha, 3 annas and 2 annas; in Belgatchee, 3½ annas and 2 annas; in Goalundo, 4 annas and 2 annas. In the three thanas, which comprise the Madareepore Sub-division, the channels and waterways are so numerous that the surplus water appears to have been amply disposed of and to have caused no injury. On the whole, 5 annas of a bumper crop of aous or early rice, and 1½ annas of above an average crop of late rice have suffered. The rivers are, however, fast going down, and it is

* Telegram of the 27th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Cont'd.)</i>			
DACA DIVN.—(Cont'd.)	20 Backergunge, 23rd July 1874.	2.80	believed that some of what is reported as lost may still be recovered. The weather is fairly propitious; the last night's heavy rain may have beaten down some of the early rice ready for the sickle. There is some little small-pox in the district, otherwise the general health is good. Goalundo has been completely flooded, but is now above water again.
	21 Mymensingh, 24th July 1874.	0.19	Close and oppressive weather. Crops good.
	22 Sylhet, 21st July 1874	2.27	Generally very hot and sunny. The rivers have fallen somewhat, but a good deal of early rice on the churs have been destroyed. The early rice on main land generally good. Owing to the want of rain the planting out of the late rice crop is becoming very much retarded.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, 23rd " "	5.10	Excessively hot through the week, more like the weather in May than what may be expected at this time of the year. Prospect of crops good. The nous or early rice has pretty nearly been transplanted. Very good progress made in preparing the land for the sail or late rice crop, which will soon be transplanted. The price of rice has fallen a little. The district has not been so healthy this week owing to the unusual and extreme heat of the weather.
	24 Nonkholly, 23rd " "	0.28	Hot and unsettled. More rain is required in the south of the district, where the fall up to date has been deficient. Some patches of early paddy have been cut. Amun or late rice is being transplanted, and is doing well.
	25 Tipperah, 23rd " "	.90	Weather very close, with much less rain than is usual at this season. The nous or early rice is in some places ripening and doing well, but for a good outturn throughout the district more rain is wanted. Rain also wanted for transplanting the amun or late rice.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 21st July 1874.	1.23	Very hot and still, with few showers of rain very partially distributed. Rainfall at Brahmunbariah 1.76. The harvesting of the early rice has commenced, and some of the rice has already found its way to the market. The prospects of both early and late rice are good, but a little more rain is wanted for the latter.
	Hill Tipperah, 22nd July 1874.	2.63	Excessively hot on the 18th and 19th. Slight showers, with heavy squalls, on the nights of the 19th and 20th instant. The cotton sown in jooms during the first part of May is now in flower and the paddy in ear. Rain is much wanted in almost every part of the district, especially by the plough cultivators for transplantation. A heavy shower would improve the prospects of all the crops.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 27th* July 1874	2.10	The early rice is being cut, and the outturn is reported to be very good. There has been very little rain this week; more is much required for the late rice now in the ground and to allow of transplanting going on.
	28 Gaya, 25th " "	0.94	Weather very hot, but all that can be desired for the young crops. Some good falls of rain shall be required within the next week or ten days to allow of transplanting the rice. Health of the district on the whole good.
	29 Shahabad, 25th " "	0.40	Fine and hot. Prospects of crops excellent. A little more rain would be beneficial.
	30 Tirhoot, 25th " "	1.28	Bright and sunny, with occasional showers of rain. The transplanting of rice is going on. The weather at present is very favorable, and the prospects of the crops so far good. Health good.
			Weather cloudy and excessively hot. In Mudhoobunnee Sub-division 0.63 inch of rain fell during the week, and the prospects of bhadoi or early crops very good. Transplanting of paddy crops rapidly going on in every part of the sub-division. Not so much damage done by floods in Motipore and Kutehra as at first anticipated. In Sectamurhee Sub-division 5.11 inches of rain fell during the week, which did not only immense good to the standing crops, but facilitated the transplanting of paddy a good deal, one-fourth of which yet remaining to be finished. The bhadoi or early crop prospect is unusually fair. Makai or Indian-corn and murwa (millet) are in ear at places. Public health tolerably good. On the eastern part of the sub-division red fever has broken out; the Assistant Surgeon has been deputed to the spot.
			In Hajeeopore Sub-division 0.88 inch of rain fell during the week. The prospects of the crops good.
			Reports from Durbhunga and Tajpore have not been received.
			The little rain that fell during the week has not injured the bhadoi or early crops, but done good to rice crop in the Sudder Sub-division. The overflowing of the Little Gunderuck and Bagmattee rivers has damaged the crops to some extent. Transplanting of paddy is going on. Public health good.
	31 Saran, 25th " "	.07	Sultry. East wind prevailing. The weather has been fine during the week; weeding operations are going on steadily, and will shortly be completed. The bhadoi or early crops are all coming up very well and promise an abundant harvest. Sugarcane looks healthy. Manufacture of indigo is going on. Rain wanted for the transplanting of paddy seedlings. Price of common rice has slightly fallen, and that of barley and gram has risen.
	32 Munger, 24th July 1874.	0.31	Hot. Cloudy now and then. There have been slight showers now and then in the week under report: as such, the weather was very favorable for the growth of the existing crop.

* Telegram of the 27th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, 25th July 1874	0.29	Cloudy. The past week's sunshine has been beneficial generally to the crops. More rain is now wanted. The bhadoi or early crop prospects are fair. The late rice is being generally transplanted, and the prospects of this crop are good hitherto. Health of the district good.
	34 Bhagulpore, 27th* " "	1.37	The late dry weather has been of very great benefit to all crops, especially to Indian-corn; rain will now do good in the south of the district. Early murwa (millet) and kheri being reaped. Some new murwa in the markets. General health good, but cholera is still prevalent in many villages south of Ganges.
	35 Purneah, 25th " "	1.01	Very favorable; showery, with east wind. The bhadoi or early crop has begun to be cut in many places. The early janera rice is in the market. Murwa (millet) and Indian-corn looking very well. The floods have subsided without doing very much harm. The weather is very suitable for the transplanting of the winter rice.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 25th July 1874.	0.68	There has been a break in the rain of about a week all over the district—excellent for maize, not so good for paddy. The last two days the weather has changed again to clouds and rain. Godda has had most, but wants most. Excellent everywhere. Jennara (Indian-corn) in flower, and in places in ear. Cultivators were beginning to cry out for rain after the week of hot sun. It looks as if we were in for a good deal of rain now. There are heavy clouds all round in the hills, and there have been occasional showers. Highland planting is a little backward. Cholera still breaking out in odd places—sometimes very fatally.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, 27th* July 1874	5.36	Rainfall at Jajipore 2.65, Kendrapara 5.3. Crops everywhere in good condition. More rain wanted in parts of Jajipore. Cholera along pilgrim route, otherwise public health good.
	38 Pooree, 23rd " "	2.85	There has been moderate rain generally. The weather is cloudy and sultry, with alternate sunshine and slight showers. Sowing operations for the late rice crop are nearly completed, except on high lands where they are going on; and the seedlings of previous sowings are thriving. The early rice crop is being weeded. Sugarcane plants are growing. Cotton is being gathered. Maudea, arhur (pulse), and castor plants are coming out. Prices are stationary. The greater portion of the pilgrims assembled for the car festival have gone away. Cholera is prevalent in the city and on the public road.
	39 Balasore, 24th " "	3.10	Rain has fallen at last, but not before an early change in the weather had become a matter of vital importance. The unusual and obstinate deficiency of rain during the present month (less than one inch having fallen since the 20th June up to the 22nd July) had seriously retarded the growth of the young crop. Recourse was had to irrigation where possible, and much anxiety prevailed. In high and sandy situations the plants have already withered and will come to nothing. But a shower fell on the 22nd, and heavy rain on the 23rd instant, which have already vastly improved the appearance of the general crop and have secured its safety for the present. It is hoped that this rain has been general. Much more is of course required.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, 24th July 1874.	0.45	Hot, damp weather without rain during the first half of the week. During the latter part showers light and heavy. The maize reported here and there to have suffered from too much rain; the rice transplanting delayed by drought, but there are grumbings from small patches of country. It is believed that nothing could be better than the present prospects of the crops.
41	Lohardugga, 25th July 1874.	0.94	During the first part of the week bright and hot, but on Thursday and Friday rain fell, and there is every appearance now of more coming. In Chota Nagpore Proper rain was very much wanted. The high land crops were beginning to be burned, and transplanting of the low land rice was for the most part at a complete stand-still for want of rain. The young plants have suffered somewhat, but no material damage has been done yet. In Palamow, on the other hand, there has been a superabundance of rain, and the makai (Indian-corn), teel (oil-seed), and cotton crops have been damaged by the long continued rain; otherwise the crops generally are said to be doing well, and the prospects of the rice crop are excellent. Prices are falling. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, 24th July 1874.	0.96	Dry and fiercely hot. A cloudless sky and a blazing sun during the greater part of the week. Unfavorable reports beginning to come in from all parts of the district. More and plentiful rain urgently required. The crops have all but reached the limits of endurance. Cloudy since the 23rd—0.42 of rain. Public health good.
43	Manbhoom, 25th July 1874.	0.10	Very dry and unseasonable. Since last weekly report a great change for the worse has taken place in the prospects of the crops. Owing to the lamentable want of rain all the early crops on high lands have suffered severely. The early rice, gora, and Indian-corn have suffered the most, but all have been injured more or less; it is doubtful now if more than half a crop will be gathered in some places, even if sufficient rain falls. The seedling paddy has also partly dried up and withered away, and for want of rain transplanting is at a stand-still. Altogether prospects of a good early or late crop are gloomy, and unless a copious down-pour of rain takes place immediately, the state of the country will be seriously endangered.

* Telegrams of the 27th July, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 28th July 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th to 11th July 1874.	Rain from 13th to 18th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.90	1.46	30.05	18th July.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.68	1.46	31.83	ditto.	
		Moonasheegunge ...	0.77	3.00	35.84	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	0.22	0.55	26.87	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	0.23	0.34	34.50	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	0.13	0.75	25.70	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	0.50	2.30	35.35	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	3.08	4.26	30.43	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	1.45	2.65	20.47	ditto.	
		Patoakhally ...	2.41	5.06	39.26	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	2.32	4.12	37.02	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	2.31	2.80	46.76	ditto.	
		Jamalpore ...	3.12	1.90	34.37	ditto.	
		Atia ...	0.35	2.11	25.53	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	3.27	1.60	40.43	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	7.21	2.77	87.72	ditto.	
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	3.10	1.30	30.29	ditto.
... { Jail ...			2.08	1.36	42.55	ditto.	
Cox's Bazar ...			2.74	2.27	48.02	ditto.	
Noakholly		Noakholly ...	3.45	1.74	46.54	ditto.	
Tipperah		Comillah ...	4.91	1.92	41.82	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	0.06	1.27	30.23	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts		Rungamatee Hill ...	1.22	2.00	39.21	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	24.03	13th June.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	5.32	1.59	29.80	18th July.	
		Behar ...	4.91	0.64	22.04	ditto.	
		Barh ...	2.55	Nil	16.55	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	5.70	2.30	26.70	ditto.	
			... { Cantonment ...	5.00	2.60	24.22	ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	2.28	1.04	18.76	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	0.30	1.07	25.66	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	1.84	2.70	19.43	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	4.38	1.22	21.29	ditto.	
		Shahabad	Arrah ...	5.11	0.35	25.54	ditto.
	Sasseram ...		Not rec.	Not rec.	15.38	27th June...	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
	Buxar ...		2.29	2.62	18.91	18th July.	
	Bhuboah ...		2.88	1.02	23.41	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	4.74	1.73	21.03	ditto.	
		Durbhunga ...	9.76	0.16	28.32	ditto.	
		Hajeeapore ...	6.71	0.45	20.80	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	3.83	0.68	24.29	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee ...	4.66	Nil	16.62	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Tajpore ...	5.89	0.54	22.85	ditto.	
		Sarun	Chuprah ...	8.71	0.63	22.12	ditto.
	Sewan ...		3.79	0.50	22.33	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	3.01	0.10	21.42	ditto.	
		Bettiah ...	8.87	1.95	28.40	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	2.25	1.30	20.29	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai ...	0.08	0.24	14.62	ditto.	
		Jamooee ...	1.66	0.73	22.74	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	5.12	1.62	2.780	ditto.	
		Sopool ...	3.90	1.77	32.52	ditto.	
		Muddelpoora ...	2.50	1.50	20.58	ditto.	
		Banka ...	2.97	0.14	26.77	ditto.	
		Sanborsa ...	3.80	0.83	27.13	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah ...	6.34	6.87	34.52	ditto.	
		Kisengunge ...	9.14	2.81	48.04	ditto.	
		Arrareah ...	7.32	3.08	49.10	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	2.64	0.96	21.85	ditto.	
		Rajmehal ...	4.80	0.50	17.60	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka ...	2.58	3.39	20.11	ditto.	
		Godda ...	2.02	0.80	19.50	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th to 11th July 1874.	Rain from 13th to 18th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	2.40	0.70	27.76	18th July.	
		... { Hospital ...	1.97	1.03	28.42	ditto.	
		Jajpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	22.55	11th July.	
		Kendraparah ...	1.00	ditto	11.00	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore ...	Not rec.	ditto	14.25	4th July.	
		False Point ...	0.40	0.45	14.46	18th July.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	0.17	1.00	14.99	ditto.	
		Khoordah ...	3.23	2.70	24.85	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Balsore ...	0.23	0.41	11.77	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	0.60	0.50	18.18	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	2.27	1.81	20.97	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	1.30	1.01	19.40	ditto.	
		Chandbally ...	0.85	Nil	14.93	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sambalpure ...	0.52	3.07	24.70	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	Dispensary ...	3.59	0.42	22.54	ditto.	
		Pachumba ...	4.67	0.69	27.33	ditto.	
Loharduggah ...	Ranchee ...	Palamow ...	2.60	0.70	24.38	ditto.	
		...	0.66	0.82	17.79	ditto.	
Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	...	2.32	1.40	32.44	ditto.	
		...	0.95	1.36	16.69	ditto.	
Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	Govindpore ...	0.50	1.14	16.51	ditto.	
		...	1.02	3.09	28.40	ditto.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Cachar ...	Cachar ...	Hylakandy ...	3.26	Not rec.	68.70	11th July.	
		Koyah ...	2.09	3.39	60.88	18th July.	
		...	1.00	2.31	61.07	ditto.	
Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	Dhoobree ...	10.67	Not rec.	66.61	11th July.	
		...	Not rec.	ditto	69.38	4th July.	
Kamroop ...	Gowhatti ...	Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	48.82	ditto.	
		...	ditto	ditto	49.17	ditto.	
Durrung ...	Tezpor ...	Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	37.44	20th June.	
		...	ditto	ditto	36.46	ditto.	
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	...	5.37	ditto	39.60	11th July.	
	
Seebaugor ...	Seebaugor ...	Golaghat ...	5.83	ditto	85.97	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	Not rec.	ditto	47.18	4th July.	
		Nazeerah ...	6.11	ditto	67.86	11th July.	
		...	7.14	ditto	71.41	ditto.	
Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ...	North Luckimpore ...	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.	
		Suddya ...	ditto	ditto	51.32	13th June.	
		...	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting ...	...	ditto	ditto	22.51	4th July.	
	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	11.10	16th May.	
		Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	ditto	21.50	ditto.	
		...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May	
Garo Hills ...	Tura ...	Benares ...	23.39	ditto	59.85	11th July.	
		Akyab ...	2.69	ditto	17.40	ditto.	
		...	6.00	2.00	50.80	18th July.	

CALCUTTA,
The 25th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th July 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 19th	10	29.724	29.742	88.5	81.5	73	S by W	3.6	...	CK	
	16	29.690	29.698	92.0	82.3	64	S S E	5.0	...	K		
	20th	10	29.683	29.701	88.3	81.0	72	S S E	3.6	...	C, CS	
	16	29.660	29.677	94.2	82.0	58	S S E	7.2	...	K		
	21st	10	29.638	29.656	88.4	81.2	72	S S E	2.8	...	K	
	16	29.498	29.516	93.6	82.5	60	S S E	6.7	...	K, CK		
	22nd	10	29.581	29.599	87.0	82.0	70	S E	3.8	0.02	C, K	
	16	29.473	29.491	80.6	81.4	69	S E	12.0	...	C, CS, K		
	23rd	10	29.543	29.561	87.7	82.2	78	E by S	7.9	...	K	
	16	29.443	29.461	81.7	81.7	87	E S E	14.8	0.02	C, CS		
SAUGOR ISLAND.	24th	10	29.513	29.531	82.3	80.4	91	E S E	11.6	0.19	S	
	16	29.431	29.449	85.5	81.5	83	S S E	11.5	0.05	...	o	
	25th	10	29.561	29.582	87.4	82.9	81	S E	9.2	0.19	K	
	16	29.518	29.536	81.5	80.0	93	E by N	7.5	0.61	...	o	
	19th	10	29.723	29.720	90	83	73	N	2.8	...	N	b, v
	16	29.610	29.616	88	82	76	S S E	6.0	0.40	N	b, v	
	20th	10	29.689	29.695	89	82	73	E S E	5.7	...	N	b, v
	16	29.580	29.586	84	81	87	E S E	7.8	0.50	N	b, v	
	21st	10	29.723	29.729	90	83	73	N	2.8	...	N	b, v
	16	29.515	29.551	89	82	73	S S E	7.1	0.30	N	v, u,	
CHITTAGONG.	22nd	10	29.694	29.690	89	82	73	E	3.1	0.20	N	o
	16	29.477	29.483	88	82	76	E S E	7.9	...	N	b, v	
	23rd	10	29.622	29.628	87	82	79	E	7.5	0.10	N	b, p, v.
	16	29.418	29.424	85	82	87	E	12.2	0.10	N	o, p	
	24th	10	29.482	29.488	87	81	70	S S E	18.7	0.40	N	b, u, scuds.
	16	29.431	29.439	86	81	79	S E	18.8	0.10	N	o, p, scuds.	
	25th	10	29.566	29.572	87	83	83	S S E	6.0	0.10	N	b, p, v
	16	29.481	29.490	83	80	87	E	8.9	0.20	N	p, u, v	
	19th	10	29.701	29.794	79	77	90	E	1.8	...	N	d, g
	16	29.634	29.625	89	86	87	N N E	3.0	...	...	b, v	
MADRAS.	20th	10	29.636	29.728	83	78	78	N	3.5	1.30	C	b, v
	16	29.504	29.595	88	81	72	W	6.9	...	C	b, v	
	21st	10	29.601	29.693	85	80	79	E	4.1	...	CK, C	b, v
	16	29.474	29.505	88	81	72	S W	5.1	...	C	b, v	
	22nd	10	29.568	29.610	86	80	75	E	5.4	...	K	b, v
	16	29.474	29.566	86	79	72	S W	8.2	...	K, KS	b, v	
	23rd	10	29.571	29.603	85	79	75	E	6.2	...	CK, KS	b
	16	29.482	29.574	81	79	79	E	8.3	...	K, KS	u	
	24th	10	29.568	29.660	87	79	68	E	6.7	...	CK, K,	b, v
	16	29.454	29.547	82	80	91	S E	7.8	0.20	K, KS	g	
CUTTACK.	25th	10	29.561	29.563	85	79	75	E S E	4.4	0.80	K, CK	b, v
	16	29.451	29.546	83	80	87	S S W	9.9	0.10	KS, K	t, u	
	18th	10	29.794	29.821	80	76	82	W S W	8	2.31	...	o
	16	29.676	29.703	84	76	67	W by S	5	...	...	cloudy.	
	19th	10	29.773	29.813	80	73	70	W by N	13	0.16	...	o
	16	29.657	29.647	85	75	60	W	10	...	...	cloudy.	
	20th	10	29.730	29.760	85	75	60	W by S	13	0.01	...	c
	16	29.623	29.653	88	76	55	W	13	...	...	c	
	21st	10	29.732	29.703	86	75	57	W by S	15	...	...	c
	16	29.606	29.636	92	76	45	W	9	...	...	c	
ARUN.	22nd	10	29.735	29.785	80	75	57	W by S	11	...	...	cloudy.
	16	29.615	29.645	91	77	53	S W by W,	6	...	...	o	
	23rd	10	29.729	29.759	84	75	64	W S W	10	...	...	cloudy.
	16	29.611	29.671	89	76	52	W S W	9	...	...	cloudy.	
	24th	10	29.752	29.782	86	74	51	W S W	12	...	...	cloudy.
	16	29.624	29.654	89	76	52	S W	12	...	...	cloudy.	
	19th	10	29.624	29.706	88	80	69	E N E	1.5	...	C, K	b
	16	29.515	29.537	85	79	75	E S E	4.3	0.50	C, CK, N	p	
	20th	10	29.610	29.702	82	80	91	S	3.0	0.20	KS, N	p
	16	29.452	29.533	90	81	60	N N E	3.7	...	CK, N	p	
ARUN.	21st	10	29.547	29.620	84	80	83	N N W	0.8	0.30	KS, C	
	16	29.442	29.524	89	82	73	E S E	2.2	...	C, K, KS		
	22nd	10	29.515	29.597	89	81	69	N E	0.9	...	C, CK	
	16	29.392	29.474	88	81	72	E N E	4.3	...	C, KS		
	23rd	10	29.400	29.512	88	80	87	N E	1.1	0.40	N	r
	16	29.335	29.417	86	78	68	N N E	4.9	...	KS, N	u	
	24th	10	29.373	29.456	78	76	96	S W	4.0	...	N	p
	16	29.290	29.373	84	80	83	S	7.9	0.40	KS, N, C		
	25th	10	29.417	29.529	86	81	79	S S W	2.5	1.20	C, CK	
	16	29.363	29.446	82	79	87	S S E	3.3	0.10	K, N	p	
ARUN.	19th	10	29.742	29.763	86	82	83	E	0.7	0.30	...	b
	16	29.615	29.636	87	81	76	S W	3.6	...	...	b	
	20th	10	29.707	29.729	83	80	87	S S E	3.4	...	...	b
	16	29.580	29.601	85	80	79	S	6.1	...	...	b	
	21st	10	29.667	29.689	84	80	83	S E	3.7	0.00	...	b
	16	29.554	29.575	84	79	79	S	6.1	...	...	g	
	22nd	10	29.653	29.675	83	81	91	S S E	5.2	0.20	...	b
	16	29.551	29.572	86	80	75	S S E	6.8	...	...	b	
	23rd	10	29.662	29.683	85	82	87	S E	6.5	0.70	...	p
	16	29.585	29.607	82	80	91	S S E	6.3	...	...	g	
ARUN.	25th	10	29.650	29.672	82	80	91	S S E	6.3	0.90	...	r, g
	16	29.549	29.571	82	80	91	S	7.5	0.10	...	b, p	
	26th	10	29.612	29.663	85	81	83	S E	4.2	2.20	...	b, p
	16	29.543	29.564	84	79	79	S	8.0	...	...	b	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th July 1874.W. G. WILLSON,
Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st July 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
July ...	15th	29.637	89.8	81.0	118.8	84.1	80.8	78.5	0.84	S by W & S	...	165.2	0.03	...	Cirri and cirrostrati, and overcast. Sheet lightning on Sat. 11 P.M. Light rain at 10½, 12 A.M. and 6½ P.M.
	16th	665	87.4	79.7	142.7	83.3	80.2	78.0	.85	S by E & S by W	0.8	140.2	0.48	...	Overcast, cumuli and strati. Thunder at 8½ P.M. Sheet lightning from 7 to 10 P.M. Rain between midnight & 1, 9 and 10 A.M. At 1 & between 7 and 8 P.M.
	17th	681	92.0	79.5	145.0	85.1	80.8	77.8	.80	S by W S & S S W	...	89.0	...	...	Cirri and cirrostrati and cumuli. Thunder at 4½ and 5 P.M. Sheet lightning at 7½, 10 and 11 P.M., drizzled at 5½ P.M.
	18th	681	93.8	81.0	145.0	87.0	81.0	77.4	.74	S S W & S E	...	77.6	...	...	Cirri and cirrostrati.
	19th	670	92.8	81.8	142.0	87.2	81.4	77.9	.75	S by E S by W & S E	...	89.7	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Sheet lightning at midnight and 1 A.M.
	20th	631	94.2	82.0	143.2	86.7	81.2	77.9	.76	S by E	...	80.4	...	...	Clear, cirri and cirrostrati and cumuli. Drizzled between 12 A.M. and 1 P.M.
	21st	582	94.0	82.5	147.0	86.7	81.4	78.2	.76	S by E, S E & E S E	1.0	80.7	0.92	...	Clear and cumuli. Thunder at 5½ P.M. Rain from 5 to 6½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	14.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.79
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	1.43
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.26
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2.58
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st July	...	18.46
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	32.32

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th July 1874.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of June 1874.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.				Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	...	29·591
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 3rd	...	...	...	29·875
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 4 & 5 P.M. on the 26th	...	...	...	29·287
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0·588
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	...	29·649
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	29·524
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0·125
<hr/>				°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	83·7
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	...	97·0
Min. temperature occurred at 4 and 5 A.M. on the 8th & 10th	...	...	...	77·0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	20·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	...	90·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	79·8
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	10·4
<hr/>				
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	80·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	...	3·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	...	77·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	...	6·3
				Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	...	0·922
<hr/>				Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	...	9·89
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	...	2·18
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	...	0·82
<hr/>				°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	...	140·9
<hr/>				Inches.
Rained 24 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	...	1·47
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	...	6·89
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	...	6·04
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	S., S. S. E., & S. by E.	

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th July 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the To'al Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the Month of April 1874.

[illegible]

LOCAL TRAFFIC.									
278	135	9	232	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,512	234	8	336	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
17,127	912	25,704	220 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	980	35	1,470	14 10 5	...	...	...	...	...
315,676	1,01,163	3,721	1,56,252	1,516 4 5	0 1 8 29	...	...	...	...
3,77,453	1,21,311	4,333	1,08,651	1,634 2 3	0 1 8 36	...	...	...	...
4,41,963	87,363	3,120	1,05,342	949 14 1	0 1 7 17	...	...	...	...
LOCAL TRAFFIC.									
27	212	8	256	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
169	...	...	...	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	1 15 8	...	...	...	...	...
213	212	8	256	13 7 8	...	...	...	...	...
TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.									
753	241	5	336	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
115	1,154	41	1,722	14 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	21 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,140	1,305	49	2,058	51 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,362	1,607	57	2,314	64 15 8	...	...	...	...	...
3,093	...	...	...	50 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
3,78,815	1,22,918	4,390	1,68,968	1,699 2 11	...	...	...	...	...
4,43,435	87,363	3,120	1,05,342	909 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.									
753	241	5	336	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
115	1,154	41	1,722	14 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	21 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,140	1,305	49	2,058	51 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,362	1,607	57	2,314	64 15 8	...	...	...	...	...
3,093	...	...	...	50 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
3,78,815	1,22,918	4,390	1,68,968	1,699 2 11	...	...	...	...	...
4,43,435	87,363	3,120	1,05,342	909 1 0	...	...	...	...	...

● ● Carried also 26 passengers.

† The apparent discrepancy between the value of cargo carried during the month and that carried during the same month of last year, as compared with the number of boats, is chiefly due to the value of spices carried. In April 1873, 33 boats carried Rs. 2,90,700 worth, and in this month 31 boats carried only Rs. 1,48,500 worth.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal, Section I., for the month of April 1874.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.					Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.											
7	Jaggery	1,097	5,485	1,785	64	Rs. A. P. 8 13 2	.....	6	Stones	2,861	37	3,905	140	Rs. A. P. 28 2 0	.....	62	Local	2,104	8,527	210	3,708	Rs. A. P. 44 10 6	A. P. 0 2 3
5	Straw	387	124	748	27	6 2 4	.....	1	Stones, &c.	380	380	768	27	933 11 4 0	.....	19	Government stores	2,889	2,847	277	3,255	69 10 8	0 4 1
1	Salt	160	800	333	8	3 6 0	.....	1	Engine	228	2,280	728	26	884 10 4 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Furniture	100	105	197	7	2 11 2	.....	1	Colours, &c.	30	150	6	3	58 0 14 4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pumpkins	186	140	336	12	1 8 6	.....	10	Empty	...	...	2,935	82	118 19 2 4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Copper	60	1,800	145	5	1 14 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Paddy	70	70	107	4	32 0 7 11	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Firewood	34	3	48	2	21 0 6 4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Empty	...	...	2,133	76	1,629 17 12 8	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Passenger boats	...	...	148	5	1 8 5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Total	2,104	8,527	5,879	210	3,708	44 10 6	19	.....	2,989	2,847	7,748	277	3,255	69 10 8	81	.....	5,103	11,374	457	6,963	114 5 2	0 3 1
104	Total of same month of last year	5,080	11,697	10,577	381	4,312	62 9 2	15	.....	1,800	1,380	6,984	249	5,874	72 9 0	119	.....	6,880	13,077	630	10,186	135 2 2	0 2 5
3	Bamboos, No. 3,300	...	40	...	...	5 2 8	.....	2	Passenger, No. 3	...	...	768	27	933 11 6 1	.....	3	Local Government stores	...	40 0 0	...	...	5 2 8	.....
3	Total	...	40	...	...	5 2 8	.....	11	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	.....	13	...	...	...	27	933	11 6 1	.....
5	Total of same month of last year	...	...	...	...	6 15 2	.....	13	...	...	...	768	27	933 11 6 1	.....	16	...	...	40 0 0	27	933	16 8 9	.....
65	Grand Total...	2,104	8,567	5,879	210	3,708	49 13 2	32	...	2,989	2,947	8,514	304	4,188 31 0 9	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 8	.....
109	Grand Total of same month of last year	5,080	11,697	10,577	381	4,312	69 8 4	16	...	1,800	1,380	6,984	249	5,874	72 13 6	125	.....	6,880	13,077	630	10,186	143 5 10	.....

MISS ELLANBOUE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundak Canal for the Month of April 1874.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Rs.	Ton Tonnage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.													
9	Paddy	...	900	3,106	111	1,260	8 2 10	...	1	House furniture.	...	500	625	23	23	23	1 9 0	...	60	Local	...	2,911	412	5,437	35 8 2	0 1 2	
2	Jaggery	...	1,600	907	33	812	4 8 6	...	1	Empty	...	...	375	13	13	0 15 6	...	2	Govt. stores	...	500	36	36	2 8 0	1 1 3	
1	Tamarind	...	100	206	7	109	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pumpkins	...	20	138	5	10	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Straw	...	55	804	29	86	2 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandstone	...	121	1,022	30	594	4 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	House furniture	...	100	337	12	140	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Fuel	...	15	315	11	45	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Empty	...	...	4,877	174	2,091	13 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Total	...	2,911	11,712	412	5,437	35 8 2	0 1 2	2	...	...	500	1,000	36	36	2 8 0	1 1 3	62	...	...	3,411	448	5,523	38 0 2	0 1 3	
105	Total of same month of last year	...	4,895	22,617	808	7,863	62 4 11	0 1 5 23	...	...	...	6,319	11,500	413	5,872	30 8 8	0 1	128	...	...	11,214	1,221	13,741	92 13 7	0 1 3	
12	Timber	...	416	5,938	189	2,643	14 9 8	15	Local	...	748	210	2,914	41 1 11	...	
3	Bamboos	...	17	584	21	183	1 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Timbers	...	248	...	...	...	17 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,600	Bamboos	...	67	...	...	...	5 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Passengers for 6 miles	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Boats' demurrage for 7 days	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Total	...	743	5,572	210	2,514	41 1 11	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	748	210	2,914	41 1 11	...	
...	Total of same month of last year	...	353	40 12 10	353	40 12 10	...	
76	Grand Total	...	3,659	17,584	622	8,301	76 10 1	...	2	...	...	500	1,000	36	36	2 8 0	...	77	...	...	4,159	658	8,337	79 2 1	...	
105	Grand Total of same month of last year.	...	5,248	22,617	808	7,869	103 1 9	...	23	...	...	6,319	11,500	413	5,872	30 8 8	...	128	...	...	11,567	1,221	13,741	133 10 6	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the Month of April 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	A. P.	P.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	A. P.	P.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.																		
56	Coal	7,198	3,248	14,820	...	...	...	Rs.	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Cotton	1,617	31,310	4,510	...	...	...	48	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Firewood	1,284	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	11	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Grain	4,560	13,885	10,925	...	...	...	90	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hides and horns	1,525	16,525	3,700	...	...	...	46	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Jaggery and sugar	4,035	14,222	9,560	...	...	...	89	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Metal	4,365	1,01,676	11,075	...	...	...	108	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Miscellaneous	14,756	6,67,750	36,905	...	...	...	440	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Oil and oil-seed	10,500	34,700	24,815	...	...	...	148	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	Paddy and rice	40,683	84,072	74,275	...	...	...	1,188	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Pecc-goods	2,721	3,56,135	8,525	...	...	...	64	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Thread	3,815	1,26,310	11,340	...	...	...	155	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	Garden produce	9,555	12,864	32,080	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Pottery	715	3,968	6,300	...	...	...	552	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Salt	33,675	1,78,645	65,050	...	...	...	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Silk and indigo	116	48,401	1,225	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	June	20	80	100	...	...	...	21	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Straw	1,912	711	6,825	...	...	...	98	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Tobacco	4,340	28,805	9,975	...	...	...	27	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tiles	250	81	1,025	...	...	...	21	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sand	4,825	280	5,675	...	...	...	433	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
627	Empty boats	...	...	73,750	...	...	...	433	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
719	Passenger boats	...	...	40,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,598	Total	1,52,493	16,24,122	4,53,275	16,188	366,330	4,150	12	9	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,505	Total of same month of last year	1,12,571	6,10,595	3,97,775	13,549	145,002	2,243	2	0	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Rafts of timber logs 63	...	1,403	...	...	...	...	27	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,587	Passengers, No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Average 16 miles during the month, whereas in April 1873 the average was 9 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

• The great difference between the value of cargo carried this month and that carried during the same month last year as compared with the number of boats is chiefly due to the value of miscellaneous goods carried, viz., 165 boats carried Rs. 5,67,750 worth of goods, inclusive of treasure; against 163 boats of last year carrying only Rs. 64,447 worth of goods.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tidal Canal for the month of April 1874.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunder.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunder.	Tons.											
707	Paddy	Mds. 1,70,968	Rs. 2,09,034	3,42,010	...	Rs. A. P. 5,730 13 9	A. P. 9	2	Shooting lime	Mds. 75	Rs. ...	140	5	Rs. A. P. 145 2 8 9	A. P. 0 34	1,933	Local	2,14,498	3,89,161	21,205	614,946	Rs. A. P. 8,803 13 3	A. P. 0 27	
180	Rice	16,355	33,507	35,195	...	287 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	145	2 89 0 34	...
10	Tea	707	1,354	1,465	...	24 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jaggery	764	1,613	2,875	...	41 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vegetable	396	134	390	...	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Haral	300	11	175	...	4 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salt	No. 300	28,829	19,525	...	254 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Tobacco	7,089	4,083	24,115	...	295 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pit coal	2,925	782	6,000	...	64 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tile brick	No. 300	2	335	...	5 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Saltpetre	2	14	175	...	3 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cloth	335	35,275	2,239	...	25 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Brick	No. 4,000	18	625	...	8 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pottery	No. 1,300	12	125	...	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Mustard	1,010	5,108	3,050	...	29 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cotton	430	8,600	4,325	...	84 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spice	100	1,000	13	...	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil	60	800	300	...	6 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Betel	48	194	280	...	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Nut	180	835	725	...	12 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thread	9	483	300	...	6 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sundree piles	No. 104	116	725	...	13 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sand	2,075	141	3,800	...	26 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sugar	119	1,071	485	...	5 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gauges water	207	16	40	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Shooting lime	600	134	1,150	...	7 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Firewood	30	57	875	...	6 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Straw	60	96	1,150	...	9 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	H-m-p and seed	1,000	4,600	2,025	...	13 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mats	330	3,300	1,360	...	9 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
725	Empty boats	...	...	1,11,338	...	1,480 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Miscellaneous	4,003	28,008	19,680	...	318 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*18	Passenger boat	...	...	1,165	...	20 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,938	Total	2,14,498	3,89,161	5,93,748	21,205	614,946	8,803 13 3	0 27	...	75	...	140	5	145 2 8 9	0 34	1,935	...	2,14,571	3,89,161	21,210	615,091	8,806 6 0	0 27	
23	Total of same month of last year.	6,273	9,118	10,775	387	1,161	54 2 0	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	6,273	9,113	387	1,161	54 2 0	0 9

REMARKS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHUREEF SEASON 1874, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1874.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1874.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1874 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand Total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khureef season.		Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Orissa	Cuttack	{ Kendraparah ... High level Section I. Talandah ... Matchgong ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month previous year.	1,289	264	6,805	.....	1,352	8,247	54	1	55	8,302	3,007	{ 15.61	15.61	9.72	At the rate of Rs. 1 ... 18,470 Perennial— Sugarcane ... 157 Garden produce ... 16 Huldi ... 4 Total ... 18,646
			675	166	5,176	.....	1,456	6,633	19	.....	19	6,651	1,418				
			1,300	79.91	1,947	.....	.....	1,947	36	1	37	1,984	96				
			650	58.40	1,814	.....	.....	1,814	65	.....	65	1,709	168				
			.....	.....	15,682	.....	2,805	18,470	174	2	176	18,646	4,687	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	4,176	.....	405	4,581	103	3	106	4,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total ... 18,646
South-Western	{ Midnapore ... Howrah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year.	{ Midnapore ... Panchkoora ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year. Grand Total of the month ... Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year.	875	350.50	20,969	.....	18,393	39,367	.....	.....	.....	39,367	4,926	8.58	8.58	11.32	At the rate of Rs. 1-8 ... 43,220
			300	36.03	1,677	.....	2,188	3,865	.....	.....	.....	3,565	1,481	14.14	14.14	4 years 7.77	Ditto of Rs. 2-4 ... 12
			22,646	20,586	43,232	43,232	6,387	Total ... 43,238
			3,985	2,402	6,387	6,387
			.....	.....	38,308	.....	23,894	61,702	174	2	178	61,878	11,074	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	8,161	.....	2,807	10,968	103	3	106	11,074	.....	.....	.....	.....

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Colonel, s. c.,
 For Offg. Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
 in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

The 24th July 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th of July 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,071	861 0 0	86 2 0	14,162 0	1,023 0 0	102 6 0	188 8 0
Or per mile of railway	39	81 8 0	3 3 0	520 0	87 8 0	3 15 0	6 18 0
For previous week of half-year ...	704	504 0 0	50 8 0	2,982 0	195 0 0	19 10 0	69 18 0
Total for 2 weeks	1,775	1,365 0 0	136 10 0	17,094 0	1,218 0 0	121 16 0	258 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,430	1,020 2 6	102 0 4	3,861 20	306 9 3	30 13 2	132 13 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	87 7 0	3 14 10	141 28	11 4 0	1 2 6	4 17 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,386	1,604 2 7	160 8 4	6,423 20	492 1 9	49 4 3	215 12 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th of July 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,173	865 0 0	86 10 0	14,277 0	419 0 0	14 18 0	129 8 0
Or per mile of railway ...	220	51 0 0	3 2 0	510 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	4 12 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	9,511	1,397 0 0	139 14 0	22,401 0	676 0 0	67 13 0	207 6 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	15,984	2,262 0 0	226 4 0	36,678 0	1,095 0 0	109 10 0	336 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,353	751 5 3	75 2 8	16,351 0	529 0 3	52 19 2	129 1 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	155	26 13 4	2 13 8	584 0	18 14 7	1 17 10	4 11 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	12,592	2,142 11 3	214 5 5	43,740 0	1,374 8 6	137 9 1	351 14 6

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th of July 1874 on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,206	943 0 0	94 6 0	8,830 0	573 0 0	57 6 0	151 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	44	51 8 0	3 9 0	306 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	5 11 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	1,775	1,365 0 0	136 10 0	17,094 0	1,218 0 0	121 10 0	258 6 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	2,981	2,308 0 0	230 16 0	25,424 0	1,791 0 0	179 2 0	409 19 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,544	1,173 0 5	117 4 1	3,429 0	298 15 0	29 17 11	147 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	57	43 0 2	4 6 0	125 33	10 15 6	1 1 11	6 7 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,930	2,836 3 0	283 12 5	9,853 20	791 0 9	79 2 2	363 14 7

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 18th July 1874, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	27,051½	15,377 8 9	1,409 12 2	1,00,89½ 32	28,311 8 4	2,595 4 5	4,004 16 7
Or per mile of railway ...	177	97 2 9	8 18 2	638 0	178 14 0	18 8 0	25 6 2
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	42,745	26,254 13 6	2,400 13 11	2,23,852 34	26,017 11 3	2,384 19 1	4,791 13 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	70,696½	41,632 6 3	3,816 6 1	3,24,747 26	54,329 3 7	4,980 3 6	8,796 9 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,572	24,642 7 7	2,258 17 11	1,00,834 37	21,288 5 4	1,946 16 11	4,205 14 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	203	157 7 4	14 8 8	644 0	135 11 4	12 8 10	26 17 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	85,344½	57,723 5 0	5,291 6 1	2,85,470 38	54,985 14 7	5,040 7 6	10,331 3 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 18th July 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	103,672	1,13,308 8 3	10,386 12 4	8,53,510 10	* 3,64,335 5 3	33,397 8 1	43,784 0 5
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	88 8 4	8 2 4	.....	284 10 3	20 1 10	34 4 2
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	163,283	2,05,670 12 9	18,853 3 1	14,14,760 20	6,40,663 12 0	58,727 10 3	77,580 13 4
Total for 3 weeks	268,955	3,18,979 5 0	29,239 15 5	22,68,279 30	10,04,099 1 3	92,124 18 4	1,21,304 13 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	1,00,050	127,221 11 6	11,661 19 10	4,97,123 30	2,24,008 15 0	20,580 3 1	32,251 2 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	99 6 3	9 2 3	.....	175 7 8	16 1 8	25 3 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,91,119	3,40,700 7 3	32,055 17 6	15,22,530 0	6,87,073 5 6	62,981 14 6	93,037 12 0

* Rs. 42,017-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,586	9,408 9 9	870 14 1	60,722 30	* 18,251 12 9	1,673 1 8	2,543 15 9
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	42 8 0	3 17 11	.....	81 10 7	7 9 9	11 7 8
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	5,928	15,154 9 10	1,389 3 6	115,786 30	36,875 2 6	3,380 4 5	4,769 7 11
Total for 3 weeks	9,514	24,653 3 7	2,259 17 7	1,76,509 20	55,126 15 3	5,053 6 1	7,313 3 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,421	7,620 12 9	698 11 6	29,610 10	10,132 2 8	928 15 8	1,627 7 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	34 1 7	3 2 6	.....	45 5 4	4 3 2	7 5 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,832	21,944 8 0	2,011 11 7	96,157 10	29,395 8 8	2,894 11 10	4,706 3 5

* Rs. 3,654-4 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Govt. for this week.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 31 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 4th August 1874.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs, by the Commissioner of Police, for the year 1873; also the Annual Reports of the Police Magistrates of the Town of Calcutta.

Read also—

The Reports of the previous year and the orders passed thereon.

THE reports by the Police Magistrates on crime in the town and suburbs of Calcutta have been drawn up on the same plan as those of last year, though in his resolution on them the Lieutenant-Governor said he would prefer to have a joint report drawn up by the Magistrates of the Northern and Southern Divisions, similar to that drawn up for the Small Cause Court. The Magistrates however, in preparing their separate reports, have acted in communication, and agree in the conclusions come to and the recommendations made by each other.

The Commissioner of Police has very fully compared and analysed the figures given in his statements, and has submitted detailed explanations where necessary. The total number of offences, both cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in the course of the year both in the town and suburbs, was 48,322. Compared with previous years the figures stand as follow :—

			1871.	1872.	1873.
Town	...	...	27,867	38,879	39,169
Suburbs	...	...	5,894	8,659	9,153

The increase in crime indicated by those figures is explained in part as regards the suburbs by the inclusion in the returns for the first time of cases not enquired into. False cases too have increased and tend to swell the apparent amount

of crime. There are, however, certain classes of crime, such as assaults and nuisance, which have undoubtedly increased largely in the town of Calcutta, and the same remark applies to the suburbs as regards the former offence.

The total number of cases of all descriptions reported in the year was 39,169 in Calcutta and 9,153 in the suburbs. The total number of persons arrested or made to appear on process in these cases was 46,540 in Calcutta and 11,750 in the suburbs, of whom 32,371 and 6,187 respectively were convicted. The distribution of crime, according as it was cognizable or non-cognizable, and according as it arose under the Penal Code or under miscellaneous laws, was as follows:—

	COGNIZABLE.		NON-COGNIZABLE.		TOTAL.
	Penal Code.	Miscellaneous.	Penal Code.	Miscellaneous.	
Cases	7,952	16,063	8,102	16,905	48,922
Number of persons summoned or arrested	8,901	20,984	6,288	22,187	58,290
Convictions	5,494	14,246	6,894	11,019	38,558

From this it appears that of the crime reported, about two-thirds arose under special or local laws, and an examination of the detailed returns shows that a large proportion of the remainder were cases of public and local nuisance. The figures given would also show that two out of three persons who appeared on arrest or on the issue of process were convicted. This inference, however, is not legitimate, as in the returns of persons convicted many cases have been included in which it is not obvious how the offenders came before the court. The procedure adopted with regard to the 6,476 persons, whom the return of non-cognizable crime for Calcutta shows to have appeared before the court on charges of local nuisance, requires some explanation, as process was issued in four cases only, against six persons. The return refers to offences not cognizable by the police, while the police are not expected to enquire into such cases *suo motu*.

The number of cases and persons disposed of by the Police Magistrates of Calcutta are shown by their returns to have been as follows:—

	Number of cases instituted.	Total number of persons put on trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.
Northern Division	8,500	14,457	2,138	12,137	142
Southern "	11,161	11,029	1,878	10,008	40
Total	19,660	26,386	4,016	22,145	182

The report shows that the total number of persons who appeared before a Magistrate in Calcutta was 37,211, of whom 4,286 were acquitted and 32,366 convicted. The difference, it is presumed, is accounted for by the cases disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates, who would thus seem to have done a very fair share of the work. The large number of committals from the Northern Division Court is noteworthy. Mr. Dickens expresses his regret that the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates is so limited, and certainly a great waste of time and power would seem to be involved under a system which compels committals to the High Court in many cases of a very petty character. The subject is under consideration, and a remedy may be provided in the Bill now before the Legislative Council to amend the procedure of the Presidency Police Courts. The necessity for a reformatory for boys, alluded to by Mr. Dickens, has long pressed itself on Government, and a committee has been appointed to report as to the manner in which one should be provided.

Cognizable Crime.—Mr. Hogg justly congratulates the town of Calcutta on the peaceable and orderly conduct of its inhabitants. Serious crime has happily been infrequent in Calcutta during the year, and there has been a complete absence of any violent disturbance of the public peace. Both Calcutta and the suburbs were also free from dacoity and other offences against property attended with violence; but one case of robbery was reported, which was successfully

dealt with. Taking town and suburbs together, there were eight cases of murder, two of which remain still undetected. In another case the accused was acquitted, but it seems that the verdict of the jury could hardly have been anticipated. Convictions were obtained in the other cases, and considerable credit is due to the police for tracking and apprehending Sheikh Doman, one of the murderers, who, through the connivance of his neighbours, escaped in the first instance and fled to Purneah. Three true and four false cases of culpable homicide were reported. Of the accused in two true cases of attempted murder, one was unaccountably acquitted, the other has eluded apprehension. With 21 true cases of grievous hurt reported, 8 persons only were convicted out of 42 arrested. The Commissioner of Police explains that while these results, viewed in the abstract, speak badly for the police, they are really independent of police action. The failure seems to arise from the delay which often intervenes from the detention of injured parties in hospital and the attempts then made to avert prosecutions. It is a class of offence in which prompt and summary punishment would be more effectual in the way of repression than the tedious delay of committal to the sessions in the desire of a heavier punishment; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot help questioning the propriety of admitting compromises in cases of this nature. Sixteen persons were arrested by the police in connection with 11 charges of rape and 8 of unnatural offence; but one committal and no conviction resulted. Ten of the cases are said to have been undoubtedly false ones, and the action of the police in this matter would seem to have been precipitate. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that the only true case of administering stupefying drugs was successfully dealt with. The conduct of the ghât sarkar and of constable Ruchha Sing in foiling an intended murder on the river was particularly praiseworthy, and they should be rewarded.

The returns of the year under review, and of the previous one, show that burglary is more frequent in the suburbs than in the town, and that there has been a failure in dealing with this crime. It is explained that the Magistrates treat simple cases as cases of theft only. Considering the difficulty with which burglars are detected, and the fact that they usually are habitual thieves, it is very desirable that these crimes, though simple, should not be lightly dealt with. Taking thefts, burglaries, and house-trespass together, the figures for the three years past were as follow:—

	TRUE CASES.		DETECTED.		AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.	
	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.
1871	2,543	1,021	.....	.....	1,45,760	50,336	33,308	10,506
1872	2,377	1,302	716	413	1,67,127	42,000	36,704	17,603
1873	2,141	1,224	809	370	90,897	21,175	52,316	9,354

These figures show that there has been a steady decrease in these crimes in Calcutta, and an improvement in the number of cases detected. In the suburbs, on the other hand, though these crimes were slightly less than in the previous year, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained was inconsiderable. The number of cases declared false in Calcutta deserves notice. They form more than 35 per cent. of the whole number reported, while in the suburbs the percentage is 17 only. There would appear to be more scope yet for energy on the part of the Police Magistrates in dealing with those who bring false complaints before them. Severity of punishment in a few instances might check what appears to be an increasing evil. The percentage of the stolen property which was recovered was 52·6 in Calcutta and 44·1 in the suburbs; these results are better than in the previous year, when the percentages were 22·7 and 40·9 respectively.

Non-cognizable Crime.—The increase in cases of assault and nuisance has been already noticed. The small number of offences against weights and measures is satisfactory. There were 25 cases of giving false evidence and making false complaints in Calcutta, and 53 in the suburbs. But little success attended the prosecution of these, only 9 offenders in all out of 59 tried having been convicted. But 9 persons were convicted of forgery, though there were but 24 cases in all. The intervention of the police, who in Calcutta treat this crime as a felony, would seem to have been of advantage. The action of the Magistrate in the

case of the Jews Ezekiel and Moses would appear, in the absence of fuller explanation, to have obstructed for a time the course of justice. Any explanation which might remove this apprehension would be acceptable. It is observed that in the suburbs care was taken to employ the police but sparingly in non-cognizable cases; of a total of 4,956 only 108 cases having been investigated by them.

Offences against special or local laws.—In Calcutta there were 335 cases and 566 convictions under the Gambling Act. The attention of the Police Magistrates should be directed to the provisions of the law allowing imprisonment in cases of second convictions, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, should be enforced against professional gamblers.

No less than 1,960 persons, out of 2,036 arrested, were convicted for cruelty to animals. There seems to be some ground to fear that these cases are too summarily dealt with. The certainty with which conviction follows arrest is creditable to the vigilance with which these cases are prosecuted, and it must rest with the Magistrates to see that the proof is in every case adequate before conviction is allowed. There can be no doubt, however, that the humane efforts of the society which institutes this watchful and active supervision have been productive of much good.

Mr. Miller, the Magistrate of the Southern Division, reports that, owing to the extension of the jetties, compliance with certain of the Port Rules regarding the mooring of boats has been rendered utterly impossible. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared without further explanation to accept his statement, that the law stands so that he is bound to convict persons for not performing impossibilities. There has been a very large increase in the number of persons convicted for contravention of the Port Act Rules in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that while the public convenience is guarded and promoted, all reasonable moderation may be exercised in instituting charges of this nature. The large percentage of convictions obtained would seem to be suggestive of caution, lest rules in themselves beneficial should be worked in a manner calculated to be unduly troublesome to the people. The Commissioner of Police should make special enquiry as to whether any grievances in this respect exist, and if they do, then he should report, after communication with the Port Commissioners, as to the manner in which they may best be removed. He should also say whether some relaxation is not advisable in the rules which Mr. Miller reports to work oppressively with regard to the obstruction of passenger ghâts by hackney carriages. If it be finally determined that carriages cannot be allowed access to these, notice to this effect should certainly be put up in English.

Three hundred and seventy-five persons were tried for offences against the Shipping Act; of these 293 were convicted. These facts suggest somewhat painful considerations. The lot of the British seaman in this port is not a pleasant one, and he is likely to continue to be troublesome till he is as well cared for as skilled European laborers are on shore. It is hoped that the disadvantages incidental to his sojourn here may be gradually removed.

The Arms Act.—The prosecutions instituted under this Act have not been successful, but one person having been convicted out of 17 charged with offences against it. The licenses of several dealers were, however, suspended, and one was cancelled. A check has been advantageously put on the import trade in fire-arms and ammunition in consequence of the regulation lately issued by the Government of India with a view to the discouragement of the import of a cheap description of weapons. The necessity of increased supervision over local factories has already been pressed by this Government on the Government of India. It is satisfactory to find that endeavours are being made to induce native dealers to keep their books in an intelligible way. Considering the large staff of police officers already at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, his proposal to appoint a special officer to examine the dealers' books is quite unnecessary.

Condition of the Police Force.—With a strength of 3,207 constables in the town and suburbs, 157 were dismissed and 61 deserted. This is an improvement on the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the reduction ordered on Mr. Wauchope's recommendation in the strength of the Suburban Police has only partially been carried out. From a recent return of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division it is found that the constables

have been reduced from 810 to 703, and the number of Inspectors from 15 to 12. Any further reduction has been for the present stayed through apprehensions of an increase of crime on account of the prevalent scarcity. It is also represented that the circumstances of the Northern Suburb require an additional force for a time on account of the opening of the Railway branch line at Chitpore, which has attracted a considerable floating population of workmen and coolies to the neighbourhood. The further diminution of the police force there will not be immediately pressed. The proposal of the Suburban Municipality to place the Suburban Police under the Magistrate and District Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs cannot be entertained. The police administration under existing arrangements has been much more successful than formerly.

As regards the constitution of the Calcutta and Suburban Police force, to which the Commissioner refers in his 34th paragraph, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the endeavours made upon last year's suggestion to increase the number of Bengali constables do not appear to have been very successful. He begs that these endeavours may be still further persevered with. It may, as a rule, be accepted that in a populous city where an organized system of watch is necessary, the up-country policeman will be found the better officer for the prevention of crime, but there are many qualities in the Bengali which can be called into use for police purposes, and especially his capacity for the detection of crime, of which we have many good examples in our mofussil experience. There is room for both classes in the Calcutta Police, and neither could be safely dispensed with.

The difficulties which arise in connection with the subject of habitual offenders have been properly brought to special notice. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the endeavours of the Commissioner have been successfully directed to the preparation of all the preliminary essentials for the enforcement of the law. A careful register of recorded convictions is now available, and communications have been opened with the Superintendents of the Alipore and Presidency Jails by which proof will always be obtainable of former convictions against old offenders. It remains now with the Police Magistrates to do their part of the duty required for the suppression of habitual crime. It is clear from the returns which are now before Government, with the Commissioner's separate letter of the 9th instant, that the short sentences of punishment passed within the summary power of the Police Magistrates are no deterrent to those who gain a livelihood by crime; and both in the public interest and in support of the Police Administration of this large city the Lieutenant-Governor must press upon the Magistrates that as long as the law remains unaltered it devolves upon them to assist in the repression of the evil complained of by committing to the High Court all such habitual offenders. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's hope that in the measure now before the Legislative Council for the amendment of the procedure in the Presidency Police Courts, arrangements may be made to extend the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates, but till this is effected the only course open to secure exemplary punishment in such cases should not be neglected.

As regards juvenile criminals of this class, endeavours are being made to meet the increasing necessity for a reformatory institution.

For the greater part of the year under review Mr. Wauchope, C.B., very ably assisted by Mr. J. Lambert, was at the head of the Police, and to both these gentlemen and the subordinate officers mentioned in the report the thanks of the Government are due for the efficient discharge of the difficult and responsible duties connected with the Police administration of Calcutta. Mr. Stuart Hogg rejoined his appointment as Commissioner of Police within a short time before the close of the year. Sir Richard Temple is confident that under Mr. Hogg's management the same standard of efficiency will be maintained, and that all requisite improvements will be gradually introduced.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for his information and guidance, and to the Magistrates of Calcutta for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PROGRESS OF ROAD CESS VALUATIONS.

RESOLUTION.

ROAD CESS.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1874.

READ—

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 256A, dated 4th July 1874,

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that during the Road

Burdwan,
Hooghly,
24-Pergunnahs,
Nuddea,
Jessore,
Moorshedabad,
Rajshahye,
Dacca,Furcedpore,
Monghyr,
Bhagulpore,
Purneah,
Cuttack,
Pooree,
Balasore, and
Hazareebagh.

Cess year 1872-73, the valuation of land of immovable property, and of houses for the imposition of the Road Cess under Act X (B.C.), of 1871, was completed in the 16 districts noted in the margin.

2. These operations commenced in August 1871, and were, therefore, completed within little more than two years in the districts in question, a result which is very creditable to the energy of the officers concerned, when the large number of estates and tenures to be valued is taken into account. In the district of Burdwan, the total number of separate valuations amounted to 6,794 estates, and 77,015 tenures, and in Jessore to 3,014 estates, and 51,979 tenures. The figures in the other districts are not so high as these; but the totals of the 16 districts give no less than 80,951 estates, containing 304,656 tenures, and the labor attending these valuations is rightly described by the Member in charge as "enormous."

3. The explanation given in paragraph 9 of the Report omits all reference to Register IX: a register which appears opposite to the entries of several districts in Statement A. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that Register IX includes lands held without payment of rent and paying the cess direct to the Collector under section 26.

4. *Paragraphs 13 to 15.*—It is gratifying to find that there has been no real resistance to the submission of the required returns, and that even in cases in which fines have been imposed, it has, in the great majority of instances, not been found necessary to enforce their realization. The figures, however, given in columns 6 and 7 of Statement B show that District Officers must have held very differing views of the necessity for having recourse to the penalty provisions of the Act. In Moorshedabad, especially, fines appear to have been imposed and remitted. As they were so largely remitted their imposition to so large an extent could hardly have been necessary.

5. The case noticed in paragraph 18 of the Report is a striking instance of the difficulties which have been encountered in the progress of the work. But if in this estate the shares and subordinate tenures were formed, not of specific lands, but of fractions of the sudder jumma, it appears to His Honor that it might have been possible to complete the valuation on the basis of any one of the original returns; as the value of each share or tenure might be presumed to bear the same proportion to that of the whole estate, as the sudder jumma of that share did to the entire sudder jumma.

6. His Honor is inclined to agree in the opinion advanced in paragraph 19 of the Report, that the returns made under Parts II and III may generally be accepted as a fairly close approximation to the truth. At all events these returns do not always err on the side of deficiency. Instances have come to His Honor's notice in which a zemindar has entered under Part III tenures which did not really belong to his share of the estate, and from which he was receiving no rental. As regards the neejote lands, the difficulty is not in respect of the valuation, but of the area: and we have practically no check at all upon this. It is fortunate, therefore, that these lands are of so insignificant an extent.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the remarks of the 21st paragraph of the Report, on the necessity of exercising the greatest caution in the summary valuation of small tenures, or rather of tenures which bear a small rental. It is so common a thing for zemindars to grant tenures at a

pepper-corn rent on payment of a bonus, or in favor of members of their own families, that His Honor cannot but fear that the results of these summary assessments can scarcely have been so accurate as the Member in charge seems inclined to believe them to be. At the same time it must be admitted that in dealing with so large a number of petty estates and tenures, a free recourse to summary valuation was unavoidable.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the submission of the tables and of the further report promised in paragraph 25, as well as the report referred to in section 31, on the success which has attended the realization of the collections.

9. *Paragraphs 32 to 35.*—Operations under Part III of the Act were confined to the two districts of Burdwan and Hazareebagh, and in the latter of these, were of very inconsiderable extent. In Burdwan the valuations of the coal mines amounted to Rs. 2,88,367.

10. *Paragraphs 36 to 39.*—Some further particulars with regard to the house cess will probably be given in the Report to be submitted after the close of the Road Cess year. The figures given in Statement D, seem certainly to call for some explanations. The total number of villages in the 16 districts appears from the Census returns to be 64,623, but only 4,609 villages were assessed, or as nearly as possible one village in 14. In Pooree, out of a total of 3,175 villages only three were assessed: while, next to the 24-Pergunnahs, the greatest number of villages assessed was in Monghyr. The amounts of house assessment, also, show very remarkable variations. In Rajshahye, 126 villages produced only Rs. 115-10: while in Dacca, 122 villages yielded Rs. 6,828. On an average of the whole number, each village yielded as nearly as possible Rs. 15: but in Nuddea the average assessment was nearly Rs. 39, while in Cuttack it was less than Rs. 3. Even when all allowances are made for different conditions of the Presidency and the Orissa Divisions, it is difficult to believe that an uniform principle of assessment can have been followed by the several officers concerned.

11. *Paragraphs 40 to 45.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Member in charge is able to speak in such favorable terms of the cordial assistance he has received from the officers employed in the work of valuation. The Commissioner of Orissa is entitled to special commendation for his successful conduct of the operations in his Division. The Deputy

Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, Burdwan.
 " Rakhaldas Mookerjee, 24-Pergunnahs.
 " Rasbeharee Bose, Jessore.
 " Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Nuddea.
 " Brojo Soonder Mitter, Dacca.
 " Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Moorshedabad.

Collectors named in the margin, are also noticed by the Member in charge as having distinguished themselves in carrying out the operations of the Act in districts which presented unusual

difficulties. His Honor has learnt with much regret the accidental death of Baboo Kedarnath Dass, Deputy Collector of Mooghly, an able and hardworking servant of Government.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's best thanks are due to Mr. Schalch himself, for the zeal and ability which he has displayed in superintending this department of the administration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 256—A, dated Fort William, the 4th July 1874.

From—T. J. C. Grant, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
 To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,

Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Bhagulpore,
 Hooghly, Rajshahye, Purneah,
 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, Cuttack,
 Nuddea, Ferozepore, Pooree,
 Jessore, Monghyr, Balasore, and
 Hazareebagh.

the report on the completion, during the road cess year 1872-73, of the valuation of land, of immovable property, and of houses, for the imposition of the road cess under Bengal Act X of 1870 in the 16 districts noted in the margin.

2. The history of the circumstances leading to the enactment of the road cess is fully given in the Bengal Administration Report* for the year 1871-72, and the nature of the Act and

the general progress of the measures up to the 1st October 1873, are detailed in the report† for 1872-73, so far as the information then before the Government afforded the necessary materials.

† Chapter XXII, pages 348 to 359.

3. It is advisable, however, here to recapitulate the principles laid down by the Act for the conduct of the valuations, and to describe the mode in which those principles have been carried out, the extent to which those valuations have been effected, and the financial result they produced.

Valuation of land under Part II.

4. The first and most important class of valuations is that connected with the land.

5. All estates and tenures paying annually Government revenue or rent over Rs. 100

* Part I.—Lands in the actual cultivation and occupation of the person submitting the return.

Part II.—Lands held by cultivating ryots paying direct to the person submitting the return.

Part III.—Tenures of which the rent is paid to the person submitting the return.

Part IV.—Details of lakhiraj lands.

are required to be valued on returns given in by the proprietors showing, in a specified form, the gross receipts from the lands of the estate and tenure classified under four heads;* while if the revenue or rent be at or below that sum, it is discretionary with the valuing authorities either to demand

returns or to assess summarily on a ratio of the revenue or rent, or at a rate per acre.

6. The Act seeks to secure the submission of these returns by the imposition of fines, by the suspension of recovery of rent by legal process during the period of recusance, and by granting power to Collectors to make the valuations if the returns be not submitted within the prescribed time.

7. The correctness of the returns is sought to be obtained by making the returns evidence against the submitter and not against the parties entered therein, so that entries of undue and excessive demands render the former liable for the cess assessed on the returns, while they are not recoverable from the latter, and also by rendering the submitter liable to a prosecution under the Penal Code for furnishing false information.

8. Preparatory to the commencement of the operations for valuation, printed forms of registers, notices, statements, accounts, &c., were issued in large numbers to the several Collectors with instructions for their use; and as questions of difficulty in the construction or application of the Act were anticipated, or actually arose in practice, rules for their solution were from time to time issued. These rules received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor and now form a code of procedure, which the experience obtained during the past year has proved sufficient to meet all the difficulties which have as yet been encountered, and this codes it is hoped, will suffice for the conduct of the valuations in future years.

9. In explanation of the accompanying statements, it should be mentioned that all estates subject to the Act are entered in two registers,—Register I. being restricted to estates, revenue-paying or revenue-free, the property of private individuals, under clauses 1 and 2 of section 3 of the Act; and Register III. to estates the property of Government, and to all waste land sold or granted by Government; while Registers II. and IV. shew respectively the tenures of the two classes of estates.

10. The operations were conducted by the Collector of each district assisted by an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector specially appointed for the duty. The Collector acted under the immediate orders and supervision of the Commissioner of the Division, who was invited to refer freely in all cases of difficulty or doubt to the Member in charge.

11. The operations commenced from the 15th of August 1871, and were completed throughout the 16 districts by the commencement of the current road cess year, 1873-74—that is, by the 1st October 1873.

12. The labour attending the valuations has been enormous. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that in the 16 districts there have been valued 80,951 estates, containing 304,656 tenures. Of that number, 29,404 estates and 63,563 tenures have been valued on returns submitted by the proprietors, and 59,647 estates and 241,093 tenures summarily under the discretion given by section 8 of the Act.

13. It was anticipated that it would be found scarcely practicable to overcome the passive resistance of the landholders to the submission of the required returns. When, however, it was seen that the authorities were determined to carry the measure—that fines would be rigorously inflicted, the withdrawal of the power to sue for rents enforced, and, as a last resort, the valuation made by the Collector after local inquiry, the landholders felt that the law must be obeyed, and no determined resistance was shewn.

14. It was found absolutely necessary to impose fines to a very great extent; but in all cases where good grounds were brought forward for delay, the fines were invariably remitted on the submission of the returns, and in only a few instances was the Deputy Collector obliged himself to undertake the valuation of any estates.

15. Out of a total of Rs. 4,87,521 imposed as fines, it was necessary to realize them only to the extent of Rs. 16,127, or less than 4 per cent. of the amount of fine imposed.

16. The chief obstacle to the completion of the valuations lay, not in the recusancy of the landholders to submit their returns, but in the difficulty they experienced in preparing them. The demand for returns was novel, the returns somewhat complicated and hard to prepare, even when the zemindar's accounts contained the necessary data, and in very many cases no such data in sufficient detail were procurable. Again, in estates held in joint coparceny between many shareholders, each party collecting his rents separately and often disproportionately to the share he held, the preparation of the returns became almost impossible. It was only with the assistance and the advice of the Deputy Collectors, which were frequently sought, that in these latter cases the returns could be prepared; but with their hearty co-operation, tact, and patience, this task was on the whole well accomplished.

17. As an instance of the minute sub-division and sub-infeudation of estates, the following case that occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs may be noted.

18. The original estate bore a sudder jumma of Rs. 14,784. It was subsequently subdivided into 16 estates, formed, not of specific portions of land, but of shares in the whole estate, the largest of which formed 2a. 2g. 2c., and the smallest 0a. 2g. 2c. of the original estate. In each of these estates there are numerous shareholders, and in all over 400 tenures, not of specific lands, for no such specification was made of the original estate when portioned off, but of the fractions of its sudder jumma; and in each of these tenures are comprised sub-tenures, all, whether tenures or sub-tenures, being held by numerous shareholders. It may be imagined how arduous the task to unravel such an entangled yarn.

19. The Collectors are of opinion that under the pressure of the penalty whereby entries under the proper rents in the returns risk the loss of the recovery of such rents, the returns of Parts II. and III. are fairly and truthfully made, and do represent, if not absolutely correctly, at all events approximately, the gross rental of their respective estates and tenures and that the valuations founded on those returns may be accepted.

20. To the neej jote lands entered in Part I. the same checks do not apply; but fortunately such lands bear an infinitesimally small proportion to the other lands of the estates.

21. The case is, however, different with regard to the valuations summarily effected of the smaller estates and tenures under section 8. Stringent orders were issued to the Collectors to exercise the discretion given under that section, of calling for returns, and not to have recourse to the summary process in cases where, at the time of the permanent settlement of the estate, or the creation of the tenure, the lands may not have been fairly cultivated, or where there may be reason to believe that the rents have been fixed at unduly low rates from interested motives, as in the case of tenures given to members of the landowner's family, or for waste land to be brought into cultivation.

22. This discretion has been as largely exercised as was compatible with the completion of the valuations within a reasonable time; for it is clear that with small estates and tenures (numbering in the 16 districts 69,028 of the former and 273,920 of the latter,) it would have been impossible to value the mass otherwise than by the summary process. Although the value of some of these petty estates and tenures may exceed that arrived at summarily, yet the numerous instances in which proprietors have contested the summary assessment by submitting of themselves returns shewing their value to be much less than the assessment fixed by the Collector, leads the Member in charge to believe that the summary assessment of petty estates and tenures has been on the whole fairly approximate.

23. Appeals from the Collector's assessments under sections 18 and 19 have not been many, amounting to but 117 for the 16 districts.

24. Elaborate tables are in course of preparation, shewing for each pergunnah—

1st. Details of estates under the several heads of—

(a.) Estates paying revenue	...	...	...	...	} Register I.
(b.) Estates revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
(c.) Estates paying revenue or rent directly to the Collector...	...	...	...	...	} Register III.
(d) Estates acquired under rules for the sale, grant, and clearance of waste lands ... ..	...	...	...	...

classified according both to the revenue paid and the valuation fixed in seven grades, varying from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 100. Other tables give similar details in regard to tenures, and others again in reference to ryottee holdings.

25. As, however, these tables will not be completed for some months, it has been deemed advisable not to delay further the submission of this report; and it is proposed, when forwarding these tables, to discuss the questions connected with the incidence of the cess, the extent and nature of the tenures, and other matters which may arise from the information those tables contain.

26. It will suffice here to state that sub-infeudation is very general throughout the 16 districts under review. Statement A shews that out of the aggregate valuation for all the districts, amounting to Rs. 4,72,13,324, or nearly 4½ crores, Rs. 3,14,90,811, or a little over 3¼ crores, are due to 304,656 tenures in 80,951 estates, or fully 66 per cent. of the entire valuations.

27. The average ratio of the valuations to Government demand of revenue in the 16 districts is 2·9; but the ratio varies much in the several districts, being highest (9·5) in that of Hazareebagh, and lowest in the Orissa districts, where it varies from 2·1 in Pooree and Balasore, to 2·4 in Cuttack.

28. In the first-named district the Government demand is light, in consequence of large portions of the estates having been at the time of the permanent settlement jungle or uncultivated; while in Orissa, the temporary settlement having been made on a minute inquiry into their condition and assets, the Government revenue was fixed on more accurate data, and with a less margin for proprietary rights.

29. In the two districts of Behar Proper to which alone the Road Cess Act has been extended, the ratio is 6·2 in Bhaugulpore, against 3·9 in Monghyr. The larger ratio in the former district is due to the extension of cultivation since the permanent settlement. It may be mentioned as an instance that in that district, owing to this cause, the assets of an estate with a revenue of Rs. 49, were returned by the proprietor at over 200 times the Government revenue.

30. In the districts of Bengal Proper the ratios are highest in Dacca, at 4·5; in Jessore and Fureedpore at 3·6; and in Rajshahye at 3·2; while in all the remaining districts it varies but slightly, from 2·6 in Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, to 2·3 in Purneah.

31. This is not the place to mention the success that has attended the realization of the cess; but it may be stated that the difficulties anticipated in its collection have mostly disappeared, as in the case of those feared in completing the valuations. A report on this subject will be submitted after the close of the road cess year on the 30th September.

32. The valuations under this part were confined to mines and quarries, the consent of the Governor-General of India not having been given to bring the guaranteed railways under the operation of the Act.

Railways, mines, and immovable property, under Part III.

33. These mines exist only in the districts of Burdwan and Hazareebagh.

34. The Collectors observe that no difficulty whatsoever was experienced in effecting these valuations.

35. The financial result, as shewn in statement C, has been that 35 mines have been valued at Rs. 8,28,585. Of these, the coal mines in the Burdwan district, to the number of 25, have been valued at Rs. 2,88,361 while the ten petty mines in the Hazareebagh district bear a value of only Rs. 224.

36. As the land valuation approached completion in each district, the Collector was instructed to commence the assessment of the houses under Part IV, instructions having been previously issued for his guidance.

Assessment of houses under Part IV.

37. By the Act the assessment was to be carried on by the punchayets appointed under Act XX of 1856 and under the Village Chowkeedaree Act of 1871; and where no such punchayets existed, by assessors appointed by the Collector.

38. It was strongly impressed on the Collectors to exclude from the operation of this part of the Act purely agricultural villages where the houses would be exempt from assessment under section 40, and to be careful that in considerable places of a non-agricultural character, such as may be classified under the head of towns, the exemption under that section should be borne in mind.

39. The result has been that of 11,103 villages reported by the assessors as liable to assessment, 6,494 have, for the reasons above given, been freed from assessment by the Collectors, leaving 4,609 villages assessed at an annual charge of Rs. 66,942-14. The assessments appear to have been carefully carried out, and without undue pressure.

40. The Member in charge records with much satisfaction the cordial assistance he has received from all grades of the Government officers employed in the most arduous and wearisome labour of valuation.

Conduct of agency employed in valuation.

41. The Commissioners generally entertained great doubts of the expediency of the Act, and of the possibility of working its provisions with any approximate approach to accuracy, and freely expressed themselves on these points.

42. When, however, the Act was extended to their divisions, they at once addressed themselves to carry it out loyally. This was specially the case with the Commissioner of

Orissa; and it is due to the great attention he has paid to the details of the valuation, assisted as he has been by his Collectors, that the valuations have been carried through in the Orissa districts in so satisfactory a manner.

43. Where the Collectors and Deputy Collectors in charge of the road cess operations have afforded the Member in charge such general satisfaction, it is difficult to select instances of special merit. It may, however, be mentioned that the work of valuation, it will be seen from Statement B, was, as regards the number of estates and tenures valued, and number of returns called for, heaviest in the districts of Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Nuddea, Hooghly, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.

44. In the 24-Pergunnahs the task was much complicated by the intricate nature of the tenures and the great difficulty experienced in dealing with a class of proprietors accustomed to refer to the law in all cases of doubt.

45. The Member in charge now recommends the Deputy Collectors mentioned in the margin to the notice of Government. The Deputy Collector of Hooghly, Kedarnath Dass, was drowned shortly after the completion of the valuations, and in him the Government service has lost a most intelligent and hardworking member.

Bogolanund Mookerjee ...	...	Burdwan.
Rakhal Das Mookerjee ...	...	24-Pergunnahs.
Rasbeharee Bose ...	...	Jessore.
Lalit Mohun Chatterjee ...	...	Nuddea.
Brojo Soonder Mitter ...	...	Dacca.
Bunkim Ch. Chatterjee ...	...	Moorshedabad.

46. The Member in charge proposes to defer, until submitting the further report promised in paragraph 25, any expression of his opinion on the general character of the Act, its defects as demonstrated by experience of its working, and the measures he would suggest for their removal.

STATEMENT A.

Valuations of Land, Part II of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

District.	Number of register.	Number of estates valued.		Number of tenures valued.		Total.	Valuations made.						Revenue of district.	Ratio of valuation of estates to revenue.						
		Over 100 Rs. revenue.		100 Rs. and less.			Estates.			Tenures.										
		(Over 100 Rs. revenue.	100 Rs. and less revenue.	Over 100 Rs. rent.	100 Rs. and less rent.		Katahs.	Tenures.	Summary.	Value.	On returns.	Value.	Total num-ber.	Total value.	Summary.	Value.	On returns.	Value.	Total num-ber.	Total value.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN	I	1,208	5,343	4,803	72,153	6,550	8,224	1,07,810	3,326	73,85,442	6,550	74,83,252	71,082	3,21,650	5,906	57,56,173	76,983	60,77,823	•	
	II	1	243	1	6	244	243	159	1	388	244	847	6	87	20	1,213	7	87		
	III																			
	IV																			
	IX			4	16													20	1,213	
Total		1,209	5,585	4,808	72,207	6,794	8,467	1,08,269	3,327	73,85,590	6,794	74,94,099	71,088	3,21,737	5,927	57,57,868	77,015	60,79,125		2.4
HOOGHLY	I	639	8,036	1,263	13,554	3,675	2,861	94,114	814	25,83,135	3,675	29,82,249	13,479	2,04,760	1,339	14,51,938	14,317	16,39,702		
	II	13	16	12	362	29	16	885	12	26,132	28	26,512	362	6,027	12	1,143	374	7,169		
	III																			
	IV			8	2															
	IX														10	3,382	10	8,362		
Total		651	8,052	1,283	13,918	3,703	2,877	94,499	826	29,14,297	3,703	30,08,761	13,841	2,10,793	1,360	14,59,440	15,201	16,70,233		2.6
24-PENGUNNAB	I	761	1,432	2,851	15,393	2,193	1,106	83,296	1,087	35,50,096	2,193	36,53,332	3,170	1,37,332	15,074	17,07,144	18,244	18,44,976		
	II																			
	III	111	109	578	393	220	42	1,901	178	7,41,565	220	7,43,466	137	10,086	839	2,72,673	978	2,88,759		
	IV																			
	Total	872	1,541	3,429	15,791	2,413	1,143	85,107	1,265	42,91,601	2,413	43,76,793	3,307	1,47,918	15,913	19,79,917	19,220	21,33,735		2.6
NUNDEA	I	757	2,473	2,359	5,120	3,209	2,391	1,32,032	818	26,34,761	3,209	27,40,060	5,316	1,49,041	2,993	23,71,995	8,309	25,01,107		
	II																			
	III	10	273	13	43	253	273	1,343	10	8,389	253	9,687	48	440	13	9,655	61	10,075		
	IV																			
	Total	747	2,745	2,402	5,068	3,492	2,664	1,33,430	828	26,43,100	3,492	27,50,647	5,364	1,49,431	3,006	23,81,630	8,370	25,14,182		2.6
JESORE	I	526	2,319	3,833	46,027	2,345	2,228	1,37,104	617	34,56,532	2,345	35,93,686	46,019	7,22,982	3,341	21,42,976	49,560	28,65,988		
	II																			
	III	96	103	440	1,679	199	101	4,931	98	2,29,473	199	2,31,404	1,676	64,923	443	1,53,817	2,119	2,18,740		
	IV																			
	Total	622	2,422	4,273	47,706	3,044	2,329	1,42,035	715	36,86,053	3,044	38,28,090	47,695	7,87,905	4,294	22,96,793	51,979	30,84,698		3.6
MOORSHEDABAD	I	983	2,370	1,914	15,247	3,863	2,025	2,08,631	1,338	30,63,144	3,863	32,70,547	14,963	2,43,005	2,106	19,83,702	17,161	22,36,707		
	II																			
	III	8	4		21	12	7	206	5	9,076	12	9,282	37	464	7	4,835	37	464		
	IV																			
	IX																	21	44,840	
Total		1,001	2,374	1,914	15,305	3,375	2,032	2,09,337	1,343	30,74,220	3,375	32,79,829	15,014	2,98,474	2,205	19,93,537	17,219	22,82,011		2.4

RAJSHAHYE	I	777	1,050	...	2,066	...	8,074	...	1,927	...	10,140	...	307	42,921	1,520	33,40,426	1,927	33,99,247	...	2,902	...	1,71,101	...	7,748	...	15,76,183	...	10,140	...	17,47,254</
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STATEMENT B.

Preliminary Operations for the Valuation of Land, Part II of District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

DISTRICT.	Number of valuations.		Number of notices for returns under sections 6 and 8.	Number of returns to notices received.	Amount of fines imposed.	Amount of fines levied.	Number of appeals to Commissioners under sections 18 and 19.	REMARKS.
	Estates.	Tenures.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
Burdwan	6,794	77,015	9,435	8,915	203	105 0 0	.....
Hooghly	3,703	15,201	2,816	3,341	8,880	840 0 0	7	
24-Pergunnahs	2,413	10,220	4,936	4,712	48,126	1,390 0 0	15	
Nudda	3,492	8,370	3,537	3,478	65,156	955 8 7	.....
Jessore	3,041	61,979	4,982	4,809	22,571	1,118 0 0	6	
Moorshedabad	3,375	17,219	5,190	3,168	1,06,881	1,275 2 0	.....
Rajahahye	1,877	10,171	4,814	12,147	48,002	6,379 1 9	5	
Dacca	8,216	15,984	6,507	7,347	4,927	1,011 0 0	13	
Fureedpore	3,603	22,021	2,405	2,731	5,902	47 8 0	3	
Monghyr	5,909	7,274	4,508	4,467	76,028	1,182 14 0	21	
Bhagulpore	4,737	6,367	56,05	5,741	50,867	116 0 0	6	
Purneah	1,860	11,942	4,249	4,191	15,000	100 0 0	.....
Cuttack	13,029	12,217	2,338	2,517	842	62 8 0	35	
Pooree	5,533	14,403	954	954	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	12,750	7,471	1,524	1,524	6,829	187 13 3	4	
Hazareebagh	526	7,802	1,718	1,712	8,515	1,388 0 0	.....
Grand Total	80,951	304,056	65,388	71,754	478,521	16,127 7 7	117	

STATEMENT C.

Valuations of Mines, Part III of District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

DISTRICT.	Number of register.	MINES.		REMARKS.
		Number.	Valuation.	
Burdwan	X	25	Rs. 2,88,361	
Hazareebagh	X	10	224	
Total ..		35	2,88,585	

STATEMENT D.

House Assessment under Part IV of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of assessors, circles, or panchayets.	Number of estimated villages liable to assessment.	Number of villages assessed.	Amount of assessment calculated at the rate fixed by Schedule E. of the District Road Cess Act.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan	7	475	450	8,508 0 0	
Hooghly	9	424	236	8,652 8 0	
24-Pergunnahs	6	2,209	1,184	11,183 8 0	
Nudda	12	1,532	325	12,627 0 0	
Jessore	17	707	397	6,185 8 0	
Moorshedabad	4	236	212	2,910 0 0	
Rajahahye	3	133	126	115 10 0	
Dacca	4	135	122	6,828 0 0	
Fureedpore	6	843	260	439 1 4	
Monghyr	5	586	677	3,882 0 0	
Bhagulpore	6	128	118	1,758 0 0	
Purneah	10	216	204	1,100 2 8	
Cuttack ... ..	.....	3,373	297	858 4 0	
Pooree	3	3	3	33 0 0	
Balasore	1	25	21	204 4 0	
Hazareebagh ... ..	.....	79	67	1,679 0 0	
Grand Total	93	11,103	4,609	66,342 14 0	

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KISHNAGHUR MUNICIPALITY FOR 1873-74.

No. 6M.M., dated Calcutta, the 13th June 1874.

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the annual administration report of the Kishnaghur Municipality under Act III of 1864, for the past year 1873-74, together with the usual statement of income and expenditure.

2. The report calls for very few remarks from me. As I said when submitting the last report, the municipality of Kishnaghur has been thoroughly established, and has now worked efficiently for several years, so that there is not much to be done and to report, unless some great work, such as a covered drainage system, were introduced; but the cost of such an operation would, I fear, be far beyond the means of the town, and there is a disinclination to increase taxation at all.

3. It will be observed that the registration of births and deaths has been attended to during the year, and that the municipality have promoted vaccination at their own expense.

4. The amount of fines inflicted by the municipal bench shews, when compared with the number of persons fined, that the Municipal Commissioners have exercised their magisterial power with moderation.

No. 87, dated Kishnaghur, the 29th April 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Chairman of the Kishnaghur Municipality,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward the annual administration report of the Kishnaghur Municipality for the year 1873-74, together with a statement of actual receipts and disbursements.

2. At the commencement of the year there were fifteen municipal commissioners.

3. The gentlemen mentioned below have been ex-officio members:—

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

C. C. Stevens, Esq., Magistrate and Collector.

Major Forbes, Executive Engineer.

Captain G. M. Bowie, District Superintendent of Police.

The following gentlemen have been municipal commissioners:—

P. Dickens, Esq., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, from April 1873 to June 1873.

E. S. Moseley, Esq., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman.

Dr. F. J. Earle, Civil Surgeon.

Baboo Mrittonjoy Roy.

Rev. C. H. Blumhardt.

„ Ram Chandra Mookerjee.

Rai Judu Nath Rai, Bahadoor.

Kali Charan Laheri.

Baboo Umes Chandra Datta.

„ Poresh Nath Sakul.

„ Prassanna Coomar Bosu.

Moulvie Golam Russool.

5. During the year Mr. Dickens left the station. There have thus been fifteen commissioners, of whom seven are European, and eight Natives; of the Europeans six, and of the Natives four, are officials.

6. Nine ordinary meetings were held during the year under report.

7. Baboo Prassanna Coomar Bosu and Moulvie Golam Russool have attended no meeting during the year, but have several times attended Municipal office to sit on benches with other Commissioners for the purpose of deciding cases under Act III of 1864, and bye-laws. Major Forbes and Baboo Ram Chandra Mookerjee only attended one meeting each. The following commissioners were the most regular in their attendance:—

Mr. E. S. Moseley.

Rai Judu Nath Rai, Bahadoor.

Rev. C. H. Blumhardt.

8. The income of the year was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of last year	6,323	13	8
House-rate collection	13,961	1	6
Toll-bar	2,136	11	3
Fines	85	15	9
Conservancy	2	4	5
Cattle-pounds	720	3	0
Printing	29	0	0
Voluntary contribution by owners of property for local improvement	1,719	0	3
Miscellaneous	799	15	6
Distrainment fees	63	7	3
Park Estate	1,140	12	0
Burial ground	10	0	0
Total	27,227	8	5

	Budget Estimate.	Actual receipts.	Difference.	Excess collection.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
House-rate collection	14,600 0 0	13,964 1 6	635 14 6	.....
Toll-bar	2,650 0 0	2,136 14 3	513 1 9	.....
Fines	100 0 0	85 15 9	14 0 3	.....
Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	1,856 15 0	143 1 0	.....
Park Estate	1,100 0 0	1,140 12 0	.....	40 12 0
Voluntary contribution ... ..	.....	1,719 0 3	.....	1,719 0 3
Total	20,450 0 0	20,903 10 9	1,306 1 6	1,759 12 3

	Rs. As. P.
Outstanding balance of last year	2,053 11 1
Demand of 1873-74	15,045 4 0
Total	17,098 15 1
Amount collected... ..	13,964 1 6
„ remitted	416 8 0
Total	14,380 9 6
Outstanding balance	2,718 5 7

9. The collections of house-rate have fallen short of those of last year by Rs. 507-6-9, and of the estimate by Rs. 635-14-0; this is partly owing to high prices, (which have made collection more difficult) and partly owing to the collecting establishment not having done its utmost. The establishment has been recently re-organized, and it is hoped that collection will improve. At the same time the commissioners are prepared to avoid undue pressure on the poorer taxpayers.

10. *Tollbar*.—The decrease of collection from estimate Rs. 513-1-9, under this head, is chiefly attributable to the absence of check-gates, and to there being no penalty for persons evading tolls. The carters take advantage of all tracks which can enable them to leave the main roads, and by somewhat circuitous routes to avoid the tollgates. The loss of revenue could be provided against with ease, if we were only allowed by Government to establish check toll-gates: but this measure was, I believe, disapproved by the late Lieutenant-Governor.

11. *Fine*.—The decrease under this head is due to the fact that the commissioners who sit in the bench to decide cases under Municipal Act and Bye-laws have been lenient.

12. The statement below will shew that the average rate of fine per head has been Rs. 0-6-6-7 against Rs. 0-9-8 of the year preceding.

13. In accordance with the Government notification of 6th May last, the cases under Municipal Act and Bye-laws have been since June last decided by two of the municipal commissioners forming a bench. The sittings have not been very regular during the year under report, owing to the occasional non-attendance of one of the two Honorary Magistrates appointed to act; this has been often the case with those of the municipal commissioners who are pleaders by profession.

14. The following table will shew the result of trials for breaches of conservancy laws:—

No. of cases required issue of notice.	No. of cases required issue of summons.	No. of persons tried.	No. of persons fined.	No. of persons released.	Amount of fine imposed.	Outstanding balance of last year.	Total.	Amount collected.	Outstanding balance.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
460	290	230	157	73	64 5 9	39 6 0	103 11 9	79 12 9	23 15 0
Fine imposed on Municipal Police for neglect of duty ...					6 3 0	.....	6 3 0	6 3 0	.....
Total ...					70 8 9	.....	109 14 9	85 15 9	.....

15. *Miscellaneous*.—The receipts under this head have been less than the estimate by Rs. 143-1. This is partly owing to the diminished receipts under the head of printing and partly to the non-receipt of any income from the head of house rent. On the other hand, there has been an increase of Rs. 115-1-6 in comparison with the receipts of the year preceding.

16. The miscellaneous receipts are derived from the following sources:—

	Rs. As. P.
Cattle pounds	720 3 0
Conservancy	234 5 3
Distrain fees	63 7 3
License fee	473 2 0
Burial ground	10 0 0
Printing	29 0 0
Salary of the 2nd clerk recoverable from the other Municipalities ...	180 0 0
Sale proceeds of trees on the sides of roads ...	131 9 6
Unclassified	15 4 0
Total	1,856 15 0

17. The receipts from the cattle pounds are Rs 720-3, against Rs. 688-3-9 of the year preceding. The increase has been caused by the removal of the Chandsarak pound to Shunda.

18. The statement below will shew the working of each pound during the year under report:—

Names of pounds.	No. of cattleim-pounded.	No. died in the pound.	No. claimed.	No. un-claimed.	Total.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Total.	Profit.	Loss.
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Cutcherry ...	1,611	.....	1,603	8	1,611	262 14 0	92 13 9	92 13 9	160 0 3	.....
Kutwali ...	889	3	874	12	889	148 11 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	64 11 0	.....
Barnipara ...	704	.....	697	7	704	144 15 6	118 0 0	118 0 0	26 15 6	.....
Shunda ...	519	.....	516	3	519	98 3 6	117 5 0	117 5 0	.....	19 1 6
Park Estate..	369	.....	365	4	369	75 7 0	90 8 6	90 8 6	.....	15 1 6
Total ...	4,092	3	4,065	34	4,092	730 3 0	502 11 3	502 11 3	261 10 9	34 3 0

19. *Conservancy.*—The receipts under this head are recoverable expenses of a special conservancy cart employed solely for removing professional refuse of the stable-keepers. The increase of Rs. 63-7-3 upon the receipts of the year preceding has been caused by the collection of the arrears of the previous year during the year under report.

20. *Distraint fee.*—The receipts under this head have been Rs. 63-7-3 against Rs. 92-7 of the year preceding. The decrease of Rs. 28-15-9 has been due to the decreased number of warrants issued for the realization of arrears.

21. *License Fees.*—The receipts under the head of license fees have been Rs. 473-2 against Rs. 444-11 of the year 1872-73. The increase has been entirely due to receipts for brick licenses, since the municipal commissioners have been enforcing the Section 63 of Act III of 1864 and Bye-law 18 in this town.

22. *Printing.*—The decrease of Rs. 31-15 in comparison with the receipts of the preceding year under this head is nominal, because a sum of Rs. 43 is due from the Magistrate of Nuddea for forms supplied during the year under report.

23. *Burial Ground.*—A sum of Rs. 10 has been received as fee for allowing a man to bury a corpse out of the line in the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

24. *Park Estate.*—The collections have been below those of the year 1872-73 under this head. Since the lands cultivated for winter crops were not sown for want of seasonable rain, strict measures have not therefore been taken for the realization of the rent of such lands from the ryots.

25. *Voluntary Contribution.*—The receipts under this head have been derived (1) from a contribution by the Nuddea estate of half the cost of improving a large tank belonging to the estate and lying within the municipality; (2) from a contribution of Rs. 300 given by the proprietor of a tank called the Pora Pokhur, towards the expense of its improvement.

26. The subjoined statement shews the expenditure of the year:—

	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.	Less Expenditure.	Excess Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Expense of collection of house-tax ...	700 0 0	766 10 6	0 0 0	66 10 6
2. General charges ...	842 0 0	747 1 6	94 14 6	0 0 0
3. Roads ...	11,000 0 0	8,225 11 9	2,774 4 3	0 0 0
6. Conservancy ...	1,122 0 0	1,039 9 9	82 6 3	0 0 0
7. Police ...	5,707 0 0	5,391 4 3	315 11 9	0 0 0
8. Local Improvement ...	1,000 0 0	2,985 7 0	0 0 0	1,985 7 0
9. Miscellaneous ...	1,350 0 0	1,190 0 6	159 15 6	0 0 0
10. Park Estate ...	1,203 0 0	1,195 13 9	7 3 3	0 0 0
Total ...	22,924 0 0	21,541 10 0	3,484 7 6	2,052 1 6

27. *Expense of Collection.*—The cause of increase of Rs. 66-10-6 upon the budget estimate was that the expenditure required for newly numbering the houses (a step rendered necessary to the revision of the boundaries of wards), had not been provided for in the budget estimate.

28. *General Charges.*—A sum of Rs. 94-14-6 less than the budget estimate was expended because the salary of the vaccinator was not paid during the year under report, but subsequently, on the request of the Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles. There was also a saving of Rs. 39 under the head of stationery.

29. *Roads.*—The expenditure on roads was Rs. 8,225-11-9 against the budget estimate of Rs. 11,000 under this head. The saving of Rs. 2,774-4-3 was due to the fact that some of the metalled roads did not require thorough repairs, though provision had been made in the budget estimate.

30. The following table will shew the expenditure on metalled roads during the year 1873-74:—

	Rs. A. P.		
Church lane	615	7	3
Gab road	1,159	0	3
High street	1,118	13	6
Toho road	86	0	0
Nootunsarak	971	9	6
Kutcherry lane	732	9	6
Judge's road	643	3	6
Gobind road	199	10	3
Rajah's road	425	0	6
Barendra road	158	13	3
Working establishment	812	6	6
Total	6,922	10	0

31. The metalling of the Gab and part of the Nootunsarak roads were new works. Of the total expenditure Rs. 800 had been advanced in March 1873, and accounted for in the annual statement for 1872-73, hence the expenditure on pukka roads debitable to the year 1873-74, was Rs. 6,922-10 minus Rs. 800, or Rs. 6,122-10.

32. All the kutch roads of the town, about 45 miles, were kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,238.

33. 17 new culverts were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 658-4-6. The roads and bridges of the town have been in good condition throughout the year.

34. *Arboriculture.*—About 400 young teak and banian trees were planted on road sides to fill up vacant places, and the enclosures of those planted during the previous year were kept in good order.

35. *Conservancy.*—The saving of Rs. 82-6-3 from the budget estimate was due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 150 had been provided for in the estimate for repairs of the stables and conservancy carts, but only about Rs. 60 was expended on that account.

36. *Police.*—The saving of Rs. 315-11-9 on the budget estimate is attributable to the fact that the amount estimated for clothing was not drawn during the year under report.

37. *Local Improvement.*—The excess expenditure of Rs. 1,985-7 was incurred in improving the Ameen Bazar tank and Pora Pokhur.

38. *Miscellaneous.*—The saving of Rs. 159-15-6 was partly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 200 had been provided in the estimate for keeping the toll-bar under khas collection; as all the toll-bars were farmed out during the greater part of the year under report, the expenditure was not required. Again, though provision had been made in the estimate for repair to the municipal office, the work was not done in the course of the year.

39. *Park Estate.*—The saving of Rs. 7-3-3 is due to the fact that a lukhirajdar did not appear to claim his rent during the year under report.

40. *Health.*—The health of the town during the year was better than in the year preceding. The death rate was 18 per thousand, against 22 of the year 1872-73:—

DEATHS—			
Male ... ..	...	...	276
Female ... ..	...	...	210
Total ... ..	...	...	486
41. The causes of deaths were as follows:—			
Fever ... ..	...	...	187
Cholera ... ..	...	...	27
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	1
Other causes ... ..	...	...	271
Total ... ..	...	...	486
42. BIRTHS—			
Male ... ..	...	...	349
Female ... ..	...	...	355
Total ... ..	...	...	704

The average birth rate has been 26 per thousand, against 28 of the year preceding.

43. *Vaccination.*—One vaccinator was appointed in November last for three months. The following table will shew the result of vaccination:—

Male ... ..	...	...	...	212
Female ... ..	...	...	...	182
Total ... ..	...	...	...	394
Success ... ..	...	...	...	386
Partial ... ..	...	...	...	1
Failed ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	7
Total ... ..	...	...	...	394

44. *General Remarks.*—Upon the whole, the work of the year, while affording no specially brilliant results, has been satisfactory. During the Commissioner's stay here an attempt was made to induce him to believe that a certain quarter had been neglected by the municipality,

but the falsehood of the charge was made clearly apparent. The commissioners have done their best to be just to all parts of the municipality.

45. The daroga has, upon the whole, worked satisfactorily.

*Municipal improvement fund of Kishnaghur Municipality, under Act III of 1864,
for the year 1873-74.*

RECEIPTS.				Amount.			Total.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To balance brought from last account	...	...	...				6,323	13	8
„ amount collected on account of the rate of 6 per cent. upon the annual valuation of houses, buildings, and lands, &c.	...	...	...	13,961	1	6			
„ amount collected on account of road tolls	...	...	...	2,136	14	3			
„ amount collected on account of fines under Act III of 1864	...	...	...	85	15	9			
„ amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	1,856	15	0			
„ amount collected on account of Park Estate	...	...	...	1,140	12	0			
„ amount collected on account of voluntary contribution	...	...	...	1,719	0	3			
							20,903	10	9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,227	8	5

EXPENDITURE.									
1. Charges incurred in the collection of the rate of 6 per cent. upon the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, &c.	...	...	...	766	10	6			
2. General charges, including office establishment and printing and stationery—									
Office establishment	...	...	585	14	9				
Printing and stationery	...	...	161	2	9				
				747	1	6			
3. Roads	...	...	...	8,225	11	9			
6. Conservancy charges	...	...	...	1,039	9	9			
7. Amount paid to the district superintendent of police for the maintenance of police under Section 34 of Act III of 1864 and for contingencies	...	...	...	5,391	4	3			
8. Local improvement (such as improving tanks and drainage)	...	...	...	2,985	7	0			
9. Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	1,190	0	6			
10. Park Estate	...	...	...	1,195	12	9			
							21,541	10	0
Balance in hand on the 31st March 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,685	14	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,227	8	5

C. C. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MIDNAPORE MUNICIPALITY
FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.**

No. 326, dated Burdwan, the 19th July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq. Commissioner, Burdwan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the annual administration report of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74, together with the statement of income and expenditure, in the form prescribed in Government order No. 2655, dated 25th April 1872.

2. The actual receipts shew a deficit of Rs. 453-4-9 as compared with the Budget estimate. The deficit was marked under the heads of “house-rate” and “fines.” The decrease under heading “house-rate” was owing to the exemption of several of the houses which had fallen out of occupancy. I believe there is an error in the Chairman’s report, as no house in a municipality can be entirely exempted on account of vacancy, the maximum remission provided in Act II (B. C.) of 1868, being one half of the rate. I have accordingly asked for an explanation. The collections under the heading “miscellaneous” exceed the budget estimate by Rs. 552. This is owing to the large collections of rent on account of *gombhakár*, i.e., places in the town where dead animals are deposited.

3. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,782-8-3, or Rs. 2,318-7-9 less than the amount estimated. The chief saving had been under the heading “local improvement,” in which Rs. 866-9-3 only were expended out of Rs. 3,500 estimated. This is on account of many of the works estimated not having been completed during the year.

4. The statement of collections shews a balance of Rs. 693-5-9 remaining unrecovered at the close of the year, against Rs. 296-13-3 remaining outstanding at the close of the previous year.

No. 29, dated Midnapore, the 6th July 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Magte., and Chairman of the Midnapore Municipality,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the administration report of the Midnapore Municipality for 1873-74.

There were 12 Municipal Commissioners, six Europeans and six Natives, at the beginning of the year under review, as named below.

EX OFFICIO.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate and Chairman.
 „ W. P. Davis, } District Superintendents.
 „ C. P. Macaulay, }
 Colonel Swayne, Executive Engineer.
 Dr. R. G. Mathew, Civil Surgeon.

ORDINARY.

Mr. W. B. Oldham, } Vice-Chairmen.
 „ A. W. Cochran, }
 „ James Kimber, Member.
 Baboo Nobin Chunder Banerjee, Member.
 „ Romanath Roquitte, ditto.
 „ Okhil Chunder Dutt, ditto.
 „ Jumenjoy Mullick, ditto.
 Moulvie Khoyrat Alli, ditto.
 Moonshi Mahomed Jan, ditto.

Mr. Macaulay only succeeded Mr. Davis on 7th July; Mr. Cochran was not appointed till Mr. Oldham had left, hence, though the number was 14 in all, it never exceeded 12 at any one time.

2. Nineteen general meetings of the commissioners were called during the year. This, it is true, is less than the number required by law, but even as it was, there was no quorum on eleven occasions, and additional meetings were quite unneeded.

As has often been reported, the number of commissioners is too small. The ex-officio members cannot be relied on for constant attendance, especially in the cold weather. The ordinary members are only eight in number, and though one of them, the Vice-Chairman, is pretty regular in attendance, another, Mr. Kimber, ordinarily cannot spare time to attend, and hence success in obtaining a quorum depends on the regularity of the remaining six native commissioners. Of these, two, Baboos Romanath Roquitte and Okhil Chunder Dutt, were incapacitated for attending to their duty during the greater part of the year, and the former has died since the close of the year.

Many efforts were made to obtain an increase of the ordinary members to 15, so that five may vacate every year, but owing to technical difficulties arising from the working of the new Act (No. II of 1873), the appointments were not made till after the close of the year. It may be hoped that during the current year the meetings will be much better attended.

3. The following statement shews the actual income under the several heads as compared with the budget estimate.

	Budget.			Actual receipts.			Excess.			Deficit.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
House rate	11,000	0	0	10,690	13	3	.....			309	2	9
Land rate	800	0	0	672	6	9	.....			127	9	3
Wheel tax	1,000	0	0	970	14	0	.....			29	2	0
Fines	600	0	0	180	6	6	.....			319	9	6
Pound	900	0	0	873	14	9	.....			26	1	3
License fees	100	0	0	112	0	0	12	0	0	.....	
Fees on processes	.....			106	8	0	106	8	0	.....	
Cart fees	1,000	0	0	697	0	0	.....			313	0	0
Miscellaneous	300	0	0	852	12	0	552	12	0	.....	
	15,600	0	0	15,146	11	3	671	4	0	1,124	8	9

4. *House Rate.*—The total demand on this account for the year was Rs. 11,146-4-3, to which must be added arrears outstanding from last year, Rs. 296-13-3; of this Rs. 10,690-13-3 has been collected and Rs. 220-13-3 has been remitted. There is, consequently, a balance of Rs. 531-7. The decrease as compared with last year is owing to several houses, fallen out of occupancy, having been exempted after due inquiry. The balance not collected is a high one. The ratepayers have been rather backward in paying and the tax collector somewhat remiss. The last part of the year has also been a season of some scarcity even here, and that may have had something to do with the large arrear.

5. *Land Rate.*—The actual demand of land rate was Rs. 683-9-0, which with the arrear of last year, Rs. 53-4-0, amounts altogether to Rs. 736-13-0. Of this sum Rs. 672-6-9 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 64-6-3. The same sum was collected on this account last year. In neither year was the budget estimate reached, but it is evident that the estimate was erroneous, being in excess of the actual demand.

6. *Wheel Tax.*—There is little to remark on this head. The budget estimate and the actual demand closely approximated, and a balance of Rs. 15 only was over (see Statement B).

7. *Fines.*—There is a considerable difference between the budget estimate and the actual realization, Rs. 180-6-6, as fewer cases were brought and fewer convictions obtained than in 1872-73.

8. *Pounds*.—The receipts under this head for this year, Rs. 873-14-9, exceed those on same account for last year, Rs. 786-4-0; but are somewhat below the budget estimate. There are no arrears. The police impounded 240 cattle; municipal servants none, and private individuals 4,028. This shows a satisfactory working of the pounds.

9. *Fees under Section 77*.—License fees imposed under this section exceed the budget estimate (Rs. 100), being Rs. 112, but have fallen short of last year by Rs. 13. Nineteen licenses were issued (see Statement B). There are no arrears.

10. *Warrant Fees*.—274 warrants were issued for the realization of rates, the fees amounting to Rs. 90-4-0, or with arrear of last year, Rs. 135-12-0. Rs. 106-8-0 have been realised; the balance is for unexecuted warrants.

11. *Hackery Registration Fees*.—The sum realised under this head, Rs. 687, falls far short of the budget estimate, Rs. 1,000, and of the collection of last year, Rs. 988. The carters are very ready to evade payments, and it is not easy to detect them. The Municipal Benches also are disposed to deal leniently with these offences, two annas being the usual fine imposed; this is far too little in the face of the evasion and trickery practised by cart owners. There are no arrears. Of course special attention will be paid to this breach of municipal law during the current year.

12. *Miscellaneous*.—The collection, Rs. 852-12, under this head, on the other hand, far exceed the budget estimate and the collections of last year, Rs. 529-10-6. This is due chiefly to large collections on account of *gowbaghâr*, i.e., dead animals are deposited at certain places in the town, for which (and for the use of skins, &c.,) a rent of Rs. 231 is paid. The other items are—

			Rs. A. P.
Sale proceeds of trees	...	...	43 14 0
Payments on account of Julkur	...	...	153 8 0
Payments on account of ferry, Nuzurgunge	...	...	90 0 0
Fees for burial grounds	...	...	4 0 0
Sweeper's pay, refunded by the owner of Shib bazar	...	...	48 0 0
Paid by Executive Engineer for fire engine	...	...	50 0 0
Refund of advance and coolies' pay by overseer and mohurir	...	...	160 5 3
Refund of excess costs in suit brought by farmer of N. Ferry	...	...	12 0 9
Refund from Fouzdaree office for platforms used in Municipal Benches	...	...	60 0 0
Total	...	...	852 12 0

Incidence of taxation (see Statement D) Rs. 0-7-9. The percentage of the house rate on the annual value of the houses cannot be accurately given, say about Rs. 4½.

13. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 14,782-8-3, and is specified as follows:—

	Budget.	Actual.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Expenses of collection
General charges
Roads
Conservancy
Police
Local improvements
Miscellaneous
	17,101 0 0	14,782 8 3	3,270 8 3	952 0 6

14. *Expenses of Collection*.—Under the first head there has been a small saving, but under the second a considerable one, the expense having been less than expected.

15. *Roads*.—There has been a larger expenditure on roads than were apparently expected. Five first-class roads, two second-class roads, and six third-class roads, have been thoroughly repaired and metalled to a length of 1,092 cubic yards laid down, the width varying from nine to 15 feet. One large bridge at Keranitollah has been constructed, and a good deal of petty repairs done.

16. *Conservancy*.—There was a good deal saved under the next head. The present establishment consists of an overseer, two chuprassees, one sirdar, 30 coolies, and seven sweepers.

17. *Police*.—The saving under the head of Police is small. It was owing to sick leave and leave without pay having been granted to certain of the police. The police force consists of four head constables, four second-grade constables, 50 fourth-grade constables, and 20 fifth-grade constables. They are distributed in four Pharees—Khas Pharee, Notoon Bazar, Patna Bazar, and Hobipore.

18. *Local Improvements*.—Under the head of local improvements several works have been in progress:—(1) a second latrine at Dariband was made at a cost of Rs. 117-4-9; (2) a retaining wall of a tank in Meah Bazar was also made at an expense of Rs. 289; (3) the

Dariband khall, running through the town, which has for years been a deposit for filth of all kinds, in fact an open sewer, has been excavated and embanked and a pathway made along each side. In two convenient places it enlarges out into tanks and thereby improves the water supply. Up to 31st March only Rs. 380-10-3 was paid, but something for work done was owing. The work has been now done, and at a total expense of Rs. 1,566-8-5. (4) Under this head is also shewn an expenditure of Rs. 50 for a survey of the river bank, which now forms the port of the town. The municipality were led to expect by the Lieutenant-Governor, when he visited Midnapore, that they would be allowed to take up this land and construct warehouses and landing places, receiving dues to be sanctioned by Government. When the project was ripe for approval, however, and the survey had been completed, the Government changed its views and declined to sanction the project.

19. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this head there has been a very large excess expenditure, the items being,—to Pierce Charitable Dispensary, Rs. 549-12-0; to pension of Ram Chunder Chuckerbutty and Shaik Magboo, Rs. 36-6-0; to purchase of tin tickets, Rs. 34-6-0; to purchase of lanterns, Rs. 32-0-0; to rent of municipal land, Rs. 75-7-2; to law charges, Rs. 57-1-0; but the excess over budget estimate of collection helps to balance the large expenditure.

20. At a meeting held this year, Rs. 100 was voted to be given to vernacular schools, and Rs. 500 to the Charitable Dispensary, these sums to be paid from budget of expenditure for 1874-75.

21. Of the resolutions passed during the year under review the most important were—(1) to take over the management of the Pierce Charitable Dispensary and guarantee its deficiency in income; (2) to devote certain tanks to be used for drinking purposes only; (3) to reclaim the management of the Library Tank, though not its income, from the Library committee; (4) to declare the line from Colonel Golla to Soojagunge a highway under second part of bye law XVIII, to lessen the danger to house property from fire.

22. *Lawsuit*.—There was one lawsuit during the year with the farmer of Nuzurgunge Ferry, who sued to recover his deposit when he relinquished the ferry. The suit was for a small amount, Rs. 77-8, and was partly lost. The municipality had to pay Rs. 25-13. There does not seem to have been any good reason to appeal.

23. *Assessment*.—Baboo Okhil Chunder Dutt, Baboo Jumenjoy Mullick, Moonshi Mahomed Jan, and Moulvie Khoyrat Alli, revised the assesment, for the most part making new assessments only in the case of new houses. There were 36 objections submitted, but they were successful to amount of Rs. 6 only. Rs. 223 was newly assessed on new houses.

24. *Prosecutions*.—150 persons were prosecuted, 53 of whom were discharged. In 1872-73, 426 persons were prosecuted and 193 let off. This statement will shew the prosecutions by overseer and police under the various penal sections of the Act:—

	ACT III OF 1864.										BYE-LAW.						TOTAL.
	Section 35.	Section 56.	Section 72.	Section 66.	Section 67.	Section 71.	Section 59.	Section 77.	Section 43.	Section 70.	Section 18.	Section 33.	Section 21.	Section 21.	Section 20.	Section 35.	
Police	1	19	3	13	9	3	1	5	2	...	1	...	5	1	14	2	78
Overseer ... ..	...	1	...	7	...	...	11	8	...	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	37
Total	1	20	3	19	9	3	12	13	2	1	2	2	10	1	15	2	115

The falling off is due to the change in the Vice-Chairman. Mr. Hopkins was in favor of much more active measures in conservancy and allied questions than Mr. Oldham, and hence prosecutions under his management were much more frequent. On the report of the municipal overseer, 77 notices, issued against 135 persons, in case of 91 persons, sufficiently speedy attention was paid; in 10, cases were pending at the end of the year; on police reports, 27 notices were issued against 32 persons. Six summonses only had subsequently to issue for disobedience, and two cases were pending at the end of the year. These cases went before the Municipal Benches. Statement C. will shew the attendance of the Commissioners at these Benches.

25. *Charitable Dispensary*.—This institution is superintended by the Civil Surgeon, assisted by a committee of European and Native gentlemen. As already stated, its management has, so far as finances are concerned, passed into the hands of the municipality.

26. *Vital Statistics*.—The police collect these statistics and they are compiled in the Civil Surgeon's office. The cost is Rs. 60. The reports are defective, but as the whole Rs. 500 allotted to this district by Government were assigned to Bogree, and as the municipality were unwilling to expend more money, a more thorough system could not be adopted. Sanction to expend the savings from Bogree grant (Rs. 176) in the Midnapore town has been received for the current year.

27. The Vice-Chairman reports that he has found the municipal clerks and servants working fairly.

H. L. HARRISON, *Chairman*.

APPENDIX A.

Record of attendance of Commissioners at General Meetings in the year 1873-74.

Names of Commissioners.																					
		23rd April.	7th May.	21st May.	4th June.	18th June.	2nd July.	16th July.	13th August.	27th August.	12th September.	17th October.	6th November.	9th December.	23rd December.	13th January.	29th January.	16th February.	7th March.	24th March.	Total.
Mr. H. L. Harrison, Chairman	...	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	8
" W. B. Oldham, Vice-Chairman	...	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	...	13
" A. W. Cochran, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	1
" W. P. Davis, Commissioner (for three months.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" C. P. Macaulay, Commissioner (for 9 months.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" James Kimber, Commissioner	...	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	5
Dr. B. G. Mathew, Commissioner	...	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	3
Lt.-Col. J. D. Swayne, Commissioner	...	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	?	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	6
Baboo Nobin Chunder Banerjee, Commissioner	...	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	7
" Romanath Boquite, Commissioner	...	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	A	A	4
" Jumenjoy Mullick, Commissioner	...	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	15
" Okhl Chunder Dutt, Commissioner	...	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	2
Moonshi Mahomed Jan, Commissioner	...	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	16
Moulvie Khoyrat Ali, Commissioner	...	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	P	A	P	7
																					89

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A. W. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman.

APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of the House Rates, &c. of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74.

PARTICULARS.	Balance of last year.	Demand of the year.	Total	Collection.	Remissions.	Balances.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. House rate ...	296 13 3	11,146 4 3	11,443 1 6	10,690 13 3	220 13 3	581 7 0	
2. Land rate ...	53 4 0	683 9 0	736 13 0	672 6 9	.....	64 6 3	
3. Wheel tax ...	24 12 0	967 8 0	992 4 0	970 14 0	5 10 0	15 12 0	
4. Warrant fees ...	45 8 0	90 4 0	135 12 0	106 8 0	13 12 0	15 8 0	
5. Cart fees ...	.....	687 0 0	687 0 0	687 0 0	.....	.....
6. Fines ...	47 8 0	199 3 0	246 11 0	180 6 6	.....	66 4 6	
7. License fees ...	.....	112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....
8. Pound collection..	.....	873 14 9	873 14 9	873 14 9	.....	.....
9. Miscellaneous ...	.....	852 12 0	852 12 0	852 12 0	.....	.....
Total ...	467 13 3	15,612 7 0	16,080 4 3	15,146 11 3	240 3 3	693 5 9	

A. W. COCHRAN, *Vice-Chairman.*

APPENDIX C.

Record of attendance of Commissioners to try breaches of Conservancy Laws for the year 1873-74.

Names of Commissioners.	NUMBER OF ATTENDANCE.				Total.	REMARKS.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Mr. James Kimber, Commissioner...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" W. P. Davis, ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" C. P. Macaulay, ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. R. G. Mathew, ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut.-Col. J. Swayne, ditto ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Baboo Okhilechunder Dutt, ditto ...	2	2	2	1	7	
" Nobinchunder Banerji, ditto ...	.....	2	1	2	5	
" Romannauth Roquitte, ditto ...	.....	.....	1	1	2	
" Jumenjoy Mullik, ditto ...	1	2	1	3	7	
Moonshee Mahomed Jan, ditto ...	1	5	4	4	14	
Moulvie Khoyrat Alli ditto ...	1	3	1	1	6	

A. W. COCHRAN, *Vice-Chairman.*

STATEMENT D.

Annual return of Local Funds of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74.

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

Name of municipality.—Midnapore.

The Act under which the municipality was constituted.—Act III of 1861.

MEMBERS	...	{	Europeans	...	...	...	6
			Natives	...	...	...	6
			Officials	...	...	...	6
			Non-officials	...	...	...	6
Total						...	12

Number of sittings held during the year 19.

Number of persons held during the year 1901						
POPULATION ...	{	Hindoos	...	...	...	23,675
		Mahomedans	...	...	...	7,194
		Christians	...	...	...	193
		Other races	...	...	...	155
Total					...	31,217

					Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at the close of the preceding year					...	3,119	10 0
INCOME	...	{	House tax	...	...	11,363	4 0
			Wheel tax	...	...	1,639	14 0
			Tax on animals, such as elephants	...	...	18	0 0
			Cattle pound	...	...	873	14 9
			Fees and process	...	...	218	8 0
			Fines levied under the municipal law	...	...	180	6 6
			Other sources	...	...	852	12 0
Total					...	15,146	11 3

Incidence of municipal taxation per head of population				Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	0	7	9
Income of the past year				15,717	11	3
Average income of three preceding years				14,342	13	6
EXPENDITURE	{ Police	...	...	6,004	0	0
	{ Conservancy	...	...	2,548	4	10
	{ Establishments	...	...	1,491	9	8
	{ Roads	...	...	2,466	2	0
	{ Building	...	...	785	0	1
	{ Works of public utility	...	...	1,487	7	8
Total				14,782	8	3
Balance in hand at the close of the year				3,483	13	0

A. W. COCHRAN, *Vice-Chairman.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION DURING 1873-74.

No. 275, G.M., dated Chittagong, the 15th July 1874.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit copies of the annual administration reports of the municipalities of this division, constituted under Act III of 1864, (B. C.), for publication in the *Gazette*, as directed in the Government circular No. 27, of the 16th August 1873.

2. In this division there are two municipalities, constituted under the aforesaid Act, viz., the municipalities for the towns of Chittagong and Comilla. In the town of Noakholly and at the head-quarters of the sub-divisions of Brahmunberiah and Cox's Bazar, situated respectively in the Tipperah and Chittagong districts, town corporations have been constituted under the provisions of Act VI of 1868 (B.C.).

3. *Assessments.—Commillah.*—As regards the system of taxation prescribed by Act III of 1864 (B. C.), it is quite clear that the assessments in the Comilla Municipality are not and never have been carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of that Act, inasmuch as it is stated that these assessments have been made, not as a rate on the value of houses, but according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to assessment; or in other words, in accordance with the provisions of Act VI (B. C.) of 1868. This matter, I observe, has been already brought to the notice of Government by my predecessor, Mr. Fowle, in his report No. 596, dated the 22nd October 1873, wherein he pointed out the irregularity which existed of following the provisions of an Act which had not been introduced, and recommended that the illegality should be at once rectified, with a retrospective effect, to avoid complications which might otherwise arise. No Government orders appear to have been received on Mr. Fowle's recommendation.

4. I fully concur with the views expressed on this subject by Mr. Fowle and the present and former Magistrate of Tipperah, and strongly recommend that Act VI of 1868 be declared to be in force in Comillah, in supersession of Act III of 1864, which is clearly unsuited to the existing circumstances of the town.

5. At present, owing to the exorbitant demands made by the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, the proprietor of the soil, but few persons are either willing or in a position to take long leases of building sites for the erection of masonry houses. The consequence is that the so-called town consists for the most part of a collection of mere mat and bamboo houses, and even these, owing to the fear of fire, are of a cheap and temporary character only. In short, as noted by the Magistrate, 19 houses in every 20 are mere huts. These in no way indicate the actual position and means of their occupants, for there is little to choose between the huts of comparatively well-to-do shop keepers or wealthy money lenders, and those of poor widows or needy sweepers. The rateable value of all would be much the same and, if even all were assessed at the maximum rate allowed under Act III of 1864, the income would be altogether insufficient to meet the necessary requirements.

6. The existing assessments apparently have not been revised for some years, and though from time to time some appeals have been lodged locally, pointing out that the system of assessment was opposed to the law, no references have ever been made to this office as against the repeated rejection of all such appeals. I think, therefore, that it may be held that the present system works well. There is, as noticed by the former Magistrate, a rough but undeniable justice in it, which even the common people can appreciate. Nothing now remains but to legalize the existing system.

7. *Chittagong*.—In Chittagong the requirements of Act III of 1864 have been strictly carried out, and the rates have been assessed with reference to the value of the houses. But apparently this system is not popular with the community in general, and though the tax has been raised to the maximum, the receipts are insignificant; far less than they would be if assessments were made in accordance with the provisions of Act VI of 1868, and altogether insufficient to meet the very urgent requirements for proper and efficient conservancy.

8. Though the people for the most part live in mat and bamboo houses, owing to the force of habit and the fact that bamboos are very cheap, and that really very excellent houses can be made with them, there is much wealth and valuable property in the town, and the people generally are far better off, I think I may safely say, than in any other mofussil town in Bengal. But while money is plentiful, food cheap, and wages high, it is undeniable that Chittagong is at the same time, perhaps, the most unhealthy town of the Province.

9. For the above reasons, I would strongly urge, as proposed by the Magistrate, and as already recommended by my predecessor, Mr. Fowle, the expediency of extending Act VI of 1868 to the town, as being more applicable in every way to its present condition and requirements than Act III of 1864.

10. The subjoined statement shews the income of the two municipalities as derived from the taxation on houses alone and the incidence of such taxation per head of population, after excluding the tax levied on account of public buildings.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of the Municipalities.	Number of population.	Actual income on account of house tax levied during the year under report.	Incidence of taxation per head according to income as shewn in column 3.	Incidence of taxation per head after excluding tax on public buildings.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Chittagong	20,604	10,481 10 10	0 8 1	0 6 5	
Comillah	12,948	9,568 0 0	0 11 9½	0 10 3¼	

11. The reasons for the great difference in the incidence of taxation in the two towns as exhibited in the above statement have been already explained. At first sight, looking to the general incidence of municipal taxation in all the towns throughout Bengal, which is somewhat under six annas per head, it would seem that the rate of taxation in the town of Comillah is inordinately high and must be oppressive. But it must be remembered that the average above quoted includes the figures for Behar and other parts of Bengal where the people are, for the most part, very poor; whereas there are many wealthy people living in the town of Comillah, and the wages of labor in these eastern districts are at least twice as high as they are in most other parts of the Province. Added to this, there is the fact that Mr. Park, the former Magistrate of Tipperah, and Mr. Fowle, the Judge, a long resident, have both confidently asserted that the existing tax has been fairly assessed and has not been found to be oppressive.

12. If this really is the case, and I see no good reason to question it, fair data are afforded by the above statement of the large increase of income which might be realized in Chittagong, which is a far wealthier and more populous town than Comillah, if assessments were made under the provisions of Act VI of 1868.

13. *The Municipalities under Act VI of 1868*.—I now proceed to notice the system of taxation followed in the Noakholly, the Brahmunberiah, and the Cox's Bazar Municipalities.

Name of the Municipalities.	Population.	Amount of house tax realized during the year.	
		Rs. As. P.	
Noakholly	4,752	2,370 7 6	All these corporations have been constituted under Act VI of 1868 (B.C.). The figures as per margin shew the population and tax realized in each during the year under review.
Brahmunberiah	12,304	3,626 0 0	
Cox's Bazar	4,650	1,846 13 6	

14. The following statement exhibits the incidence of taxation per head of population in the town corporations mentioned above, after excluding the tax levied on public buildings.

1	2	3
Name of the Municipalities.	Incidence of taxation per head on the actual house tax collection.	Incidence of taxation per head after excluding the tax on public buildings.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Noakholly	0 8 0	0 6 0
Brahmunberiah	0 4 8	0 4 7
Cox's Bazar	0 6 3	0 6 7

15. *Noakholly*.—In Noakholly a re-assessment was made during the year, and this appears to have been made impartially, as no appeals whatever have been preferred against the proceedings of the assessors. Noakholly is, no doubt, a poor town as compared with either Chittagong or Comillah, but for Eastern Bengal, where the circumstances of the people are exceptionally good, as already noticed, I think the amount of the total assessments is too small. Funds are much required at Noakholly for carrying out proper conservancy arrangements. Owing to this want but little has been hitherto done in the way of improvement, and I think therefore, that the assessments should be shortly revised, as well as extended, so as to include some at least of the very large proportion of the inhabitants who have been totally exempted. It appears to me that, however small the contributions may be, all should be called upon to pay their quota, and that only the really indigent, a very small class in these districts of cheap food and high wages, should be totally exempted.

16. The Magistrate of Noakholly reports that 818 assessments were made, the incidence of which was as follows :—

On 698 houses	...	...	1 to 4 annas a month.
" 57 "	...	...	4 to 8 " "
" 16 "	...	...	8 to 12 " "
" 13 "	...	...	12 annas to 1 rupee.
" 18 "	...	...	1 rupee to Re. 1-8 "
" 4 "	...	...	1-8 to 2 rupees.
" 12 "	...	...	Above 2 rupees.

17. It appears, also, that of the total number of 1,126 houses, 283 were exempted from taxation owing to the poverty of the inmates, and 25 were exempted as mosques and temples. Of the total population of the municipality, viz., 4,752, only 818 were assessed. Sixty per cent. of the tax is said to fall on owners and occupiers of land, 23 per cent. on shopkeepers, 8 per cent. on amlahs of the courts and offices, 5 per cent. on mooktiars and pleaders, and 1 per cent. on public buildings.

18. *Brahmunberiah*.—The municipality of Brahmunberiah includes 17 hamlets, containing 2,889 houses, with a population of 12,361 souls. The assessment, which had been first made in April 1870, was, under section 54, continued for the three succeeding years.

19. It appears that Rs. 3,626 were collected on account of house tax during the year under review, against Rs. 3,657-7-3 during the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 1-4 only for each holding per annum. The rates vary from Rs. 6 to one anna per mensem, according to the value of the property to be protected.

20. As regards the incidence of taxation. The average rate of Re. 1-4 a year, as above mentioned, or 1 anna 8 pie a month, is no doubt very light on the inhabitants, who, it is to be observed, are exempted from the operation of the Road Cess Act; and as a proof of this, it is reported that not a single case of attachment and sale occurred during the year for the realization of the tax.

21. *Cox's Bazar*.—In the municipality of Cox's Bazar, it is stated that the assessments are made through the members of the committee, and that none of the members like the work. The Magistrate, Mr. Anderson, has moreover, submitted a very curt report, which gives little or no information. As there is a large balance of money in hand, Mr. Anderson proposes to hold a fresh assessment during the ensuing year and to reduce the present assessments by several hundreds of rupees. But it appears to me that the incidence of the taxation is already very light, and more especially when it is remembered that the Government is the chief landlord and that the tenants have to pay no ground rent. The requirements, also, of the station, if properly looked after, must be far greater than can be met from the small income at present realized.

22. *Other Sources of Income*.—Irrespective of the tax on houses in Chittagong and the tax on the means and incomes of their proprietors in Comillah, these municipalities derive some income from ferries, pounds, and a few other miscellaneous sources. The chief income from these sources in both municipalities is derived from pounds, and in both municipalities it has been determined to increase the present number, as existing arrangements have been found to be insufficient. The municipalities of Noakholly, Brahmunberiah, and Cox's Bazar have no receipts other than that derived from the assessments already noticed.

23. *Total Income and Expenditure*.—The total income of the Comillah Municipality for the past year, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 11,899, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,458. The total income of the Chittagong Municipality, exclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 30,000, which has been given once for all, amounted to Rs. 18,260, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,738.

24. The income of the Noakholly Municipality amounted to Rs. 2,385, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,078. The income of the Brahmunberiah Municipality and that of Cox's Bazar amounted to Rs. 3,626 and Rs. 1,851 respectively, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,474 and Rs. 1,338 respectively.

25. *Expenditure*.—The annexed statement exhibits the amounts spent by each municipality on police, conservancy, roads and establishment, and the percentage of such expenditure as compared with the total annual income, and I will now proceed to review these figures separately in the case of each municipality.

26. *Chittagong*.—It appears to me that the sum of Rs. 6,113, which is annually spent by the Chittagong Municipality for the maintenance of the police, or 33 per cent of the income, is too large. It is represented that of the above amount a sum of Rs. 1,200 represents the pay of an European constable engaged to keep order amongst the sailors visiting the

port; that as the municipality receives no contributions from the Port Fund, the appointment of the European constable is open to criticism, and that the municipality derives but little benefit from the service of this constable and can ill afford his pay.

27. It appears to me, however, that the municipality is fairly debitable with the pay of this officer as the pay of a second European constable is already defrayed from the Port Fund. But even if the pay of the European constable is excluded, it is to be observed that the charges are considerably more than twice as large as they are for the town of Comillah, and I fail to see any sufficient reasons for so large a difference in the expenditure under this head in the two municipalities. The chairman of the municipality will be called upon to make some reductions in the number of the existing force of Native policemen.

28. Notwithstanding the notorious unhealthiness of the town of Chittagong and the urgent necessity which exists for sanitary improvements, it is unsatisfactory to find that only Rs. 813, or 4 per cent. only of the income, was spent on conservancy. During the year under review matters apparently have been left *in statu quo*; nothing having been done beyond opening out one additional latrine.

29. As regards proper conservancy and sanitary precautions, it appears to me that the town is still in a very backward condition. Some of the first and most obvious measures for improving the general health of the community have not been hitherto carried out, and it is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that cholera has become endemic and is nearly always present. To what extent sanitary matters have been neglected may be gathered from the following précis of a letter lately addressed to the commissioners of the municipality by my predecessor, Mr. Cockerell.

30. With reference to the fact that the town is at present full of small foul tanks from which a large portion of the poor inhabitants draw their supply of drinking water, Mr. Cockerell proposed that systematic arrangements should be made to set apart in each quarter of the town a good tank for drinking purposes and that as many of the small tanks as possible should be filled up. He further remarked, that as the flow of the tide in and out of the khals which run through the town must be unhealthy, the opinion of some experienced sanitary officer should be obtained on the subject, and if considered advisable, sluice gates should be erected on the tidal khals.

He was also of opinion that the town would be materially improved by letting in air and light, and by the removal of a great deal of thick jungle growing throughout the lower portions of the town, and with the object of promoting the free circulation of fresh air, suggested that broad belts should be cut through from one end of the town to the other and all trees within these limits removed. In addition to the proposals mentioned above, Mr. Cockerell also suggested that the existing practice of interment within the limits of the more densely populated portions of the town should be put a stop to.

31. Mr. Clay, the chairman, states that the principal objection to carrying out the numerous schemes that have been suggested for the sanitary improvement of the town, is the inadequacy of the funds at the disposal of the municipality, and observes that unless Government is prepared to sanction a large special grant, there will be no great improvement in this respect.

32. But it is to be observed, that looking to the large grant of Rs. 30,000 lately accorded by the Government, the municipal commissioners have at present, and have had for some time back, ample funds at their disposal to enable them to make a commencement in carrying out all obvious improvements, such as cleaning drains, filling up foul cesspools, removing low and rank jungle, and securing a better supply of drinking water than at present exists, in the manner suggested by Mr. Cockerell. I have pointed this out to the chairman, and I have also informed him that I shall be prepared to receive any well considered and practical scheme which is likely to improve the health of the station and to submit it to Government, if necessary, with the recommendation that pecuniary aid be afforded to the municipality in carrying it out, should the undertaking be found to be beyond the means of the municipality.

At an interview I had with the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor was good enough to say that he would be prepared to receive such an application.

33. But, as already observed, the local funds can be much improved by the introduction of Act VI of 1868, and it is obviously the duty of the municipality to increase their local funds as far as possible in the first instance and to expend usefully and intelligently the large sums they still have in hand, before applying for Government assistance.

34. The sum of Rs. 9,820, or 53 per cent. of the annual income, spent by the Chittagong Municipality on roads, is, I think, far too large, and I am of opinion that less should be spent under this head for the future, so as to provide for the far more important requirements of conservancy and sanitation.

35. The sum of Rs. 9,820, or 53 per cent. of the annual income, spent by the Chittagong Municipality on roads, is, I think, far too large, and I am of opinion that less should be spent under this head for the future, so as to provide for the far more important requirements of conservancy and sanitation.

35. It is true that the total length of the roads to be kept up is very great, and that owing to the hilly character of the ground and the nature of the soil, constant repairs are necessary, but it appears to me that many roads are unnecessarily metalled, and that with a little attention and repairs after very heavy rains, these roads can always be kept in a serviceable state without metalling. The attention of the municipality will be drawn to the subject.

36. The cost of establishment is, also, I think too large, but I observe that it is noted by the Magistrate that during the current year there will be a saving of Rs. 960 under this head, owing to the discharge of the road overseer.

37. *Comillah*.—The expenditure in the Comillah Municipality appears to have been very properly and intelligently laid out. Each department of police, conservancy, and roads appears to have been sufficiently provided for, while a disproportionate amount of the income has not been expended on any one of them. It is specially satisfactory to observe that in the town of Comillah, which may be said to be a perfect sanatorium as compared with Chittagong, and in which the income at the disposal of the Commissioners is far less than it is in Chittagong, no less than Rs. 3,033 were expended on conservancy, or nearly four times as much as was spent in the far larger town of Chittagong. The importance of such matters appears to be properly appreciated in this municipality.

38. *Noakholly*.—The percentage of expenditure on police in the Noakholly Municipality appears to be very high, but the total collections are small, and apparently the houses in the municipality are scattered and the area for watch and ward is large. But, I think, comparing the actual outlay with that incurred in Comillah, the present expenditure is higher than it need be. The Magistrate will be addressed on the subject.

39. A fair amount has been spent from the available funds on conservancy, but, as noticed by the Magistrate, the conservancy of the town is still in a very unsatisfactory state. The present condition of the town is thus described by the medical officer. "The drains near the houses of the inhabitants are bordered by privies, and are the repositories of all night soil, which is never removed. During the heavy showers of July and August there is a general washing and overflowing of the town, and this is the only conservancy that does any thing in the way of cleaning it."

40. The Magistrate strongly recommends the entertainment of a good number of mchters, partly paid from the Town Committee's fund and partly by private individuals, with a view to remedy the evils arising from the total neglect of sanitary rules by the residents. As already noticed in para 15, I am of opinion that the Magistrate should reassess the town in order to provide the necessary funds to carry out all proper sanitary arrangements.

41. The Magistrate reports that much was done during the year for the repairs and improvement of the pukka roads of the station; but that this work was carried out from the District Road Fund, and that a good deal is still required to be done. The magistrate also mentions that it was proposed to spend most of the municipal balance of last year on the purchase of a roller, which is badly wanted for the use of the metalled roads.

42. *Cox's Bazar*.—In Cox's Bazar, looking to the unsatisfactory report submitted, and the small amount expended, and the large amount of balances which have been allowed to accumulate from year to year, viz., nearly Rs. 3,000, it is very evident that but little interest is taken in municipal matters. For conservancy purposes Rs. 80, or only 4 per cent. of the income, was expended. The conservancy arrangements are thus noticed by the sub-divisional officer:—

"The conservancy was looked after by a sweeper on six rupees a month, who cleans the bazar, and some petty expense was incurred in clearing jungle. This sweeper is used for cleaning the sub-divisional office, as there is no sweeper for this purpose." The Magistrate of the district will be called upon to report how the large balance of nearly Rs. 3,000 above noticed, can be best expended for the sanitary and general improvement of the town and to submit a full report on the present condition of the town as regards roads and conservancy.

43. *Brahmunberia*.—In the Brahmunberia sub-division, I am of opinion that the cost of the police is excessive and should be reduced, as well as that of the establishment. Reductions, I am of opinion, are feasible and the magistrate will be addressed on the subject. What the present apparently inadequate conservancy arrangements are, does not appear from the report. A special report on this subject will be called for.

44. Next to the cost of the police, the chief expenditure appears to have been incurred in digging four tanks at a cost of Rs. 825. On the subject of the expenditure, the Deputy Magistrate has written as follows—"Roads and tanks form the bulk of municipal improvement. Any extensive or costly works have never been undertaken and utility is preferred to show and ornament. Small roads through villages, the clearance of jungle, the cutting of drains, &c., have proved very useful and convenient to the people, and as the want of good drinking water tanks was a crying evil in this town, the provision of a goodly number of tanks has been a great boon to them, so that the town, which was 10 years ago no better than a dirty hole, is now become one of the most healthy towns in Bengal."

45. *Vital Statistics—Chittagong*.—I fear that even now, the figures furnished by the municipalities as regards vital statistics are far from being correct. For 1872-73, the figures furnished for Chittagong showed a death rate of 22.42 per thousand, which was manifestly incorrect. For the past year the death rate is shewn at 33.14. This is a nearer approximation to the real facts, but, I believe, that the rate is really far heavier than this and that accuracy has not yet been attained. As noticed by the Magistrate, cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year in the town and several European sailors succumbed to the disease. During the current year there has been again a severe outbreak of cholera, many deaths have occurred, and two persons among the very limited number of European residents in the station, have been attacked.

46. *Comillah*.—In the town of Comillah the public health is said to have been good and the recorded deaths shew an average of 28.2 per thousand. The returns of births are reported to be manifestly incorrect for both the above mentioned municipalities.

47. *Noakholly*.—The magistrate of Noakholly reports that the year was comparatively a healthy one, as there were fewer severe fever cases and less ordinary sickness than usual. The mortality reported by the police was 27.5 per thousand. The magistrate adds that about

half the deaths resulted from fever, or the diseases, such as spleen and dropsy, which follow in its train. Thirty cholera cases were reported, all but two occurred in the cold weather and of these 12 cases proved fatal.

48. *Cox's Bazar and Brahmunberia.*—In the reports submitted for the municipalities of Cox's Bazar and Brahmunberia, the subject of vital statistics has not been noticed. Attention will be drawn to the omission.

49. *Miscellaneous Expenditure.*—As regards expenditure other than that noticed above, it is to be observed that the Chittagong Municipality has contributed Rs. 16 a month in aid of the Dispensary at the Sudder Station from the 1st of January 1874, and that this contribution will be made up to December 1874. The Comillah Municipality has made a grant of Rs. 30 per annum for the purpose of establishing a patshala within the municipal limits, but nothing was contributed towards dispensaries. Rs. 50 were allotted from the town fund of Brahmunberia to the charitable dispensary at that station. In Noakholly, since the commencement of the current year, the town committee have contributed Rs. 15 per mensem towards the dispensary. In Cox's bazar it appears that no contributions have been made either towards the dispensary or for education.

50. *Municipal Meetings, &c.—Chittagong.*—There were 18 municipal commissioners in the Chittagong Municipality at the close of the year. Of this number three were ex-officio. Of the remaining members more than half were Government servants. The total number of commissioners were made up of Europeans and Natives, the latter being all Hindoos. I agree with the Magistrate and chairman in thinking that as the town of Chittagong is chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans, some commissioners should be selected from their body.

51. It is stated that the majority of the commissioners cannot be said to take active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the town. It is also stated, that unless work is actually made over to them they are quite content to leave every thing in the Magistrate's hands. I am of opinion with reference to the above remarks, that it would be advisable to make over different portions of the town to the special care and supervision of the several members, and that in this way some responsibility and special interest may be made to attach to the position of the commissioners.

52. *Comillah.*—At the commencement of the year 1873-74, there were 16 members of the Comillah Municipality, out of whom, six were Government servants and the rest zemindars or plenders. During the year, five members left on their being transferred elsewhere, two of the 16 commissioners never attended the meetings at all, and one attended only once.

Here, also, it appears that the majority of the commissioners took but little interest in the matter. The chief cause of apathy among the non-official members in the municipality of Comillah has, I think, been correctly stated by the chairman. He states that when a really working member does any work so as to promote the welfare of the town, his fellow-townsmen consider it an unwarrantable interference on his part with their private property. The orders which are issued from him are generally regarded by them as a pure bit of spite, and he is treated by them thence forward as a private and personal enemy, and that the ordinary run of the municipal commissioners are deterred from doing any active work through dread of this hostility.

53. *Brahmunberia.*—The Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Brahmunberia complains of the inaction of the members of the town committee over which he presides, and thinks, that without an official head, the first act of the committee, if left to itself, would be to abolish the tax altogether.

54. *Noakholly and Cox's Bazar.*—The chairman of the town committees of Noakholly and Cox's bazar have not made any remarks regarding the manner in which the members have discharged the duties of their office.

55. Since the above report was written, I have received your Circular No. 29, dated 24th June. Under the instructions now communicated, it will be necessary for me to call for revised figures under the head of establishment, for entry in the new statements prescribed. The statements will, therefore, be submitted as soon as these figures are obtained. I have already recorded my opinion on the subject of sanitation and will, after inquiry, which I am now about to hold, submit a further report if necessary.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Names of Municipalities.	Amount spent in 1873-74 under the head of				Percentage of expenditure on the annual income after excluding the balances.				
	Police.	Conser- vancy.	Roads and bridges.	Establish- ment.	Total annual income after excluding the balances.	Police.	Conser- vancy.	Roads.	Establish- ment.
Chittagong Municipality...	6,112 14 0	812 11 8	0,829 0 3	2,046 1 11	18,273 3 7	33 7 2	4 7 2	53 13 4	16 2 1
Comillah " ...	1,012 3 3	3,038 13 6	4,451 11 6	1,402 5 2	10,570 12 10	18 7 11	23 11 2	43 1 9	15 3 4
Cox's Bazar " ...	612 4 4	80 0 0	426 2 0	189 4 2	1,850 11 0	34 11 8	4 5 1	23 0 5	10 3 7
Noakholly " ...	1,280 10 10	402 3 8	....	505 0 0	2,385 3 0	53 11 0	20 10 2	.....	12 13 6
Brahmunberiah " ...	1,812 8 8	212 0 0	940 0 0	794 10 8	3,626 0 0	50 12 10	5 13 6	20 0 6	21 14 7

No. 39, dated Chittagong, the 20th May 1874.

From—J. C. VEASEY, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Chittagong Municipality,
To—A. L. CLAY, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Chittagong.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Chittagong Municipality for the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. *Constitution of the Committee.*—At the close of the year the committee consisted of 19 members, of whom three were ex officio, of the remaining 15, eight, or more than half, were in Government employ. The members were equally divided into Europeans and Natives, the latter being in every case Hindoo. Five members will have to retire shortly under the operation of Act II of 1873 (B. C.), and there will then be an opportunity of redressing some of the inequalities shown by the above results. Any increase of the present number would seem to be unadvisable.

3. *Attendance &c. of Members.*—Ten meetings were called during the year and on three of these occasions no quorum was forthcoming. Several of the members never attended at all, and others again only came once or twice. It follows that the majority cannot be said to take any active or intelligent interest in the affairs of the town. Some few of the members have rendered considerable assistance by inquiring into applications for the remission of tax, but unless work is actually made over to them they are quite content to leave every thing in the Magistrate's hands.

4. The Act authorising the election of commissioners by the rate-payers and of the vice-chairman by the commissioners, was circulated without eliciting any expression of opinion, and it is perhaps as well that the experiment should not have been tried. Education in Chittagong, has as yet made but little progress, and a large mass of the electors would have but the faintest idea of what was expected of them.

5. *Vital Statistics.*—The Civil Surgeon reports a tolerably healthy year, with a death rate of 33·14 per mille as against 22·42 in the year before. This, of course, means an improvement in registration not an increase in mortality, and I think we may consider that nearly every, if not every, death is now reported. There is still room for improvement in the nomenclature of diseases. For instance, out of a total of 683, no fewer than 413 deaths are attributed to fever, but, as Doctor Meadows points out, in the absence of any medical certificate, this cannot very well be remedied. Cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year, and there were several deaths from it amongst the European sailors.

6. The returns of births are so manifestly incorrect that I consider it useless to refer to them. The prejudice against reporting them can be understood, and until the lower classes are widely removed from their present condition I do not see how it is to be got rid of. I do not recommend any recourse to the penal provisions of the law.

7. *Conservancy.*—One additional latrine, intended more especially for persons attending the Magistrates' cutchery, was opened during the year, but beyond this there was no other change. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 812-11-3, being chiefly pay of mchters and expense of keeping up two carts for the removal of rubbish. It includes too, head money for a large number of dogs, to kill which domes were imported from Dacca. It was hoped that these men might settle down and that the pariah dog nuisance might thus be put a stop to. Unfortunately one of their number died, and the others taking fright refused to remain. An attempt is now being made to get men from Calcutta.

8. *Sanitation.*—There are several schemes for diminishing the unhealthiness of Chittagong, but, unfortunately, they all require a large sum of money. A system of flood gates for the numerous tidal khals running through the place is now under consideration, and the closing of some of the numerous Musalman burying grounds is also attracting attention. Meanwhile such unobtrusive works as cleaning tanks and clearing jungle continue to be carried on as usual.

9. *Education.*—There are no payments under this head.

10. *Medical.*—The committee has voted a monthly subscription to the dispensary of Rs. 16 for one year from January 1st.

11. *Police.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 6,112-14-9, of which Rs. 1,200 represents the pay of a European constable engaged to keep order amongst the sailors visiting the port. As the shipping season begins and ends with the north-east monsoon and the municipality receives no contribution whatever from the Port Funds, this appointment is open to criticism. The municipality certainly derives but little benefit from the money which it can ill afford. The composition of the native force is the same as last year, and calls for no particular remark.

12. *Public Works.*—These absorbed Rs. 11,363-6, or more than half the total expenditure for the year. Notwithstanding this the roads remain, and will remain, a fruitful source of grumbling. The total length of road to be kept up is very great and the heavy rains cutting up the hilly ground render constant repairs necessary. There is, therefore, at first sight but little to show for the amount spent. The only new work completed during the year was a bridge on the Strand Road, but a considerable length of roadway was remetalled. There will be a saving this year of Rs. 960 under this head owing to the discharge of the overseer.

13. *Establishment.*—This is on as economical a footing as is consistent with efficiency, and calls for no special remarks.

14. *Receipts.—House-tax.*—The total demand for 1873-74, at six per cent upon the estimated annual value, was Rs. 9,561, and of this Rs. 7,185 had been collected up to the end of March, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 2,376, a considerable proportion of which has since been realized. There are 4,140 distinct holdings upon the towjih; the same number as in 1872-73,

when, however, the demand was 172 less. The average demand is therefore a little under Rs. 2-5 per annum, and it will be gathered from this that the number of large and valuable buildings bears a very small proportion to the total. The trade of the port is on the increase, but the town itself is at a standstill.

15. *Incidence per head.*—Taking the population as returned by the 1872 census at 26,604, and omitting miscellaneous receipts, such as pound fees, bazar rents, &c., which are not taxation, we find that the incidence per head is a little over seven annas and five pie. The general incidence of municipal taxation in Bengal on all municipal towns, both large and small, is given (pages 367 of the Administration Report for 1872-73) at five annas and ten pie. Chittagong, therefore, is rather over the average, but considering the high rate of wages enjoyed by the labouring classes, I do not think they can have much ground for complaint. I may mention here, that for the current year the assessment has been raised by one fourth, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the maximum amount leviable under the Act; and that sanction has also been accorded to a tax upon horses and carriages. These measures were rendered necessary by the acceptance of the Government grant of Rs. 30,000, which was made conditional upon the municipality doing its utmost in the way of taxation.

16. *House Rate versus Income Tax.*—There is a decided tendency, not only among the rate payers but amongst the members of the committee, both European and Native, to assume that regard should be had to the circumstances of the occupant. This tendency, however, only acts one way. The well-to-do man living in a thatched shed, is quite as ready to cry out if he thinks it has been assessed beyond its strict value, as the poor man who is living in a house beyond his means. The member to whom the petitions may be sent for inquiry never dreams of being inconsistent when he recommends both cases for reduction upon opposite grounds. Undoubtedly a tax on incomes would bring us in much more than a tax on houses, but the ratepayer cannot complain because he is not allowed the advantages of both systems. He has only to remove to a smaller house or to live outside the town, but if he is told this he thinks that he has been harshly treated. That the house rate in Chittagong causes hardship in but few cases is shown by the fact, that in the year under review arrears for Rs. 69-5-6 only were made over to the police for collection. In some, at least, of these cases recusancy and absenteeism may fairly be taken to have been the cause.

17. *Other sources of income.*—These comprise the amount paid by ferry lessees, pound collections, rents, fines realized in conservancy cases, fees on distrains under Section 47, and some minor items. I have arranged them in order of importance, the only one calling for any separate notice being pound collections, which brought in Rs. 1,421-1-6. When the herds of stray cattle that throng the roads and impede traffic are taken into account it is obvious that this sum might easily be doubled if organized raids were made by the police. If the result attained were that the owners kept their beasts at home or got rid of them elsewhere, it would well compensate for the loss of income. I have proposed the opening of an additional pound in the North West quarter of the town, and if the police were made to understand that animals found on the roads must be seized, we might hope for some abatement of the nuisance.

18. As directed by Government, the accounts of the grant of Rs. 30,000 have been kept separately, and I will submit a supplementary report upon its management.

No. 860, dated Comillah, June 1874.

From—N. S. ALEXANDER, Esq., Magte. and Chairman of the Comillah Municipality,
To—The Commissioner of Chittagong.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on municipalities called for in circular No. 2655 and 27, dated the 25th April 1872 and 16th August 1873 respectively.

2. *State of Committee.*—My first notice will be of the Comillah municipality, which is governed by Act III, 1864; there were at the commencement of the year 1873-74, 16 commissioners; six were Government officials and the remaining ten, zemindars or pleaders (vakils). The five members, who left during the year, were Messrs. Park and Birch, Baboos Neelmoney Das, Eshan Chunder Gupto, and Uma Charan Das; Baboo Neelmoney Das had acted as vice-chairman till 14th August 1873, when he left the district, and on 6th September following, Mr. Rochfort, who had succeeded Mr. Birch as District Superintendent of Police, was appointed vice-chairman and continued in that office till the end of the year.

3. There were eight ordinary meetings held during the year; no special meeting was called; two of the 16 commissioners never attended a single meeting and one only attended at one; there were only four non-official members at all constant in their attendance, Messrs. W. F. Campbell and J. P. DeLauney, Baboos Chundee Charan Banerjea and Ram Doolal Roy; the committee has no really non-official working member except Mr. Campbell.

4. *Reasons for non-intervention of non-official commissioners.*—I have stated in my annual administration report what I consider to be one of the chief reasons why in Eastern Bengal districts it is so difficult to get native non-official members to stir themselves and give really effective assistance in improving the towns, looking after the roads and conservancy. A really working member would have in such a town as Comillah to be frequently obliged to be doing acts which would be regarded by his fellow townsmen as unwarrantable interference on his part with their private property. They would look on an order from him to clean a drain, or clear jungle, or any such like order, as a pure bit of spite, and would treat him thence forward as a private and personal enemy, and the ordinary run of our municipal commissioners are, I am

sure, quite deterred from doing any active work through dread of this hostility. In his own heart of hearts I do not think any native of these parts sees any real use in conservancy. To incur enmity and take a lot of trouble about such an apparently trivial matter seems to him a game not worth the candles. This is my experience, now a tolerably long one, in out of the way Eastern districts, of the real cause of apathy among our Native commissioners.

5. The vice-chairman recommends that the names of commissioners not doing any work be reported for their being struck off, and that we should endeavour to get good working men in their places, but I confess, I should like to see and know who those same working men are, as the vice-chairman does not himself suggest even who they are to be. The number of persons from among whom municipal commissioners can be selected is very limited and all such as were at all eligible have already been nominated.

6. *Town of Comillah.*—Comillah is an exceedingly small town, in fact not much more than a largish village, with, in round numbers, some 13,000 inhabitants. There is one long main street in which there are situated the chief shops and places of business. The number of masonry houses is very small; the cause of this is that the land all belongs to one large proprietor, the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, who has made difficulties about granting building leases such as will induce persons to build. The consequence is that the town of Comillah is one of thatched huts, which gives it a poor appearance and renders risk of fires constantly imminent.

7. *Act III, 1864, Act VI, 1868.*—The introduction of Act III, 1864, into the town of Comillah was in my opinion a mistake, and indeed the principles of that law have never been acted up to. Assessments have not been made on houses as laid down by the Act, for if that had been done, the income derived would have been insufficient to carry on the necessary work. Assessments made some years ago were based more on the incomes or supposed incomes of the occupiers of the premises assessed; in fact; more according to Act VI, 1868, than Act III, 1864, and in my opinion the former Act would be a deal more applicable to Comillah. I have delayed making fresh assessments under Act III, 1864, with the intention of seeing if Act VI, 1868, could not be extended to the town. The town itself is somewhat similar (only smaller) to * Nassirabad, in zillah Mymensingh, to which Act VI, 1868, was extended shortly after its passing.

8. Here in Comillah under Act III, 1864, we ought only to be able to assess houses and lands within the municipality at a rate not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the maximum annual rental of such, but in a town in which nineteenth-twentieths of the houses are mere huts the income so derived would be very small indeed, and to make up the sum to a sufficient amount assessments were made not on houses but on the incomes of the occupiers. The total income derived is annually Rs. 11,898-9-9, the expenditure is, however nearly on a par with the income, being this year Rs. 11,457-12, so that if we merely got the income which would accrue from a strict observance of Act III, 1864, we should have to give up metalled roads and other expensive works. Act III, 1864, is meant only to be worked in towns really such and not in exaggerated villages like Comillah. I would before this have recommended the introduction of Act VI, 1868, but that Act III, 1864, had been so long in force here, and I did not like to introduce a change until I had had more personal experience of the district and the town, but I am quite prepared to do so now, if it should be considered that a special proposition on the point is necessary.

9. *Revision of Assessment.*—The existing assessment must be revised at any rate as it was made some years ago, but I would not do so now as a new year has commenced, and I am in hopes that the more workable and more applicable law, VI of 1868, may be deemed to be best for the town. I may observe that appeals have been lodged pointing out that the present mode of assessment in vogue here is not according to the law, but they have been year after year rejected.

10. *Conservancy.*—A good deal more has been accomplished in conservancy matters during the year under report than in years preceding, Rs. 857-13 having been spent in addition under this head. During the year, among other works, a latrine was erected near the Judge's Court for the use of the parties attending the Civil Courts; a mehter to attend to it has also been paid from the committee. Besides this, drains have been cleaned, jungles cut, and new drains opened.

11. *Constabulary.*—An increase of Rs. 40 under the heading of Police has been incurred for repairing and erecting proper section houses for the accommodation of the constables on the various beats. There are now two head constables and 24 constables in the town police force. In addition to their ordinary duties the police are employed in collecting vital statistics.

12. *Roads.*—The length of metalled roads made in the municipality during the year was 5,035 feet; 300 feet also were repaired; the length of unmetalled roads made was 1,550 feet, and five miles of such were repaired during the year.

The above includes one new road (a short cross one) about 400 yards in length which was completed during the year; the total expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 4,451-11-6. This included the manufacture of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of bricks for future requirements. I would not myself have sanctioned the manufacture of such a large quantity of bricks, as I think it can never be used, and that the greater part will have to be sold; and it is not a work of the municipality to turn brickmakers. However, I found the bricks nearly made when I arrived here.

13. *Expenditure.*—Our chief items of expenditure have been on roads, police, and conservancy, and our chief sources of income from the house income tax before commented on.

In my opinion, the income at present derived is as large as it can possibly be made in such a small and comparatively poorly circumstanced town as Comillah; at the same time the only item of expenditure which it would be possible to retrench in would be in the matter of roads, on which in time we may perhaps be enabled to reduce our expenditure.

14. *Income and Expenditure.*—As regards income and expenditure a sum of Rs. 2,660-4 was collected this year, being the outstanding balance for last year (1872-73); the demand for the current year was Rs. 8,772-14-6; a sum of Rs. 186-8-3 was remitted or struck off during the year, and an unrealized balance of Rs. 1,687-10-3 was left due on 31st March, 1874, the greater portion of which was, however, realized in the following April and May.

15. *Education.*—The committee have made an annual allowance of Rs. 30 per annum from their funds for educational purposes, and this amount has been supplemented by an equal sum from Government, and with the money a patshala is kept up in Chukbazar; if we can manage to reduce our expenditure under any other head, we shall perhaps be able in future to do something more for education, but it must be borne in mind that the population of Comillah, all counted, is only 12,948.

16. The incidence of the taxation chiefly falls on the Government, which pays Rs. 1,200 per annum to the municipality, on the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, and other reputed wealthy persons, but I have explained before why this is. The tax not being really a house tax, but one on the presumed wealth of the party taxed, if Act VI of 1868 were introduced, there would not, I think, be much alteration in the amount of the tax assessed to what it is now and it would fall pretty much as it does now on the same parties.

17. *Vital Statistics.—Mortuary Returns.*—The health of the town has been good, the number of recorded deaths was 366 out of a population of 12,948, which would give a death rate of about 28·2 per 1,000; from July, 1873, a collection of statistics of births was commenced, the result, however, was hardly such this year as to warrant much reliance on it, the returns for the nine months showing 13·05 per mille. The statistical information will probably be more accurately collected this year, 1874-75, when we have had the benefit of more experience.

18. *Pounds.*—There are two pounds within the municipality, the realizations from which amounted to Rs. 563-14-0. We might, I think, with advantage open another pound within the municipality during the present year. In some parts of the town the numbers of stray cattle, goats, and ponies are still very great, and cause much mischief and annoyance, to say nothing of obstruction on the roads.

19. *Difficulty of getting co-operation of the people.*—As an instance of how difficult it is to get the townspeople to co-operate with us even in matters which are patently done for their good, I will mention that in November last a very extensive and disastrous fire occurred in Telikona, or the quarter where the oilmen reside, the second large fire within two years in the same quarter. After this last fire it seemed to the committee that the spreading of the fires which occurred was much facilitated by the narrowness of the streets. The houses being thatched and built close together, caught fire one after the other, and no stop could be put to the conflagration. To prevent this, in the future if possible, the committee resolved to widen the streets to the width of 32 feet, and to effect the purpose, those whose houses had been burnt down, were requested each to put the new houses back a small space from the thoroughfares. Instead of agreeing to the plan which was explained to them by the vice-chairman and Mr. Campbell, the inhabitants of the quarter, far from doing it willingly, threw every obstacle in the way of the project being carried out, and it was only carried out for the general public good in the teeth of their opposition, the moving back of the houses being enforced both by the Magistrate and the manager of the estate of the landlord, Mr. W. F. Campbell, the latter giving his most cordial co-operation.

20. *Rajah of Hill Tipperah.*—The landlord, the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, through his manager, Mr. Campbell, I may remark, deserves our thanks for the good condition in which he keeps the embankment which extends all along the river side to the north of the municipality and effectually shields the town from inundation. I have always found Mr. Campbell very ready in giving his assistance in all matters connected with the municipality.

21. *Conduct of Officers.*—The vice-chairman, Mr. Rochfort, deserves credit for the zeal and energy with which he has fulfilled the duties of his office; the overseer, Baboo Tarak Chunder Gupta, and the head writer, Digamber Rakhit, are well spoken of and deserve credit for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

22. I now come to the Brahmunberiah municipality, which is governed by Act VI, 1868. This report has been somewhat delayed owing to the non-receipt of the Brahmunberiah committee's report.

23. *Conduct of Committee.*—The committee consists of a chairman and 13 members, five of whom are officials and eight non-officials. There were five ordinary meetings during the year. The members seem not to have acted very energetically, as the Deputy Magistrate, the chairman, complains of this action or rather want of action; without an official head the chairman thinks the first act of the committee, if left to itself, would be to abolish the tax altogether.

24. *Town of Brahmunberiah.*—The town is composed of 17 mohullahs, or hamlets, and contains 2,889 houses, with a population of 12,364; that is nearly, the same as that of Comillah. Though there are such divisions, the ward system under Section 23 of the Act has not been introduced. There is in fact only a town committee.

25. The amount of tax levied was Rs. 3,626 this year, as against Rs. 3,657-7-3 last year, giving an average all round of Rs. 1-4 per house per annum. The rates, however, vary from

Rs. 6 to one anna per mensem, according to the value of the property to be protected. The incidence of taxation appears very light altogether; an average of 1 anna 8 pie per mensem is not very heavy, especially as the inhabitants will be exempted from the operation of the Road Cess Act. The chairman reports that the assessments are made with great care and it is certain that widows, orphans, and the destitute are exempted from any taxation, at the same time the assessment is so adjusted as to fall on those who are really able to bear it. In support of his statement that the assessments are not too heavy and have been carefully made, the chairman writes that there was not a single case of attachment and sale during the year under report.

26. *Constabulary*.—The town police consists of one head constable and 22 constables. A section house has been built for them during the year. In addition to their ordinary duties they are not, like the Comillah Police, employed in collecting vital statistics; a separate establishment being allowed for that work in this town.

27. The sum of Rs. 1,887 was spent on improvements in the town as per items given below:—

	Rs.
Four Tanks, costing	825
Two Roads	175
Seven Bridges	240
Two Pucka drains	150
Repair of Roads	175
Conservancy	212

28. The Committee do not appear to have been able to make any provision for education, but Rs. 50 were allotted to the Charitable Dispensary.

29. The cost of police seems to be one of the heaviest items of expenditure in the township. No extensive or costly works have ever been attempted. Indeed with the very small sum assessed it could hardly be expected. The chief works undertaken have been small roads between the different mohullahs or quarters, the clearing of jungle, making of drains, &c. As there was much want of good drinking water the digging of tanks has, the chairman says, been one of the most popular works undertaken, and much of the present healthiness of the town is attributed to them.

30. As I have had no personal experience of the town of Brahmunberiah I submit the chairman's report in original with this. I think Act VI, 1868, seems to have worked very well indeed in the town, and with a very light tax they seem to have got all they can want in the way of police conservancy and communication. The town seems healthy. The death rate is not stated by the chairman, but I have noticed it in the annual administration report under the heading of statistical inquiries. The death rate here and in Comillah are pretty much on a par.

LIBERALITY OF SOME ZEMINDARS IN NORTH BAGULPORE.

No. 4847S.R., dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1874.

From- J. F. K. HEWITT, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 6315S.R. of the 28th ultimo, bringing to the favourable notice of Government the names of certain zemindars in North Bhagulpore who have rendered assistance to their ryots during the present scarcity and have otherwise afforded help to Government in connection with relief operations.

2. In reply I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to the gentlemen referred to the Lieutenant-Governor's warm thanks for all the good that they have done; and that you will express to Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh of Sonebursa His Honor's special acknowledgments for the liberality evinced by him in initiating relief measures.

3. The question of further recognition of the services rendered by these gentlemen will be considered hereafter. Meanwhile the statement furnished by you will be published in the *Gazette*.

Hurbullub Narain Singh of Sonebursa.
Norendro Narain Singh of Barosari.
Rooder Narain Singh of Pachgachea.
Ugur Narain Singh and Chundermon
Singh of Burrail.
Tacoormon Singh of Sookpore.
Hemun Singh of Sookpore.

Report on the conduct of Zemindars in North Bhagulpore.

Name of sub-division.	Name of zemindar.	Amount of rent-roll.	Collection made during 1873-74.	Donation to relief fund.	EXPENDITURE FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.			ADVANCES TAKEN FROM GOVERNMENT.				REMARKS.
					Money given in charity.	Money given in advances.	Money given for improvement work.	Grain given in advances.	Money for purchase of grain.	Money for advances to ryots.	Money for improvement work.		Grain for advances.
Muddehpooora and Soolpool.	Hurbullub Narain Singh of Sonebursa.	Rs. 98,412	Rs. 23,452	Rs. 10,000	<i>Vide remarks</i> in money, rice, and paddy.	Rs. 9,500	<i>Vide remarks</i> 4,000 mds. rice.	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	.....	.....	This gentleman is a resident, and a very enlightened zemindar. He has suspended the collection of the arrears of rent due to him amounting to Rs. 65,300, and has actually remitted Rs. 9,680. He started several tanks, roads, and bunds, and has employed a large number of persons daily throughout this time of scarcity. He also opened a relief-house of his own. He gave up some 3,000 beegahs of indigo lands to ryots for cultivation of food-crops, and he imitated the action of Government by appointing a relief officer, superintendents, overseers, and goldars. He has promised to make a free gift of all lands taken up in his estates for relief roads. In addition to all this, he has expended Rs. 2,806-15-3 in the construction of golas at Sonebursa and Kamp for storing Government grain. In fact, he has throughout acted in a very energetic and liberal manner.
Soolpool	Norendro Narain Singh of Baroar.	Rs. 53,000	.....	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 2,750 at his own door.	Rs. 27,740 in grain and cash to ryots.	Rs. 6,824 on about 22 tanks and bunds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	This gentleman is one of the largest and wealthiest zemindars in the district. He has taken no advances from Government; but that he has assisted his ryots, in fact, is proved by the deeds for a large portion of his advances registered in Soolpool, and he has allowed his papers and accounts to be scrutinized. He has scarcely realized any of his rents for the past year, and is not pressing.
Soolpool and Muddehpooora.	Rooder Narain Singh of Pachgachea.	Rs. 27,000	Rs. 16,000	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 21,550 in cash and grain to ryots.	Rs. 7,500 in tanks, bunds, and roads.	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,000	.....	This gentleman is one of the leading zemindars in the district. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Kirkwood have satisfied themselves that he has done well. The bonds for tucacave given by him have been freely registered. He has acted with great liberality, and is willing to do more. He has postponed collections for the present.

Scoopool	Ugur Narain Singh for self and brother Chandermon Singh of Burail.	Rs. 18,000	.....	Rs. 125	Rs. 1,500, besides feeding a large number daily.	Rs. 17,000 in cash and grain to ryots.	Rs. 2,450 in six tanks and 2 roads.	.....	Rs. 3,000	.....	Rs. 1,000	800 mds. rice.	<p>This gentleman is not a wealthy man; he is known as a very good man, and is one of the few examiners where good has been done quietly and modestly for the sake of doing good. Mr. Kirkwood says, "instead of magnifying his deeds he has rather concealed them." The Government has not had to do any thing in his zemindaree. He has collected only a small portion of his rents for the past year, a portion of which in necessary cases he will altogether remit. The balance of his rents is not pressed for.</p>
Ditto	Thacoormon Singh of Sookpore.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 80	Rs. 1,700	Rs. 11,000 in cash and grain to ryots.	Rs. 5,600 on works consisting of tanks and roads.	.....	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 6,500	.....	.....	<p>This gentleman has acted very well and willingly, and has never sought to exaggerate his deeds. He has only collected a portion of his last year's rent, and is not pressing for realization of the balance. In necessary cases remission will ultimately be given.</p>
Ditto	Hemun Singh of Sookpore.	Rs. 20,000	.....	Rs. 400	.....	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,000 on works consisting of tanks and roads.	.....	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 7,363	.....	.....	<p>This gentleman does all that is required of him. He has fed and is feeding many of the poor daily. The Government has had to do nothing in his liaka. He is still continuing advances, i.e., is giving more to those to whom he has already given. His arrears of rents are Rs. 25,000; he is not pressing for them, and will remit where necessary.</p>

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mr. Kirkwood makes the following remarks in which, from personal knowledge, the Collector concurs. The above may all be prominently brought to notice, "not only for what they have done, but for the willingness with which they have done it, and for the readiness to assist in every way, as by lending their servants, depuising their putwaris, giving the use of their elephants, funds, and buildings: they have all for the last two months been working in a manner which leaves little or nothing to be desired."

G. N. BARLOW,
Officiating Commissioner.

BHAGULPORE,
The 28th July 1874.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWUSH MILLER-CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	13 4	13 0	13 4	17 4	18 0	26 0	12 0	11 4	16 0	12 12	12 0	17 0	...	...	...						
2	Bankoora	13 0	12 12	13 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	10 4	10 8	15 0	12 0	12 8	16 12	...	...	...						
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 5	20 0	...	...	...						
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	19 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...						
5	Hooghly	12 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...						
6	Howrah	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	15 8	13 0	12 12	20 0	...	...	...						
Central Districts.																									
7	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...					
8	24-Pergunnahs	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 5	12 4	19 0	...	...	...						
9	Nudda	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	20 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 10	11 0	17 12	...	...	...						
10	Jessore	12 4	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	18 0	12 12	13 2	25 8	...	...	...						
11	Moorsheadabad	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	13 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	30 0									
12	Dinapore	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	11 0	9 8	18 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...						
13	Maldah	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	11 12	19 0	14 0	14 0	20 0									
14	Rajshahye	12 12	12 12	15 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	10 8	12 0	10 11	...	...	...						
15	Rungpore	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 3	12 10	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...						
16	Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 8	16 8	15 0	24 0	...	...	...						
17	Pubna	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	24 0	...	...	...						
18	Darjeeling*	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	6 4	6 0	14 0	...	...	...						
19	Jalpigore*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	...					
Eastern Districts.																									
20	Dacca	11 0	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	13 8	14 0	28 0	...	...	...						
21	Fureedpore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...						
22	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...						
23	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	27 8	...	...	...						
24	Sylhet*	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	11 0	23 0	16 10	14 0	31 8	...	...	...						
25	Chittagong*	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...						
26	Noakholly.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tipperah*	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	32 8	...	...	...						
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	17 8	...	...	...						
29	Hill Tipperah	8 8	...	10 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 9	14 0	23 7	...	...	...						

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 21-4 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 12-3 to 13 seers, and gram from 13-12 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 22 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, maize from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-13 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 14 seers, and gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10-8 to 11-13 seers, barley 21-4 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 12-3 to 13 seers, and gram from 13-12 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 1st August 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET.— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS.— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRM-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts.																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Burdwan.
...	16 8	16 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bankoora.
...	15 0	15 0	33 0	13 12	13 12	21 0	440 0	440 0	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	Beerbhoom.
...	13 0	13 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Midnapore.
...	12 0	13 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hooghly.
...	{ 14 0 14 8 }	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Howrah.
...	14 0	13 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	
Central Districts.																		
12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 8	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	15 4	15 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	24-Pergunnahs.
...	16 0	16 0	21 5	110 0	110 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 10½	Nudda.
...	14 0	13 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 4	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	17 0	17 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Moorsheadabad.
...	13 4	13 4	18 12	170 0	180 0	...	7 8	7 4	6 8	Dinagepore.
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maldah.
...	{ 15 0 to 16 8 }	{ 15 0 to 16 8 }	24 0	240 0	240 0	360 0	7 4	7 4	7 11½	Rajshahye.
...	15 0	15 0	16 5	133 0	107 0	107 0	7 6	7 4	6 4	Rungpore.
...	11 4	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	Bogra.
...	15 0	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 14	8 0	8 0	Pubna.
...	6 0	6 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.*
...	10 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 0	...	Julpigoree.*
Cooch Behar.†																		
Eastern Districts.																		
...	14 0	14 8	29 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca.
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fareedpore.
...	13 8	13 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Backergunge.
...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	7 8	Mymensingh.
...	13 0	11 8	17 4	107 0	107 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sylhet.*
...	12 0	11 0	11 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong.*
Noakholly.†																		
...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Tipperah.*
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	Chittagong Tracts.
...	8 0	8 8	11 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 13-5 seers, per rupee.

K Prices much easier in the Bhowanigunge sub-division.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 6 to 9 seers, common rice from 8 to 15 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

M In the interior price of best rice 13 seers, common rice from 14 to 15 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BEHAR.																									
27	Patna	16 12	16 12	14 0	20 0	19 12	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...						
	T																								
28	Gya	11 8	11 8	14 0	15 8	16 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...						
	U																								
29	Shahabad	15 8	15 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...									
	V																								
30	Tirhoot	13 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	7 0	7 8	16 8	14 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...						
31	Saran	15 8	15 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	7 4	7 4	12 8	14 0	14 8	16 8	...	...	...						
	W																								
32	Chumpanur*	12 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	...	...	...						
33	Monghyr	16 8	15 7	16 8	23 7	21 0	26 1	8 4	8 4	12 6	13 6	11 5	15 7	...	...	...						
34	Bhagulpore	14 8	14 8	16 6	18 16	18 16	27 12	10 11	10 11	15 2	12 0	12 0	16 6	...	...	...						
35	Parneah	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	26 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	...	...	...						
	X				E																				
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 to 20	18 to 20	30 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	28 0									
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack*	14 7	14 7	19 11	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	23 10	26 4	26 4	31 8	...	...	...						
38	Poores	11 13	11 13	13 12	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	19 11	26 4	26 4	34 2	...	...	...						
39	Balasore.†																								
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
40	Hasarcebagh	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 4	18 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...						
	Y																								
41	Lohardugga*	11 8	11 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...						
42	Singbhoom*	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...						
	Z				E																				
43	Manbhoom	10 8	11 0	12 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	28 0 to 30 0	9 0	0 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	40 0									

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

R In the interior price of best rice from 15 to 16 seers, and common rice from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 14-7 to 17-4 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13-8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers, maize 16 seers, and gram from 16 to 19 seers, per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 19 seers, barley from 13 to 24 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 19 seers, maize from 12-12 to 22 seers, and gram from 13 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 1st August 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
BEHAR.																					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
10 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	34 8	19 12	19 12	34 8	160 0	150 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Patna.
E			E			E															
13 0	13 0	20 0	15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	24 0 to 28 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	16 0 to 35 0	13 8	13 4	18 0	160 0	180 0	...	6 6	6 4	7 6	Gya.			
E			E																		
8 12	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	28 0	18 0	19 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	13 0 to 30 0	13 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 40 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	18 0	17 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	Tirhoot.	
10 0	20 0	23 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 21 0	30 0 to 42 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saran.			
...	...	...	E			17 8	15 0	38 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	Chumparan.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 9	29 4	19 9	21 0	26 1	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 5	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	17 11	16 6	25 4	176 12	164 2	...	7 3	7 0	7 9	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Purneah.
...	E			24 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
ORISSA.																					
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	25 1	24 15	24 15	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	22 5	100 0	100 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Pooree.
Balasore †																					
CHOTANAGOPRE.																					
South West Frontier Agency.																					
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 10	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	37 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 8	5 4	6 4	Lohardugga.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 8	5 8	5 12	Singbhoom.*
...	...	...	E			18 0	18 0	75 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	Manbhoom.	

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11-4 to 17 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 16 seers, maize from 13-4 to 17 seers, and gram from 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, best rice from 9 to 14 seers, common rice from 9 to 14 seers, bulrush millet from 14 to 17 seers, maize from 13-4 to 17 seers, and gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

Y In the interior best rice ranges from 12 to 18 seers, common rice from 15 to 20 seers, wheat from 12 to 14 seers, and makai 18 seers per rupee.

Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, common rice from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st August 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 3rd* Aug. 1874	1.93	Over two inches of rain in Bood-bood and Culna, and nearly two in Baneesunge; at Cutwa only half an inch, and at Jehanabad none. Bad accounts received of the crops. Fever increasing.
	2 Bankoorn, 1st " "	1.47	Partial showers throughout the district, generally of a slight nature. High wind, with light rain, on 29th and 30th July. The growing crops are doing well in most places, including the aous or early rice crop; but the cultivation of the amun or late rice is practically at a standstill, except in very low ground. Heavy rain is urgently needed. Telegraphed on the 4th. Rain fell in some parts, none in north and west. Prices rising.
	3 Beerbhoom, 1st " "	2.63	Wet during the former, dry during the latter half of the week. State and prospects of the crops generally good, except in some parts of the east by the Moorahedabad district, where the crops are reported to be suffering from drought. Export of week ending 25th July, 1,640 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore division. Prices stationary.
	4 Midnapore, 1st " "	3.67	Over 7 inches of rain fell along the sea coast; and the course of the wind and the barometer caused much apprehension of a cyclone there on the 28th July. In all the district south of Midnapore the prospects are generally very good, and the rainfall has been seasonable and abundant. In the north, however, it has been scanty (at Gurbetta only 1.15), and while it has done much good, more rain is wanted in that quarter. Prices are very slow to come down after their recent rise, and a scarcity of rice is reported from many quarters.
	5 Hooghly, 1st " "	2.97	Cloudy nearly throughout the week and stormy. Wind chiefly from east and north-east. Heavy shower on 31st July. In Scrampore the rainfall has been 3.30. The crops are all good, except the late rice, which has only partially been planted out owing to scanty rain. It is hoped that the rain will now be sufficient, but heavy rain is required. Telegraphed on the 3rd. Rainfall .83 at 2.15 A.M.
	Howrah, 1st " "	4.59	There has been some rain during the week throughout the district. Weather sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear. Wind from south and east, and once going round to north-east and east. The rain during the week has changed the state of the crops. If such rain continues there will be no fear of a bad harvest. Ryots are preparing land for transplanting amun or late rice seedlings, and some have already commenced transplanting. Jute, sugarcane, and aous or early rice, are good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 3rd† Aug. 1874.	5.25	Sultry and showery. There was a heavy fall of rain on Friday, 31st July, in the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Baraset, and Barrackpore sub-divisions. It has greatly improved the prospects of both the aous or early and amun or late rice crops. Transplantation has commenced everywhere except in Satkhira. More rain, however, is still needed. Fever prevails in the Sudder, Bussceerhat, Satkhira, Barripore, and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions. Cholera has abated in thanas Sultanpore and Muthoorapore.
	7 Nudden, 1st Aug. 1874	4.16	There has been generally less rain than at the Sudder Station. The rain which has fallen during the week, though almost everywhere insufficient for the late rice, has done much good to the early rice. More rain is much required. At Kooshtea the aous or early rice harvest has commenced. The outturn of indigo is unusually good. The drought has sent up prices again a little.
	8 Jessore, 1st " "	1.14	Cloudy, with occasional slight showers. The prospects of the crops throughout the district are generally favorable. In the Lohagara and Alfadanga stations, in the Nurrail sub-division, the loss of the early rice caused by the inundation is said to be irretrievable, but the late rice plants are reviving since the inundation has gone down a little. The rain has done good, but anxiety is still felt as to the unseasonable character of the weather and the short amount of the fall, and generally more rain is wanted. Prices have been falling a little, owing partly to the abatement of anxiety consequent on the late rain, and partly to the early rice already finding its way in some places into the market.

* Telegram of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 1st Aug. 1874.	·74	There has been a very inadequate rainfall for the season of the year; a good shower came down on the 31st July, but it was far from sufficient after the preceding drought. The rain appeared to be general, but reports have not yet been received from the interior. Rainfall at sub-divisions Jungypore 2·05, Rampore Hat 1·06, Lallbaugh, 2·32. More abundant rain is required in the Bhurtapore, Gokurn, and Kallyangunge thanas, where the amun or late rice seedlings just transplanted and the broadcast sowings, are suffering much from its absence. Unless there is a good downpour within two or three days, the prospects of this crop will be very seriously affected. The aous or early rice also in the east of the district is suffering from the drought. Altogether the prospects are not nearly so favorable as in the first three weeks of the past month, and damage has already been caused to the crops, which can hardly be repaired. Prices remain about stationary. Small-pox begins in places.
	10 Dinagopore, 31st July 1874.	2·68	Showers alternated by bright sunshine. The weather has been most favorable for the crops. Jute is being cut, and new jute is in the market; early bhadoi too has been gathered. The main crop is fast ripening; transplanting for the winter crop, is well forward.
	11 Maldah, 1st Aug. 1874	1·96	Cloudy and stormy, with occasional rain and brisk sun. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crop continue good. The reaping of bhadoi and Indian-corn has begun in Gorgoribah. Hymunto or late rice cultivation is going on briskly.
	12 Rajshahye, 1st " "	0·18	Very high winds in the first part of the week, which have done a little damage. There has been some rain in all parts of the district, which has improved all the crops, but more rain is wanted. The aous or early rice crop is ripening fast; in a few places it is being cut. It is less forward in the middle of the district than elsewhere. The amun or late rice promises well. Mulberry, sugarcane, and jute, are all good crops. In Tannore, however, the latter has been a good deal injured by insects. In the north jute is being cut, and a good outturn is expected. Prices have risen slightly in places owing to a decrease in the quantities imported. The rise will probably not be of long duration.
	13 Rungpore, 31st July "	0·54	Generally cloudy, with slight showers. State of crops generally favorable. In places caterpillars have attacked the late rice plants owing to excess of moisture, rendering fresh transplanting necessary.
	14 Bogra, 1st Aug. "	1·80	Seasonable weather. The state and prospects of the crops still continue very favorable. The season has been particularly favorable for the transplanting of the amun or late rice, the young plants of which present a most vigorous appearance. The aous or early rice is being cut, and it is being sold in many places at 20 seers the rupee.
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	15 Pubna, 1st " "	0·67	Slight rain on the 26th July. An average loss of six annas in the aous or early and about two annas in the amun or late paddy has been done by the unusual rise of the water. The water has for the present sub-sided to a great extent. Harvesting of the early rice, bhura and kowni (millets), going on. A case of cholera reported from Pubna station, and some fever prevails.
	16 Darjeeling, 31st July "	2·37	There has been a good deal of bright and pleasant weather in the hills. All the crops, both in the hills and the plains, are progressing very favorably, but more rain is wanted in the Terai.
	17 Julpigoree, 31st " "	·40	There has been very little rain this week; the weather close and hot. No anxiety is yet experienced regarding the late rice, but a heavy rain is now needed for this crop. The early rice is now being cut in places, and is a good full crop.
DACCA DIVISION.	Cooch Behar, 30th " "	0·27	Fine and on some days very hot. Favorable prospects; fine harvest of the aous or early rice is being reaped, and amun or late rice is being planted out.
	18 Dacca, 3rd* August 1874	3·	Seasonable weather. Crops good.
	19 Fureedpore, 1st " "	1·95	Weather clear and sunny the first two days of the week. Tuesday and Wednesday strong wind accompanied by rain. Rain also on Thursday and Friday, a very heavy shower having fallen on the morning of the latter day. The rivers continue subsiding in the north of the district, but they are steadily rising in the south. This is not likely to do harm, as the flood in the south rises slowly and the growth of the rice keeps pace with it. The remaining aous or early, and amun or late rice, after the loss reported in the last report consequent on the sudden rise of the waters, are in a promising condition, but should the rivers in the north go down still lower, it will injure the amun considerably, as the plant is weak from excessive growth to keep pace with the flood, and it will fall when the water fails to support it. The ripe aous is fast being reaped. The price of coarse rice is stationary at Fureedpore, Goalundo, and Madareepore, and has fallen at Gopalgunge, but has risen at Bhanga, owing probably to decrease in importations. Three officers have been specially deputed into the interior, one in each sub-division of the district, to report on the crops and condition of the people. Some of the agriculturists in the northern thanas have lost nearly their all in the destruction of the aous which has taken place, and the Deputy Collector of Goalundo is advancing rice to all such as require assistance. No sickness is reported as generally prevalent in any part of the district.

* Telegram of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Cont'd.)</i>			
DACCA DIVN.—(Cont'd.)	20 Backergunge, 30th July 1874.	6.44	Rainy weather. Prospects of crops good.
	21 Mymensingh, 31st July 1874.	1.55	Generally fine and very hot, with occasional showers. The sunshine has done no harm to the crops already planted out, but the want of rain is becoming serious for the high lands in the north and centre, where the ryots have been unable to transplant at present.
	22 Sylhet, 28th, July 1874	3.02	Extremely hot; such weather has never been known in July. The thermometer last Sunday stood at 90° in one of the coolest rooms in the Collector's house at 5.30 P.M. Prospects good. The hot and dry weather has pushed forward the aous or early rice crop, half of which has been cut and the rest promises well. The ploughing of the sail or late rice land is progressing. There has been a good deal of sickness—fever generally, sometimes cholera—owing to the unusual state of the weather.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, 30th „ „	3.96	Rain every day at head-quarters; the fall being heaviest on the 30th July up to noon. From Cox's Bazar 2.40 inches reported up to 28th July. The aous or early paddy promises well, and reaping has commenced. More rain is wanted for the amun or late rice, especially in the southern thanas. Cholera reported from Potia in the Sudder and Chuckeria in the Cox's Bazar sub-division.
	24 Noakholly „ „	.....	Return not received.
	25 Tipperab, 31st „ „	4.58	Some days of rainy weather, with one or two hot still days. Prospects of the curly rice crop are excellent; just a little more rain is wanted for the late rice crop.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 28th July 1874.	3.7	Heavy fall of rain throughout the whole week. The cotton and paddy crops sown in the beginning of May are ripening. Plough cultivators have begun to transplant their seedlings. More rain would be beneficial.
	Hill Tipperab, 29th July 1874.	3.12	Almost daily rain, but showers not heavy. Quite cool. Ploughing going on; land being prepared for transplanting the late rice crop. Prospects of late rice crop everywhere good. The aous or early rice being cut; the outturn will probably be below the average.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 3rd* August 1874	2.99	Weather most seasonable, and all that could be desired for the young crops, which are reported well off everywhere. The number of cholera cases reported is on the increase, and there is a good deal of fever about.
	28 Gya, 1st „ „	2.65	Seasonable weather. The bhadoi or early crops are magnificent, and the rice excellent.
	29 Shahabad, 1st Aug. 1874	1.30	Stormy, with high east wind at the beginning of the week, clear and hot the last three days; occasional showers. There has been more rain in the south than in the north of the district; steady and heavy rain is much required for the paddy crop in all parts. The present dry weather, if it continues much longer, will do great harm. The Soane rose in flood on the 1st August. Health on the whole good.
	30 Tirhoot, 1st „ „	2.05	Weather cloudy and hot, with east wind prevailing. In Mudhoobunnee sub-division 1.05 inches of rain fell during the week. In many places "murwa" (millet) will be harvested in the next fortnight. The other bhadoi or early crops are also doing well. Transplanting is still going on in several parts of the sub-division, but more rain is wanted soon to save the paddy crops on the high lands. Report has not been received from Hajepore, Durbhunga, Tajpore, and Seeta-marhee sub-divisions. The rainfall during the week has benefited the paddy crops on high lands in the Sudder sub-division. Bhadoi or early crops are doing very well. Weeding operations are being pushed on with vigor, and though some damage has been done in parts by the overflowing of the rivers and by the heavy rain, prospects are still favourable. Prices of grain stationary. Public health good.
	31 Sarun, 1st Aug. 1874	.95	Generally hot and sunny. East wind prevailing. Slight showers general throughout the district. Weeding operations are almost completed. The bhadoi or early crops are all coming up very well, and promise an abundant harvest. More and plentiful rain is now much wanted for the late rice crop, which is reported to be injured by the drought in places. In parts of the district the rainfall has been very deficient. Manufacture of indigo is going on, but the outturn is small. Price of common rice and gram has slightly risen, owing to a falling off in the importation.
	32 Chumparun, 31st July 1874.	0.30	Sunny, with strong east winds and occasional partial light showers and thunder storms. The prospects of the crops not injured by inundation are still most favorable. Rain is now wanted. Threatening weather at the time of report.

Telegram of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, 1st Aug. 1874	2.08	Hot and cloudy. The prospects continue favorable; more rain is, however, wanted, particularly in the Begoo Serai sub-division.
	34 Bhagulpore, 3rd* " "	.37	Weather most favorable. Murwa (millet) and bhadoi or early rice are splendid crops. Reaping of some of both has commenced. It remains yet to be seen whether all aghani or late rice lands will be cultivated; some of the lands are still under water, and some which were sown have been damaged. Rain is wanted now in the south of the district, but more fine weather is looked for in the north. Cholera is abating, fever is prevalent here and there.
	35 Purneah, 1st " "	1.56	Sunny, very hot but seasonable; slight showers of rain towards the end of the week. Prospects of crops everywhere very good. Bhadoi or early rice being harvested in Kissengungo and Bulrampore. Yield good. Koosi floods almost entirely subsided, having done but little injury.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 1st Aug. 1874.	2.71	Rainfall, at Deoghur 2.34, at Godda 1.54, at Rajmehal 4 inches. Rain said to be badly wanted at Jaintia. Indian-corn promises to be a great crop everywhere. Paddy is looking well. Planting is backward about Doomka on the high lands. Since the last rains field work is going on most vigorously. Good rain on the morning of the 1st August, and heavy rain to be seen all round.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, 3rd* Aug. 1874	7.48	Nearly the same quantity of rain fell all over the district. Steady and continuous rain all the week. Several rivers flooded; no harm done. Crops flourishing. Cholera on pilgrim routes.
	38 Pooree, 30th " "	7.24	There has been general and ample rain. The weather at the time of report was fair and hot. Sowing completed; transplantation and cultivation of the late rice crop, and weeding of the early rice crop, are going on. The plants are growing well. Sugarcane is doing well. Cotton is being gathered. Mandeia is being weeded. Ahur (pulse), castor-seed, and til-seed (oil-seed) plants, are coming out. Prices stationary in the mofussil. The pilgrims have nearly gone away. Cholera and fever are prevalent both in the city and in the interior.
	39 Balasore, 31st " "	9.68	Heavy and continuous rain during the first six days of the week. During ten consecutive days ending with 29th July nearly 13 inches of rain fell. The Balasore rivers rose and submerged a large tract, the flood reaching the level of, but not topping, the Trunk Road. The inundation is now subsiding. This timely rain has rendered the general prospects of the crop excellent. A splendid yield is expected from the inundated tract.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, 31st July 1874.	4.41	The crops are flourishing. There has been abundant rain and also sunshine. The few days of fine weather which delayed the transplanting of the rice did immense good to the maize. Alternate rain and sunshine suits every description of crop, including tea. Nothing could be better than present prospects.
41	Lohardugga, 1st Aug. 1874.	7.27	Rain every day; there was a fall of 4½ inches on Wednesday, and the fall seems to have been general. The rain was much wanted, as the high land crops were being burnt and transplantation was at a standstill. The crops have now revived, and transplanting is going on briskly. The goondli (millet) crop will be reaped immediately. In Palamow the weather has been fair, with alternate showers and sunshine, but the makai or Indian-corn has suffered from the previous heavy rain. The prospects of the rice crops there are now excellent, and the area of cultivation is very large. Prices easy. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, 31st July 1874.	8.30	Cool. Heavy clouds about. Abundant rain all over the district since date of last report, and not an hour too soon. Transplanting, &c., in full swing. Public health generally good. Condition of the people satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom, 1st Aug. 1874.	2.42	Favorable. Since the date of last report a change for the better has taken place in the state and prospect of the crops. Rain fell on the 25th ultimo, and continued till the 29th, but has again ceased. The crops on high lands, which were withering away, have greatly benefited, and if rain continue to fall occasionally, all will yield a full crop, except the Indian-corn and gora or early rice, in which a loss of two annas has occurred in some, but not all places. More rain, however, is wanted for transplanting, but sufficient has fallen to admit the lowest lands being planted out, at which the people are busily engaged.

* Telegrams of the 3rd August, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 12th to 18th July 1874.	Rain from 19th to 25th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.30	0.09	35.03	25th July	Not rec. 5th to 11th July.	
		Cutwa ...	1.35	0.12	27.03	ditto.		
		Culina ...	0.80	1.72	21.93	ditto.		
		Bond-hood ...	1.03	2.00	26.92	ditto.		
		Bancegunge ...	1.96	1.04	20.56	ditto.		
	Jehanabad ...	1.01	0.96	20.42	ditto.			
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	3.54	1.31	26.13	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	1.58	0.91	27.89	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	0.17	1.78	18.40	ditto.		
		Tundook ...	1.20	1.93	22.00	ditto.		
		Gurbeta ...	5.55	2.35	28.39	ditto.		
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	1.30	3.00	24.30	ditto.		
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office...	1.25	3.11	28.96	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	1.59	0.65	18.17	ditto.		
		Seraupore ...	0.35	1.51	18.62	ditto.		
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0.23	1.72	14.39	ditto.		
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS						
		24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	1.80	2.40	20.65	ditto.	
			Calcutta ...	0.58	1.98	21.54	ditto.	
Alipore ... { Dispensary ...			0.37	1.37	17.91	ditto.		
{ Jail ...			0.36	1.44	17.63	ditto.		
Busseerhat ...			1.58	1.61	17.93	ditto.		
Baraset ...			1.58	1.80	21.25	ditto.		
Diamond Harbour ...			0.79	2.41	21.40	ditto.		
Barriopore ...			2.23	1.39	19.96	ditto.		
Satkhira ...			2.87	2.81	21.28	ditto.		
Barrackpore ...			0.57	1.23	19.30	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	0.53	1.31	17.67	ditto.		
Nudda		Kishnaghur ...	0.53	1.78	27.85	ditto.		
		Bongong ...	1.38	2.10	24.10	ditto.		
		Meherpore ...	0.33	0.81	27.03	ditto.		
		Choodangah ...	0.74	0.59	28.68	ditto.		
		Kooshtea ...	1.49	1.82	29.92	ditto.		
		Ranaghat ...	0.75	1.07	23.20	ditto.		
Jesore		Jesore ...	0.04	0.81	26.10	ditto.		
		Narail ...	1.80	1.57	30.38	ditto.		
		Khoolna ...	0.80	1.35	25.13	ditto.		
		Jhenidah ...	0.20	0.63	33.26	ditto.		
		Bagurhat ...	1.83	1.49	29.91	ditto.		
		Magoorah ...	0.30	1.98	27.99	ditto.		
Moorsshedabad		Behrampur ...	2.15	0.75	24.69	ditto.		
		Rampore Haut ...	1.81	0.30	25.73	ditto.		
		City Moorsshedabad ...	2.32	1.03	20.45	ditto.		
		Jungipore ...	1.64	1.18	27.03	ditto.		
		Azingunge ...	3.98	0.41	29.30	ditto.		
		Lalgolla ...	0.13	1.45	24.81	ditto.		
Dinagopore ...		Dinagopore ...	3.73	1.77	40.60	ditto.		
Maldah ...		Maldah ...	3.88	0.91	27.89	ditto.		
Rajshahye		Bauleah ...	1.27	1.37	24.81	ditto.		
		Nattore ...	2.64	1.24	38.17	ditto.		
Rungpore		Rungpore ...	1.69	1.80	57.82	ditto.		
		Bhowanigunj ...	0.32	0.68	35.70	ditto.		
		Titalya ...	1.51	Not rec.	55.30	18th July.		
Bogra ...		Bogra ...	0.42	ditto	47.24	ditto.		
Pubna		Pubna ...	0.36	0.71	31.06	25th July.		
		Serajgunj ...	2.60	0.65	32.40	ditto.		
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	42.18	30th June.		
		{ Hospital ...	4.42	2.69	63.77	25th July		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	3.17	4.81	63.07	ditto.	From 12th April.	
		Bodah ...	1.59	2.99	65.00	ditto.		
		Buxa ... { Commissioner's Office..	8.17	12.44	122.97	ditto.		
	{ Civil Surgeon's ..	6.58	9.61	131.07	ditto.			
	Cooch Behar Tributary State ...	Cooch Behar ...	9.35	3.87	97.20	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 12th to 18th July 1874.	Rain from 19th to 25th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches	1874.			
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	1.46	0.19	31.14	25th July.		
		... { Hospital ...	1.46	0.30	32.13	ditto.		
		Moonsheegunge ...	3.00	0.20	38.04	ditto.		
		Manickgungo ...	0.55	2.81	29.68	ditto.		
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	0.34	1.50	38.00	ditto.		
		Goalundo ...	0.75	2.50	28.20	ditto.		
		Madaripore ...	2.30	5.35	40.70	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	4.26	4.38	34.81	ditto.		
		Perozepore ...	2.65	1.27	21.74	ditto.		
		Patuakhali ...	5.06	3.06	42.32	ditto.		
		Dowlatkhan ...	4.13	2.08	30.70	ditto.		
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh. ...	2.80	1.10	47.86	ditto.		
		Jamalpore ...	1.90	0.90	35.27	ditto.		
		Atia ...	2.11	0.70	26.23	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge ...	1.60	Nil	40.43	ditto.		
Sylhet	Sylhet ...	2.77	2.48	90.20	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	1.30	0.40	45.60	ditto.		
		... { Jail ...	1.36	0.17	48.72	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar ...	2.27	4.27	52.20	ditto.		
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	1.74	1.23	47.77	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	1.92	2.30	44.12	ditto.		
		Brahmunberiah ...	1.27	1.64	31.87	ditto.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	2.00	3.54	42.75	ditto.			
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	1.55	Not rec.	35.51	18th July.			
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	1.59	2.10	21.90	25th July.		
		Behar ...	0.64	0.19	22.53	ditto.		
		Bah ...	Nil	0.35	16.90	ditto.		
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	2.30	1.80	28.50	ditto.		
	Gya	... { Cantonment ...	2.60	1.35	25.57	ditto.		
		Gya ...	1.04	1.57	20.33	ditto.		
		Nowadah ...	1.07	0.24	25.90	ditto.		
		Arungabad ...	2.70	2.18	21.60	ditto.		
	Jehanabad	Jehanabad ...	1.22	Nil	21.29	ditto.		
		Arrah ...	0.35	0.00	20.14	ditto.		
		Sasseeam ...	1.22	0.16	18.32	ditto.		
		Buxar ...	2.62	1.10	20.01	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Bhuboah... ..	1.02	0.15	23.56	ditto.		
		... Not rec. 28th June to 4th July.						
		Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	1.73	1.28	21.03	18th July.	
			Durbhunga ...	0.16	2.82	28.32	ditto.	
	Hajepore ...		0.45	0.05	20.80	ditto.		
	Mudhoobunnee ...		0.68	1.43	21.29	ditto.		
	Sarun	Seetamurhee ...	Nil	5.11	16.62	ditto.		
		Tajpore ...	0.54	0.29	23.14	25th July.		
		Chuprah ...	0.63	0.07	22.19	ditto.		
		Sewan ...	0.66	0.30	22.63	ditto.		
	Chumpran	Motiharee ...	0.10	1.31	22.73	ditto.		
		Bettiah ...	1.95	2.51	30.91	ditto.		
Monghyr		Monghyr ...	1.30	0.29	29.57	ditto.		
		Begoo Serai ...	0.24	Nil	14.02	ditto.		
	Jamooee ...	0.73	0.12	22.66	ditto.			
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	1.62	0.20	28.00	ditto.		
Soopool ...		1.77	1.13	33.65	ditto.			
Muddehpooora ...		1.50	1.00	21.68	ditto.			
Banka ...		0.14	0.41	27.18	ditto.			
Purneah	Sanborsa ...	0.83	0.31	27.44	ditto.			
	Purneah ...	0.87	1.15	35.67	ditto.			
	Kiesengunge ...	2.84	4.33	52.37	ditto.			
	Arrareah ...	3.08	0.15	40.25	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	0.96	0.52	22.37	ditto.			
	Rajmehal ...	0.50	0.30	17.80	ditto.			
	Nya Doomka ...	3.39	0.68	20.79	ditto.			
	Godda ...	0.80	0.72	20.22	ditto.			

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 18th Jul 1874.	Rain from 6th to 11th Jul 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.70	3.10	30.88	25th July.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	1.02	6.08	35.38	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	0.50	Not rec.	23.05	18th July.	
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	Nil	ditto	11.00	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jugatsingapore ...	Not rec.	ditto	14.25	4th July.	
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	0.45	5.05	20.11	25th July.	
		Poorce ... { Poorce ...	1.00	6.04	21.00	ditto.	
		Poorce ... { Khoordah ...	2.70	7.00	32.51	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Balasore ...	0.40	4.40	16.67	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Bhuddruck ...	0.50	4.18	22.36	ditto.	
	BALASORE.	Balasore ... { Jellasore ...	1.81	3.83	24.60	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Sorah ...	1.01	2.73	22.13	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Chaudbally ...	Nil	3.27	18.20	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehala		Sambalpure	3.07	2.75	27.45	ditto.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	HAZAREEBAGH.	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	0.42	0.88	23.42	ditto.	
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	0.69	1.03	28.35	ditto.	
		Pachumba ...	0.70	0.80	24.68	ditto.	
	LOHARDUGGAH.	Ranches ...	0.82	1.20	18.09	ditto.	
		Palamow ...	1.40	2.48	34.02	ditto.	
	SINGBHOO.	Chybassa	1.36	0.97	19.66	ditto.	
	MANBHOO.	Purnia ...	1.14	0.72	17.23	ditto.	
		Govindpore	3.09	1.45	29.85	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	CACHAR.	Cachar ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	68.70	11th July.	
		Hylakandy ...	3.30	ditto	60.88	18th July.	
		Koyah ...	2.31	4.84	66.51	25th July.	
	GOALPARAH.	Goalparah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	66.01	11th July.	
		Dhoobree ...	ditto	ditto	69.38	4th July.	
	KAMROOP.	Gowhatti ...	ditto	ditto	48.82	ditto.	
		Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	49.17	ditto.	
	DURRUNG.	Tezporo ...	ditto	ditto	37.44	20th June.	
		Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	36.48	ditto.	
	Nowgong.	Nowgong ...	ditto	ditto	39.60	11th July.	
	SEBSAUGOR.	Sebsaugor ...	4.23	ditto	90.20	18th July.	
		Golaghat ...	3.23	ditto	50.41	ditto	Not rec. 5th to 11th July.
		Jorehant ...	4.08	ditto	72.54	ditto.	
		Nazcerah ...	8.54	ditto	79.95	ditto.	
	LUCKIMPORE.	Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	44.05	23rd May.	
		North Luckimpore ...	ditto	ditto	51.32	13th June.	
		Suddya ...	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
	NAGA HILLS.	Samoogoodting	1.96	ditto	25.04	18th July.	
	KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS.	Shillong ...	Not rec.	ditto	11.10	16th May.	
		Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	21.50	ditto.	
		Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May	
	GARO HILLS.	Tura ...	ditto	ditto	59.85	11th July.	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	17.40	ditto.	
		Akyab	ditto	6.00	55.80	26th July.	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th to 1st August 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 26th	10	29.509	29.617	85.5	82.2	86	E S E	6.9	0.35	KK	
		16	29.511	29.529	82.2	80.5	92	E S E	10.2	0.13	S	
	27th	10	29.582	29.600	87.2	82.0	79	E by S	3.2	0.08	K	
		16	29.470	29.488	84.6	81.5	87	E by N	6.8	0.61	.....	o
	28th	10	29.446	29.464	80.5	79.5	95	N E	11.4	0.13	.....	o, scuds.
		16	29.344	29.362	81.5	80.5	95	E by N	21.7	0.12	.....	o
	29th	10	29.434	29.452	82.6	79.5	87	S by E	16.7	0.43	.....	o
		16	29.408	29.426	85.5	80.5	79	S	14.0	...	S	
	30th	10	29.575	29.593	85.5	83.3	91	S by E	7.3	...	S	scuds.
		16	29.408	29.426	86.5	81.5	79	S	7.5	0.03	K	
SALGEE ISLAND.	31st	10	29.515	29.533	81.2	80.7	85	S by E	5.1	...	.....	o
		16	29.437	29.455	79.0	77.5	93	S W	5.8	3.33	.....	o, d
	1st	10	29.469	29.487	83.0	80.0	87	N E	4.3	0.04	S	scuds.
		16	29.381	29.399	80.5	81.3	79	E by S	14.5	...	K, N	
	26th	10	29.588	29.594	80	79	95	E	2.0	1.70	N	o, r
		16	29.514	29.520	82	81	93	E S E	8.7	0.80	N	r, u
	27th	10	29.585	29.591	84	81	87	N E	6.0	0.30	N	v, u
		16	29.454	29.460	83	81	91	N	10.2	0.20	N	o, p u
	28th	10	29.324	29.330	82	81	95	N N E	20.9	0.10	N	o, r scuds.
		16	29.222	29.224	81	80	95	S	42.6	0.20	N	o, r q scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	29th	10	29.450	29.458	85	80	79	S W	31.6	1.20	N	o, v scuds.
		16	29.415	29.421	87	81	76	S W	27.3	...	N	v
	30th	10	29.572	29.578	86	83	87	S S W	12.8	0.40	N	m, o
		16	29.441	29.447	87	83	93	S	11.3	...	N	m, o
	31st	10	29.517	29.523	81	79	91	W S W	10.0	1.20	N	o, r
		16	29.451	29.457	81	78	86	S W	10.2	0.40	N	o, r
	1st	10	29.463	29.469	82	79	87	N W	6.6	0.10	N	o, b
		16	29.366	29.372	84	80	83	S	13.8	0.10	.....	b, v, u
	26th	10	29.552	29.644	85	78	71	E	5.3	0.20	C	b, v
		16	29.449	29.561	83	80	87	S W	5.6	0.10	N	d, g
MADRAS.	27th	10	29.518	29.640	86	79	72	E	3.1	0.10	C, K	b, v
		16	29.411	29.535	89	83	76	S	9.4	...	.....	b, v
	28th	10	29.576	29.660	82	79	87	E S E	8.8	0.10	KS	p, v
		16	29.504	29.596	83	78	78	E S E	14.0	...	K, KS	u
	29th	10	29.588	29.681	79	77	90	E S E	9.8	0.10	KS	p, g
		16	29.500	29.602	82	78	82	S E	6.8	2.20	KS	p
	30th	10	29.597	29.690	78	76	90	S	7.9	2.50	KS	p, g
		16	29.400	29.502	82	79	87	S	7.2	...	C, KK	o, v
	31st	10	29.497	29.589	85	79	75	E S E	5.7	0.20	K, CK	l, v
		16	29.382	29.474	85	79	75	S S E	11.3	...	K	b, v
CUTTACK.	1st	10	29.546	29.540	85	79	75	S S E	6.8	8.00	C	b, v
		16	29.349	29.441	85	81	83	S S W	9.1	...	C, K	b, v
	26th	10	29.710	29.740	88	75	52	W S W	15	...	.....	b, v
		16	29.584	29.614	93	77	45	W S W	10	...	.....	c
	27th	10	29.606	29.726	88	76	55	S W by W	13	0.02	.....	b
		16	29.530	29.620	94	77	45	S W by W	13	...	.....	b
	28th	10	29.732	29.762	89	76	52	W by S	14	...	.....	c
		16	29.611	29.671	95	78	41	W by N	8	...	.....	c
	29th	10	29.813	29.843	85	76	61	W S W	10	1.04	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.703	29.753	90	78	56	S W by W	6	...	.....	c
AKYAB.	30th	10	29.799	29.829	86	76	61	W by S	15	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.682	29.712	91	78	53	W by S	9	...	.....	cloudy.
	31st	10	29.702	29.822	87	74	51	W S W	12	...	.....	b
		16	29.610	29.679	94	78	46	W S W	10	...	.....	c
	1st	10	29.716	29.776	87	74	51	W by S	15	...	.....	c
		16	29.622	29.652	94	76	40	W S W	12	...	.....	c
	26th	10	29.510	29.592	84	80	83	N E	1.0	...	KS, N	r
		16	29.420	29.502	85	80	79	N N E	2.5	0.70	KS, N, C	d
	27th	10	29.515	29.598	81	79	91	N N E	1.1	...	KS, N	r
		16	29.438	29.521	80	78	91	W	2.5	0.40	N	r
CALCUTTA.	28th	10	29.453	29.536	79	77	96	S W	4.8	1.80	N	r
		16	29.360	29.443	79	73	90	W S W	6.5	0.90	N	r
	29th	10	29.410	29.493	81	74	70	S W	5.8	0.10	N	r
		16	29.360	29.442	85	78	71	S W	11.8	...	CK, N, C	b
	30th	10	29.175	29.557	88	79	65	S W	5.5	...	C, CK	d
		16	29.390	29.472	84	79	79	S W	5.7	0.10	C, N	r
	31st	10	29.453	29.535	84	78	75	W S W	2.1	0.50	C, KS	r
		16	29.370	29.452	87	81	76	N N E	0.5	...	C, N	r
	1st	10	29.460	29.543	78	77	95	W	2.5	0.50	N	r
		16	29.368	29.451	81	78	86	W	3.7	...	N	r
AKYAB.	26th	10	29.623	29.644	86	81	79	S E	4.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.544	29.566	82	79	87	S	6.8	...	.....	b
	27th	10	29.606	29.688	78	65	46	S S E	4.4	...	.....	r, q
		16	29.608	29.690	78	77	95	S	7.1	0.20	.....	p
	28th	10	29.682	29.713	84	80	83	S	7.1	0.50	.....	o
		16	29.623	29.644	84	80	83	S	12.0	...	.....	q
	29th	10	29.689	29.710	87	83	83	S	6.2	0.40	.....	b
		16	29.595	29.617	82	80	91	S S W	7.8	0.10	.....	p
	30th	10	29.680	29.702	81	80	95	S W	3.6	3.20	.....	r
		16	29.603	29.625	77	77	100	S	4.0	2.70	.....	r
AKYAB.	31st	10	29.618	29.640	77	76	95	S S E	2.2	3.00	.....	r
		16	29.491	29.513	81	79	91	S	6.1	...	.....	g
	1st	10	29.537	29.559	78	77	95	S E	3.0	1.20	.....	g
		16	29.411	29.433	81	78	86	S S W	5.8	0.20	.....	o

Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,

W. G. WILLSON,

The 1st August 1874.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st July 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles	In.		
July	22nd	29.537	91.2	82.2	144.2	85.8	81.5	78.5	0.80	E S E & S E	...	89.1	...	...	Stratoni, cumuli, and cirri.
	23rd	508	88.6	80.8	134.0	83.0	80.5	78.3	.85	S E, E N E & E	2.0	183.1	0.12	...	Clear, cirri and cumulon. Thunder at 1½ and 3 P.M. Light rain at 1, 2, 3½, 7 and 9 P.M.
	24th	489	87.5	79.8	137.5	82.6	80.3	78.7	.88	E & S E	1.2	210.1	0.27	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder and lightning at 11½ P.M. Slight rain at 3, 6½, 7½, 9 A.M., 1½, 2, and 7½ P.M.
	25th	541	87.4	79.5	128.4	81.2	79.8	78.8	.93	E S E & S E	1.0	180.3	1.02	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Thunder from 11 A.M. to 1½ P.M. Rain after intervals.
	26th	564	87.5	79.4	127.0	82.0	80.4	79.3	.92	E S E, E & E by S	1.2	137.7	0.19	...	Overcast, cumuli and stratoni. Thunder at 12½ P.M. Sheet lightning on N. at 8 P.M. Slightly foggy at 10 P.M. Slight rain at 1, 3, 4 A.M. and from 1 to 5½ P.M.
	27th	533	88.0	79.4	139.5	82.6	80.3	78.7	.88	E by S, E & E by N	1.0	98.6	0.61	...	Stratoni, cirrocumuli and overcast. Thunder from 12½ A.M. to 1½ P.M. Lightning at 12½ A.M. Rain from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
	28th	405	83.2	70.2	...	80.5	79.3	78.5	.94	E by N, N E & E S E	3.0	209.3	0.45	...	Scuds and overcast. Brisk wind from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. Slight rain from 7 A.M. to 10½ P.M.
	29th	419	86.5	79.0	121.5	82.2	79.1	79.9	.85	S E, S by E & S	3.0	382.4	0.27	●	Overcast and clouds of different kinds. Brisk wind from 8½ A.M. to 3½ P.M. Slight rain from 1 to 9 A.M. and at 11 P.M.
	30th	519	87.6	79.6	117.5	83.4	81.0	79.3	.88	S & S by E	...	219.3	0.03	...	Cirrostrati, stratoni and overcast. Light rain at 3½ and 6 P.M.
	31st	481	84.5	78.2	124.3	80.7	79.2	78.1	.92	S by E, S W & S by W	0.5	127.7	3.37	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Thunder at 12 A.M. and 2½ P.M. Slightly foggy at 10 and 11 P.M. Rain from 11½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	13.0
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	91.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	6.33
	... { by anemometer gauge	5.60
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	4.84
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st July	...	24.79
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	37.17

GOPKENDATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd August 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th of July 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week . . .	1,214	999 0 0	99 18 0	10,239 0	807 0 0	80 14 0	180 12 0
Or per mile of railway . . .	45	37 0 0	3 14 0	376 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	6 12 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	2,981	2,308 0 0	230 16 0	25,424 0	1,791 0 0	179 2 0	409 18 0
Total for 4 weeks . . .	4,195	3,307 0 0	330 14 0	35,662 0	2,598 0 0	259 16 0	590 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,513	1,028 7 2	102 16 10	2,218 20	237 3 9	23 14 5	126 11 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	56	37 11 10	3 15 6	81 17	8 11 4	0 17 5	4 12 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	5,443	3,864 10 2	386 9 3	12,071 0	1,028 4 6	102 16 7	489 5 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th of July 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,548	905 0 0	90 10 0	11,928 0	493 0 0	49 6 0	139 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	234	32 8 0	3 5 0	533 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	5 0 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	15,984	2,262 0 0	226 4 0	30,678 0	1,095 0 0	109 10 0	335 14 0
Total for 4 weeks ...	22,532	3,167 0 0	316 14 0	51,606 0	1,588 0 0	158 16 0	472 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,446	760 0 3	76 0 0	33,854 0	1,342 15 6	134 5 11	210 5 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	159	27 2 4	2 14 4	1,389 0	47 15 5	4 15 11	7 10 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,038	2,902 11 6	290 5 5	82,594 0	2,717 8 0	271 15 0	562 0 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th July 1874, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	41,490½	18,655 2 3	1,700 1 ½	76,452 2½	29,962 11 7	2,746 11 8	4,446 12 9
Or per mile of railway ...	262	117 14 2	10 14 16	483 0	189 5 5	17 7 2	28 2 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	70,690½	41,632 6 3	3,816 6 1	3,24,747 26	51,329 3 7	4,980 3 6	8,796 9 7
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,12,183	60,287 8 6	5,516 7 2	4,01,290 10	84,291 15 2	7,726 15 2	13,243 2 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,987	22,120 0 7	2,027 13 5	1,16,716 14	28,669 0 5	2,628 0 11	4,655 14 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	192	141 5 6	12 19 2	743 0	183 3 1	16 13 10	29 15 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	83,759½	55,200 14 0	5,000 1 7	3,11,352 15	62,417 2 8	6,721 11 6	10,781 13 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th July 1874, on 1,230 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	106,438	1,15,970 15 9	10,630 13 0	10,60,893 10	* 4,21,012 8 3	38,593 16 3	40,294 9 9
Or per mile of railway ...	86	90 9 8	8 6 1	863 0	339 14 8	30 3 0	38 9 1
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	268,955	3,18,979 5 0	29,239 15 5	22,68,279 30	10,04,990 1 3	92,124 18 4	1,21,364 13 9
Total for 4 weeks ...	375,393	4,34,950 4 9	39,870 8 11	33,29,173 0	14,26,011 9 0	1,30,717 14 7	1,70,658 3 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	1,02,878	128,331 0 6	11,763 13 7	4,96,849 10	2,32,728 1 0	21,333 8 2	33,097 1 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	83	100 4 2	9 3 10	403 0	181 13 1	16 13 4	25 17 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,93,997	4,78,031 7 0	43,819 11 1	20,00,388 10	9,10,801 7 0	84,315 8 8	1,28,134 13 9

Rs. 50,552-11 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,678	3,866 1 6	904 7 10	63,418 20	*18,636 11 0	1,708 7 3	2,619 15 1
Or per mile of railway .. ..	.....	44 2 4	4 0 11	.....	83 6 2	7 12 11	11 13 10
• For previous 3 weeks of half-year ..	9,514	24,633 3 7	2,250 17 7	1,76,500 20	55,126 15 3	5,053 6 1	7,318 3 8
Total for 4 weeks	13,192	34,519 5 1	3,104 5 5	2,39,928 0	73,763 10 3	6,761 13 4	9,925 18 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,406	7,888 2 0	723 19 11	30,519 20	10,222 13 6	937 1 10	1,001 1 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .. ..	.....	35 5 5	3 4 10	.....	45 11 10	4 3 10	7 8 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,228	29,812 10 0	2,735 11 6	1,20,076 30	39,618 6 2	3,631 13 8	6,367 5 2

Rs. 6,900 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTY-THIRD SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 24TH JULY TO THE 6TH AUGUST 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Richard Temple) writes from Dacca on the 3rd August the following remarks to be included in this narrative:—

“ I have not yet received sufficiently recent information to enable me to test effectually the estimate of the dimensions of the distress and the total consumption of Government grain by the end of August, as put forward in my narrative of the 7th July; but there is reason to believe that the expenditure to the third week in August will equal the amount estimated in that narrative, namely 235,000 tons. It will be seen on reference to that estimate that the actual expenditure to the third week in June amounted to 115,000 tons, and that the estimated expenditure from the third week of June to third week of August amounted to 120,000 tons, or at the rate of 60,000 tons a month for the two months. Now, the actual expenditure to the third week in July is found to amount to 176,839 tons, thus—

				Tons.
Patna Division	...	...	...	87,921
Bhagulpore Division	...	...	...	35,455
Rajshahye Division	...	...	...	43,879
Northern Bengal Railway	...	...	...	788
Chota Nagpore Division	...	...	...	6,538
Burdwan Division	...	...	...	1,896
Cooch Behar Division	...	...	...	362
Total	...	...	...	176,839

The difference, then, between 115,000 and 187,000 tons, namely 72,000 tons, shows the expenditure for the first of the two monthly periods, or more than

the anticipated rate of 60,000 tons. If this rate of expenditure should continue during August, the estimate of the 7th July may be somewhat exceeded. Some circumstances have occurred since July to improve the general case as made out on the 7th July, namely the early cessation of distress in parts of Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, and the disappearance of distress in most parts of Shahabad and Gya. On the other hand, things have happened to make the case slightly worse. Recent reports received by telegraph from North Tirhoot speak of the frontier store-houses being much depleted by reason of the recourse of large numbers of Nepalese to the Government grain stores. In some districts there are more persons (not able-bodied men, but women and children,) on relief works than were expected. The numbers on gratuitous or charitable relief have risen. In two important districts—Sarun and Manbhoom, and in some districts less important as regards distress—Burdwan, Bankoora, Rajshahye, and parts of Moorshedabad, affairs have had an unfavorable tendency. The rainy season, though almost perilously delayed in South Bengal, capricious in Central Bengal, and in North Behar threatening at one time from excess of water, has turned out well throughout Northern and Eastern Bengal; and in those parts where rain was most wanted, it has recently fallen. Thus on the whole the early (aous) rice crop is nearly secure, and the Indian-corn is already being cut."

"Thus there is still reason to hope that we shall have at the end of August a balance of something near 165,000 tons, as set forth on the 7th July. This quantity would be gross without allowing for wastage, and would be of course exclusive of the reserve with the Government of India at Calcutta. Of late, however, we have been obliged to draw on the Calcutta reserve for supplies to the southern districts, the Burdwan division, and other places. On the whole, the balance of grain in hand by the beginning of September in Calcutta and in the districts, though we hope quite enough, may not be more than enough for safety. Instructions to all relief officers have been reiterated to persevere in carefulness in administering relief in grain,—on the one hand distributing the grain fully to the distressed classes according to the rules and giving the people the benefit of the intentions of Government, yet on the other hand husbanding their supplies and striving to maintain some considerable surplus stocks against unforeseen necessity."

"Apprehensions similar to those adverted to in the narrative of the 14th May seem again to have arisen in respect to the policy of Government respecting the sale of its grain to the public, and especially doubts as to whether the principles set forth in that narrative have been adhered to. Certainly it is our intention that they should be so adhered to, and I trust that they will not be found to have been departed from in any district."

"It is true that the natives have often asked for some cheapening of the price of Government grain in places where it is now being sold; that native merchants have repeatedly suggested the sale of such grain in places where it is not being sold; that this course has occasionally been advocated by non-official European gentlemen of much local weight; that in some instances district officers have advocated the stimulating of sales by the lowering of prices below the rates fixed by Government; that some well-informed Europeans, and many natives of proved loyalty and humanity, still think it a flaw in the administration of relief that the Government granaries were not opened freely enough to the public: but these requests have not been acceded to, nor have these views prevailed with the Government. It was felt on consideration that be the merits of any such proposal what they might, certain rules and interpretations of rules had been declared on the 14th May, and that no reasonable effort should be spared to secure adherence thereto."

"On the 14th May certain places were specified as those in which these sales were going on. Since that date they have been authorized in Manbhoom, the Sonthal country, parts of Maldah and of Moorshedabad, and parts of Bankoora, these places being in addition to the places then mentioned; and the extension of the measure to any fresh place has generally been notified in a succeeding narrative. The extension was ordered in every instance by reason of the apprehension of a serious deficiency of grain which the trade was unable to supply, and was not therefore any departure from the rule as announced."

"Again, on the 14th May the cheapest (retail) price of the grain was announced at 12 seers for the rupee. The basis of the decision was declared to be (in the words of the rule) the price at the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river, plus such addition as might be thought proper. In May the price was fixed by this standard, and continued so till the end of June. By the beginning of July, however, the prices of grain at the nearest large marts accessible by rail or river fell by about 15 per cent. towards the west, and about 20 per cent. towards the east. According to the rule, then, the people of the distressed districts, where sales of Government grain were going on, became entitled to some reduction in the price: therefore the retail price was fixed on the 4th July at 13 seers for the rupee in Behar, and 14 seers in the Rajshahye division. This was announced in the narrative of the 7th July, that is on the first opportunity. This, it is to be observed, was the retail price. For the wholesale price the local officers were authorized to make such allowance as might be fair in favor of the wholesale dealer within certain limits: that is to say, where the retail price was 13 seers, the wholesale price might be 14 to 15 seers; where the retail price was 14 seers, the wholesale price might be 15 to 16 seers. This wholesale price is adjusted by the local officer according to the distance which the grain has to be carried and the difficulty of the transit. In some parts of Rungpore, as adverted to in the narrative of the 14th May, it was arranged that the traders should carry the grain for considerable distances, thereby saving the cost of Government carriage. In such cases a larger allowance than that above stated had to be made. Since the commencement of the rains the same principle has been to some extent followed in North Behar. The result is that the traders in some cases bear the cost of distribution from a large dépôt to village granaries, an allowance being made to them in the wholesale price."

"In all cases of wholesale transactions the trader is practically compelled to sell at the same retail price as that observed in the Government sales, by the fact that at all Government granaries retail sales to the public are allowed; and if the wholesale dealer tried to sell dearer, he would lose his customers."

"The prices above stated are for husked rice (that is, rice from which the husks have been cleared away). If rice is sold partly husked, the remainder being still in husk, which is often called 'cargo' rice, then an allowance in the price is made for that: for example, if 13 seers be the price for husked rice, the price for the same rice if sold as 'cargo' rice would be 15 seers, and so on."

"I particularize these points briefly because partial or incomplete information regarding the wholesale prices or the cargo prices might convey an erroneous idea that the prices of Government rice have been altered more than they really have been. The fundamental rate in this case is the retail price. By that standard the 'wholesale' and the 'cargo' prices are strictly and precisely regulated, and by no other. And it may be repeated that the sales are governed by the rules as sanctioned by the Government of India as already notified, and by no other."

"The Collectors of Rungpore and Bogra did recommend further modifications of the prices, but their proposals were negatived. The Collector of Bogra in particular advised that in his district the Government price should be lowered, because the market prices were fast becoming cheaper. He apparently considered that his people were entitled to this benefit, and that just regard to their welfare should prompt him to stimulate as much as possible the sale of Government grain until all his stocks were exhausted. But it was immediately pointed out to him that the cheapening of the market could only have arisen from private importations; that the people could well subsist on the grain thus imported; that it was not the duty of Government to find additional supplies for them, or to promote sales for any purpose save the relief of necessity; that the fixed price of Government grain would not be lowered; that if this caused the sales to cease, the result would be well; that if surplus stocks remained, the result also would be well, for the grain might be wanted elsewhere; but that surplus or no surplus, the rules and the price as notified must not be departed from."

“The case of Rungpore and Bogra is an example of the fact that traders are not deterred by Government sales from importing grain. These two districts are well situated for water carriage early in the rains. Immediately on the rising of rivers and setting in of the southerly wind, supplies were thrown in by trade to every mart accessible by water. In such places scarcity ceased quite suddenly, while it continued in places which, though comparatively near, could not be approached by water. In North Behar the access by water is not so speedy; but there also trade will, it is hoped, send supplies, and it is partly for this reason that we look for much diminution of sales from the end of August. In Behar, however, the large supplies brought in by trade (as stated in former narratives) have hardly, as yet, reached the most distressed parts, being virtually intercepted by the semi-distressed parts which are nearer at hand, and which are better able to buy. We trust, however, that the gradual percolation of supply may touch ultimately the most distressed localities.”

“Regarding advances to cultivators, there is not at present anything to be added to what has been stated in former narratives save this, that inquiry on the spot has satisfied us that in the Sarun district these advances (which are larger there than anywhere else) are the means of preventing not only emaciation, but considerable mortality among the lower section of the cultivating class. It is apparent in many districts that these people have exhausted, or nearly exhausted, their slender stock of food, and have difficulty in tiding over even the short interval that must be passed before the new harvest begins to come in.”

“Notwithstanding that in the most distressed districts all able-bodied laborers have been transferred from the relief works to the fields, it is a matter for disappointment that the total number on these works in all the districts has continued so large. In the northern and most distressed districts the women and children have in large numbers remained on the works, and their condition is such that the relief officers fear to send them away. The wages, however, have been lowered to the lowest rate for bare existence; so that there shall be no inducement to resort to the works if other employment could be got. In West Tirhoot, indeed, the case of these women and children seemed to the Collector to be such that he recommended some increase to the pittance; but on consideration this was not sanctioned. We apprehend that possibly some women may be on the works whose male relatives are earning adequate wages elsewhere, though the relief officers seem confident that such is not the case as a rule. Still a special warning has been addressed to the relief circles to guard against any abuse of this sort. In the southern and less distressed districts our officers still consider it necessary to admit many able-bodied men to the works who would work in the fields if they could get wages. But though the cultivation is as large as ever, the cultivators cannot afford to employ field labor, and therefore do all the work with their own hands, and so get on somehow. The advances to them of grain alleviate this difficulty and afford them the means of giving wages in kind, and so drawing away people from the relief works.”

“Again, the very high number on gratuitous and charitable relief—in the aggregate exceeding our expectation—is a matter for disappointment. One cause is the admission of so many persons who from caste or other reasons (as explained in former narratives) cannot work and are yet brought to sore straits. The continuance of high prices, despite the rains and the approach of the first harvest, has aggravated this difficulty. When the number rises rapidly in any relief circle, there is of course fear of imposture or of over-liberality. But wherever this occurs, the Collector or other superior relief officer checks it. There have been repeated instances of the exercise of such check; still by way of precaution a general warning has been addressed to relief officers to guard against imposture. There is probably less ground for this apprehension in Behar, where the people had no previous experience of general relief, than in districts like Burdwan, where relief from causes other than scarcity has previously been established, and where imposture, if not guarded against, would be largely practised.”

“I am not yet able to state the average number of persons receiving assistance during July and August, as compared with the number given in the

narrative of 7th July, for the worst period in June. But though the number may perhaps prove higher than the anticipation, yet on the whole the distress probably will be kept within bounds until the middle of September, when the falling or the failing of the autumnal rains will decide the fate of the winter rice crop (amun), the cessation or the continuance of the scarcity, and the relaxation or the maintenance of the relief operations."

Weather and Rainfall.—The weather throughout North-East and South-East Bengal and the whole of Behar has been everything that could be desired; but in Burdwan, Hooghly, a small part of Midnapore, Manbhoom, Bankoora, parts of Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Nuddea, Jessore, and Mymensing, rain is said to be urgently required.

Prospects of Crops.—The crops throughout Behar, North-East and South-East Bengal, Orissa, and the greater part of Chota Nagpore, are said to promise exceedingly well. Throughout the rest of the country it appears that in parts the yield of the autumn crops will be small, but there is no reason to apprehend much less than an average yield on the whole, even in the worst districts; while there can be little doubt that the yield throughout the greater part of the country will be unusually large.

Prices.—Prices have to a great extent followed the weather. Where the weather has been favourable, they have fallen; where it has been unfavourable, they have risen. There are some exceptions to this rule, but generally it holds good, as it might be expected to do. Prices have fallen slightly in Burdwan and Moorshedabad; more considerably in Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Maldah, Julpigoree, Backergunge, Sylhet, Chittagong, and Tipperah; while in Bogra the fall has been especially great, rice having gone down during the fortnight from 13 seers 8 chittacks to 16 seers 8 chittacks for the rupee. Prices have risen in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Jessore, Rajshahye, and Fureedpore, and have remained stationary in Rungpore, Pubna, and Moorshedabad. In Behar, prices have fallen in Patna, Chumparun, Purneah, and Monghyr. The fall in the last district has been especially great, rice having fallen from 12 seers 1 chittack to 13 seers 6 chittacks, while barley continues to become cheaper. The markets remain nearly stationary in Tirhoot and Sarun; in both these districts rice has fallen slightly, while barley has risen, though in Sarun the latter grain is very cheap. There has been a slight rise of prices in Shahabad and Bhagulpore, while they have remained stationary in Gya and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Chota Nagpore prices have risen in every district except Hazareebagh, but they still remain low everywhere except in Manbhoom, where rice is selling at 13 seers for the rupee. In Orissa prices are stationary and low in spite of the large quantities of grain which still continue to be exported.

Private Trade.—The usual note on the movements of food-grains is given in appendix A. The returns show an increase of 3,348 tons imported by private traders into Behar as compared with last fortnight. This increase was probably due to the anxiety of traders to take the utmost advantage they could of the half-rates of freight after the receipt of the notification that this concession would be withdrawn by the Government of India from the 1st August. The river traffic shows a considerable decrease; but the district narratives show that the internal trade shows signs of recovering, as the Collector of Rungpore reports that exports of the new rice from his district have begun, and the prospects of the autumn rice throughout North-Eastern Bengal are sufficiently good to warrant the expectation that several districts will have surplus stores to dispose of to those where distress still continues.

Tirhoot.—There is little calling for remark in this district. Supplies are still short in Mozufferpore, and sales of Government rice are still necessary in the town; but the prospects of the crop are everywhere excellent, except in certain limited tracts, chiefly in the Muddhoobunnee and Durbhunga sub-divisions, where considerable damage has been caused by floods.

Chumparun.—The remarks made with regard to turnout apply equally well to this district. Distress is rapidly decreasing, as is shown by the reduction in the demand for labour on the canal works.

Sarun.—The giving of advances still forms the principal part of the work performed by relief officers.

South Behar.—Here all distress may be said to have ceased for the present, except in a few places, where it is by no means severe.

Bhagulpore Division.—The floods in Purneah, which were considered at one time likely to have caused much distress in that district, have subsided without doing much damage. From all parts of the division the reports as to future prospects are most cheering, except from Monghyr, where the Collector thinks the yield of the autumn crops will not be so good as was expected owing to the long continued rain, which hindered weeding.

Rajshahye Division.—Except in Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, where distress has somewhat increased, chiefly owing to a deficiency of rain, the prospects of the districts of this division continue to improve steadily. Distress is rapidly disappearing in Bogra, Rungpore, and Maldah; and in Dinagepore the Collector hopes that, from the time the autumn crops are reaped, distress will rapidly diminish, provided the prospects of the winter crop continue good: but he remarks that the Relief Commissioner does not take quite so sanguine a view of the case as he does.

Burdwan Division.—Distress continues to increase throughout this division, the chief cause probably being that in none of the distressed districts can the prospects of the coming crop be considered to be good, and hence the mahajuns refuse the usual aid to the poorer ryots, who are thus driven to seek relief from Government. The low state of health to which a large proportion of the population have been reduced by the fever prevailing for the past few years in most districts probably leads numbers of people to seek relief from charity rather than try to help themselves; and the result of these converging causes has been that the demands for Government assistance have been much greater than was anticipated, and have increased to such an extent that the local authorities have found it very difficult to exercise the supervision necessary to detect imposture and eliminate applicants not deserving of relief. The staff has been strengthened in Bankoora and Burdwan, the two worst districts; and it is hoped that from henceforth, if all goes well, the numbers in receipt of charitable relief will diminish.

Chota Nagpore.—Considerable apprehensions were at one time entertained as to the crops in Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom, but these have been quite set at rest in the two former districts by the recent rain. In Manbhoom the rainfall has not been so copious; and though there was no immediate fear on account of the autumn crops, yet there was still much rain wanted for the later rice crops.

Relief Works.—The following statement shows the numbers on relief works during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it:

			Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna Division	...	...	376,560	265,552
Gunduk Embankment	...	...	11,052	2,869
Soane Canal	...	...	28,530	28,455
Bhagulpore Division	...	...	58,647	48,349
Rajshahye Division	...	...	103,356	66,364
Northern Bengal Railway	...	...	8,578	5,795
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore	...	...	49,561	33,732
Cooch Behar	...	...	2,478	2,370
Total	...	...	638,762	453,486

The following table shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece or task-work and daily wages respectively :—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under circle officers.	Total laborers.	Task or piece- work	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	20,020	24,557	44,577	26,897	17,090
	Tirhoot, South	none.	81,229	81,229	10,835	3,973
	Chumparun	903	5,825	6,728	Details incomplete.	
	Sarun	121,507	3,205	124,712	No details.	
	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ditto	
	Gya	Nil	1,066	1,066	351	715
	Shahabad	3,603	547	4,150	4,044	106
	Total	140,123	119,629	259,752	.....	.....
	Gundak Embankment	2,869	Nil	2,869	2,869	.....
	Soane Canal	28,455	Nil	28,455	28,455	.....
BHAGULPORE	Total	31,324	.....	31,324	.....	.....
	Total for Patna Division	177,447	119,629	297,076	.....	.....
	Mongher	2,607	.....	2,607	2,554	53
	Blasulpore	Nil	6,491	6,491	No details.	
	Purneah	2,765	24,079	26,844	Ditto.	
RAJSHAHYE	South Pergunnahs	2,075	8,832	10,907	Ditto.	
	Total	8,347	40,002	48,349	.....	.....
	Maldah	1,089	1,954	3,043	No details.	
	Dinagpore	653	6,114	6,767	1,164	5,633
	Rumkore	250	6,753	6,993	214	6,748
	Bozra ... ..	.....	9,309	9,309	No details.	
	Moorshedabad	3,800	Nil	3,800	3,800	.....
	Rajshahye	9,348	26,160	35,508	No details.	
	Patna	615	Nil	615	Ditto.	
	Total	15,714	50,620	66,334	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE	Northern Bengal Railway	5,795	Nil	5,795	5,795	.....
	Manbhoom	5,285	3,227	8,512	5,699	2,513
	Palamow	653	Nil	653	No details.	
	Hazareebagh (a)	7,601	Nil	7,601	Ditto.	
	Total	13,539	3,227	16,766	.....	.....
BURDWAN...	Hoochly	2,851	Nil	2,851	2,851	Details imper- fect.
	Beerbhoom	5,322	1,440	6,762	5,322	
	Bankoora	4,019	Nil	4,019	No details.	
	Burdwan	3,334	Nil	3,334	3,334	.....
	Total	15,526	1,440	16,966	.....	.....
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigoree	2,370	Nil	2,370	.....	No details.
	Grand Total	298,768	214,718	513,486	.....	.....

(a.) Last fortnight's figures.

A comparison of the above figures with those given in the 22nd narrative shows that the decrease is universal except in Rajshahye, where there has been a considerable influx of labourers to relief works during the fortnight. In many districts the numbers employed are expected to increase somewhat after the weeding of the crops has been finished, and in the more important works an increase in the number of labourers will be most welcome.

Appendix C contains two minutes by Sir Richard Temple detailing the measures it is proposed to take for making the relief works permanently useful.

Gundak Embankment and High Level Canal.—The work on the lower embankment has been almost entirely brought to an end during the fortnight, and there is nothing but dressing and turfing to be done. On the higher embankment 682,539 cubic feet of earthwork were completed, and 2,602,569 square feet of dressing and turfing. 1,549,964 cubic feet of earthwork were finished on the High Level Canal, six miles of the bed being in progress. 26 miles of the temporary road have been made.

Soane Canal.—About 42 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been excavated during the fortnight, but more labour is wanted, and is expected as soon as the demand for field labour decreases.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The total amount of earthwork completed up to date is 69,614,000 feet, equal to 143 miles of 4 feet bank, with a top width of 15 feet. During the fortnight over 22½ lakhs of cubic feet were thrown up. 102 miles of feeder roads have been made.

Charitable Relief.—The following table shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief in each district as compared with those of the previous fortnight :—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres.	NUMBER ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	081 {	204,938	197,536
	Tirhoot, South		31,887	27,592
	Chumparun	50	82,428	18,163
	Sarun	18	44,337	32,000
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	1,866	1,760
	Shuhabad	15	3,203	3,193
	Total ...	776	318,458	280,243
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	16	2,056	2,242
	Bhagulpore	15	46,172(b)	46,172
	Purneah	55	25,293	15,092
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	.....	3,203	246
	Total ...	86	77,324	63,762
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	33	10,608	11,411
	Dinagepore	447	95,139	80,096
	Rungpore	33	9,430	19,518
	Bogra	30	40,212(a)	22,373
	Moorsheadabad	24	18,465	13,853
	Rajshahyo	19	20,408	18,181
	Pubna ... ..	.....	5,222	734
	Total ...	586	205,574	166,166
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom ... ..	.....	16,214	20,005
	Palamow ... ..	.....	369	337
	Total ...	.....	16,583	20,402
BURDWAN	Hooghly ... ..	.....	8,194	5,061
	Beerbhoom ... ..	.....	23,075	19,600
	Bankoora ... ..	.....	38,716	31,347
	Burdwan ... ..	.....	61,332	56,745
	Total ...	.....	131,317	111,844
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigoree ... ..	..	717	1,117
	Grand Total ...	1,449	749,973	643,524
	Increase ... ..	.....	106,449	

(a) Includes labourers turned off the works with a supply of grain.

(b) Last fortnight's figures. None received for this fortnight.

From the above statement it will be seen that the only districts where the numbers have decreased are Maldah, Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Manbhoom. Bogra will probably show a large decrease during next fortnight, as a considerable number of those entered as receiving charitable relief were labourers turned off relief works with a supply of grain for their subsistence till they can get work.

The total numbers, independently of the recipients of advances and of the buyers of Government grain, receiving aid on relief works and from charitable relief recorded above, amount to 1,203,459 persons, showing a diminution in the numbers of 972,176 persons as compared with the maximum number of 2,175,635 persons recorded as working on relief works and receiving charity in the 20th narrative.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A TO THE 28RD SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

1. As the Collector of Customs has not been able to furnish the complete monthly return for July of exports and imports from the Bengal Presidency, the figures for that month given in the last narrative, cannot be completed until next fortnight.

2 The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations below Rajmehal and Jamooree, and down from stations above Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 12th and 25th July, compared with the figures for the previous fortnight :—

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase.
Up	... 11,516	5,554	5,962
Down	... 7,914	6,785	1,129
Total	... 19,430	12,339	7,091

The increase in the down traffic is all in private grain. Of that in the up traffic, 2,614 tons were Government and 3,348 private grain. The totals to date (from the beginning of November) of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which are for Behar only, are given below. The "up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain sent up from Howrah since the commencement of operations.

	Government grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	... 284,050	154,273	438,323
Down	... 39,330	199,426	238,756
Total	323,380	353,699	677,079

3. The importations of food-grains by the eastern canals from the 18th to 31st July were 3,438 tons (against 3,810 tons during the previous fortnight), making in all 201,933 tons since 1st October 1873.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below :—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	To date from 1st November 1873. Tons.
Sahebgunge	19th July to 1st August.	Up the Ganges	1,720	41,666
Ditto	Ditto	Down the do.	3,982	21,274
Goalundo	12th to 25th July	Up the do.	103	28,222
Kooshtea	Ditto	Down the do.	102	12,941

Compared with the figures given in the last narrative, there is a falling off in the up and down traffic of 370 and 577 tons respectively. The grain sent upward was chiefly rice; the greater part of that sent down was wheat and gram for the Calcutta market. The decrease in the river traffic appears to be due to the fall and general equalisation of prices in the distressed districts accessible by water communication.

G. TOYNBER, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

APPENDIX B TO THE 23RD SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 3rd August 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun) ...	3,96,716	27,424	4,24,140	
	" (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	...	77,476	
	Barh ...	16,04,383	...	16,04,383	
	Bankipore ...	63,576	...	63,576	
	Bihta ...	20,827	...	20,827	
	Bukhtiarpore ...	23,235	...	23,235	
	Buxar ...	8,026	...	8,026	
	Dinapore ...	3,336	...	3,336	
	Doomraon ...	9,022	...	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât ...	(a) 20,50,627	...	20,51,627	(a) Of this 20,585 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokameh ...	1,03,880	...	1,03,880	
	Monghyr ...	(b) 6,98,173	68,733	7,66,906	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât ...	6,07,626	...	6,07,626	
	Sultangunge ...	(c) 58,858	...	58,858	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Zumana ...	16,027	...	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	57,31,788	96,157	58,27,945	

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 3rd August 1874.—(Gross Railway weight).—Continued.

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
SONE CIRCLE	Arrah	88,863	.....	88,863	
	Beheca	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihta	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Serai	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Sone Circle ...	80,848	.....	80,848	
	Grand Totals, Patna Division and Sone Circle ...	58,12,636	96,157	59,08,793	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	(d) 1,41,598	.....	1,41,598	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent <i>via</i> Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriarpore	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhoa	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caragolah	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgong	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghidhour	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamooce	26,810	.....	26,810	
	Kujrah	3,508	.....	3,508	
	Luckee Serai	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpointee	64,210	.....	64,210	
	Sahebgunge	15,483	.....	15,483	
	Sultangunge	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Bahawal	20,981	.....	20,981	
	Teenpahar	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Mooraraocee	20,449	.....	20,449	
	Rampore Hat	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Jamtarra	16,239	1,134	17,373	
	Baidynath	1,102	1,012	2,114	
	Synthea	5,073	1,053	6,126	
	Nulhattee	2,705	.....	2,705	
	Rajmehal	2,025	3,574	5,599	
	Mullarpore ... ..	.....	1,154	1,154	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	17,18,408	7,927	17,26,335	
RAJSHAHYE	Goalundo	4,91,870	.....	4,91,870	(e) Includes 2,025 maunds sent to Dinagore jail.
	Kaligunge	1,85,781	.....	1,85,781	
	Kooshtea	(e) 11,73,836	.....	11,73,836	
	Rajmehal	86,523	.....	86,523	
	Sahebgunge	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara	75,648	.....	75,648	
	Azingunge	10,763	.....	10,763	
	Synthea	2,077	.....	2,077	
	Mooraraocee	3,565	567	4,132	
	Nawadi	2,068	1,134	3,202	
	Nulhattee	1,100	567	1,667	
	Rampore Hat	5,913	1,580	7,493	
	Shopore ... ..	.....	567	567	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division	21,41,457	4,425	21,45,882	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burnnkar	2,14,369	27,117	2,41,486	
	Girhideo	34,861	2,982	37,843	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	2,40,230	30,093	2,79,323	
BURDWAN	Raneegunge	20,009	23,628	43,637	
	Burdwan	23,728	20,372	44,100	
	Bhulpore	10,381	9,296	19,679	
	Hooghly	15,206	4,090	19,296	
	Kancoo Junction	5,215	3,008	8,223	
	Mugrah	204	.....	204	
	Pandoob	730	.....	730	
	Serampore	4,564	2,106	6,670	
	Synthea	5,861	5,863	11,527	
	Goshkhara	4,034	5,184	9,208	
	Mancoor	18,868	20,483	39,351	
	Ahmoodpore	3,646	5,811	9,457	
	Cutwa	33,812	4,500	74,312	
	Mullarpore	3,649	2,613	6,262	
	Assensole	168	203	369	
	Bhedia	1,108	5,115	6,221	
	Burrakar	122	152	274	
	Culna	7,087	.....	7,087	
	Doorgapore	152	152	304	
	Mymaree	1,952	3,068	5,020	
	Paneeghur	519	3,595	4,114	
	Seetarampore	354	153	506	
	Totals of Burdwan Division	1,61,160	1,55,391	3,16,551	
PRESIDENCY	Ranaghat ... ..	.....	498	498	
	Totals of Presidency Division	.....	498	498	
	Grand Totals of all Divisions	1,00,82,891	2,94,491	1,03,77,382	
	Or tons ...	873,440	10,907	884,347	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S., On Special Duty.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., dated Durbhunga, the 2nd July 1874.

HAVING had the advantage of discussing with Major Trevor (Additional Chief Engineer) and Mr. Pothecary (Superintending Engineer) the future management of relief works in the circle, which comprises the districts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarun, I have to record the following instructions.

2. Heretofore the pressure on our public works officers to afford relief to the people has been so great as to interfere with professional treatment of the works. Now that the pressure is, for the present at least, lightened or removed (inasmuch as the labourers have left the works and betaken themselves to husbandry after the coming of the rains), our officers have time and means of dealing with the works professionally and departmentally. I desire that this object should be carefully observed.

3. The relief works which during the past few months have been undertaken in these districts will be (1) works under the civil and the relief officers, and (2) works under public works officers, consisting of—

1st.—Old works, ordinary repairs.

2nd.—Old works extensively repaired or altered.

3rd.—New works.

4. The works under the civil officers have not as yet been overlooked at all by public works officers, and probably cannot be so to any considerable extent; still I desire that our public works officers should look at these works whenever and wherever they can, and explain defects to the civil officers concerned.

5. The works under public works officers—the first category (old works ordinarily repaired)—should be made over to the civil officers and occasionally looked at by the public works officers in the manner laid down in the foregoing paragraph. They are not considerable in number and extent in Tirhoot, but they are so in Chumparun, and specially so in Sarun, where indeed they form the great bulk of the relief works. The works in the second and third category should remain solely under the public works officers, and I will now state briefly how these last-named works should be dealt with. They consist partly of tanks, but chiefly of roads.

6. The tanks will, it is presumed, have been well planned and laid out. Doubtless the tanks and edges will need to be trimmed up. The approaches whereby drainage water is to enter the tanks will probably require attention. In works of this sort the question of providing escapes does not arise.

7. For the roads the selection of the lines will be found, I believe, to be good on the whole, and to be suitable according to consideration of local trade. The alignment having been frequently undertaken unavoidably without complete surveying and levelling revision, rectification will sometimes be required. This reconsideration is a matter of primary importance. The earthwork has been for the most part done, but it has to settle down during the rains, and will consequently be wanting large repairs. Wherever sufficient water-way may not have been allowed, there will be breaches to be examined. In Mudhoobunnee (North-East Tirhoot) the new roads have been provided with temporary wooden bridges (of cheap construction), which may last two years or more; elsewhere there has been but little bridging, and in some places (*e.g.* Durbhunga) none at all. The provision of such bridges is everywhere desirable, and in some lines (*e.g.*, that from Durbhunga to Buhera) is quite essential. The immediate preparation of plans and estimates for such bridges should be seen to. In the first instance, until the water-way has been tested by experience in a country so exposed to floods, it is better to have these wooden bridges, which can be repaired from time to time, than to undertake permanent masonry structures.

8. For none of the roads did time admit of regular plans and estimates being framed beforehand. These should be taken in hand, so as to be ready before the next open season commences.

9. The next point relates to establishment. The Special Chief Engineer should direct the Superintending Engineer to decide whether officers of all

grades should be retained in the special department of relief works for the purposes above described. Heretofore all the pre-existing public works establishments in these districts have been amalgamated with the relief establishment; such establishment may now revert to their ordinary duties relating to civil buildings, and the like. They can also render assistance in respect to all works under the civil officers. The remaining officers will constitute the staff under the Additional Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer for relief works. If any of these officers shall, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, have been found to be unsuited for this special work, they should return to the general line of the department.

10. As regards work-people, some establishment and some labour must be kept up on every one of the roads above described. On no road is the establishment to be wholly discharged without the orders of Government being previously obtained; but for the present such employment of labourers should be limited as much as possible, and should be confined to the class (beldars and others) who follow this sort of labour as a profession. If there be any gangs (as in parts of Mudhoobunnee) of invalids and the like on any road, the Public Works had better make them over to the civil officers to be brought upon charitable relief. It is an object that the attention of our public works officers should be devoted to purely professional or departmental objects.

11. But the public works officers must bear in mind that although there will be a lull during July and August, yet in September and October the demand for employment will revive in all probability, and they must be prepared to re-admit such labourers to the roads if necessary.

12. The object of these instructions is to arrange for rendering the relief works (so largely undertaken during the last few months) permanently useful to the country, so far as this may be practicable within a reasonable cost, and to prevent their being left in a comparatively useless state by reason of incompleteness. To this the skill and consideration of our officers should now be exclusively directed.

R. TEMPLE.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated "Rhotas," the 20th July 1874.

IN continuation of my minute No.———of the 2nd July, regarding the management of relief works in the Tirhoot-Chumparun divisions of superintendence, I have to record the following observations and instructions regarding the management of these works in the remaining divisions into which the distressed districts are divided.

With this view I have had the advantage of a conference with the Additional Chief Engineer, Major Trevor, and with the three Special Superintending Engineers (Messrs Barnfather, Potheary, and Roberts).

2. The relief works in all three divisions of superintendence consist partly of tanks, but mainly of roads. The tanks are about 150 in number, and are exclusive of the numerous village tanks under relief officers. The roads which have been under operations for relief purposes since the commencement of the distress are about 3,100 miles in length, exclusive of the roads in the Sarun district.

The general condition of the works in the first or "Tirhoot-Chumparun" circle under Mr. Potheary has been described in my minute of the 2nd July. In the second or "Bhagulpore" circle under Mr. Barnfather, comprising works in the districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, and Sonthalia, there are about 500 miles of road, aligned, planned, and executed, so far as earthwork is concerned, in a professional and business-like way, but no bridging has been attempted. As the lines have been selected either by or with the assent of the local authorities, these roads are doubtless calculated to be permanently useful. The surveys have been roughly made in all cases; but in many cases they require to be completed according to departmental rules; and in nearly all cases the plans and estimates for the completion of the works have to be made. In this second division the engineering staff of all grades joined their

posts at an earlier date, and consequently set out the work sooner than in the other divisions, and were thus able better to maintain professional order in their operations when the period of severe distress began. Mr. Barnfather and his officers made excellent use of the opportunities afforded them, and have preserved much of the ordinary departmental system throughout their extraordinary operations.

In the third or "Dinagapore-Rungpore" division, including the districts of Dinagapore, Rungpore, Bogra, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Moorshedabad, the relief works in the districts of Rajshahye and Pubna have been small, but have been, so far as they have gone, under professional supervision. The relief roads in Bogra have been executed fairly well under a professional system. A similar system has to some limited extent prevailed in Rungpore, Dinagapore, and Maldah; but in these districts the relief works have been mostly executed by the circle relief officers, with the assistance of overseers placed at their disposal by the Department of Public Works, and with the general advice of the Executive Engineer or the Superintending Engineer. It is hoped that most of these relief roads have been planned with some degree of professional skill, but it is known that some of them have not. There are several "feeder roads" connected with the Northern Bengal State Railway which have been under the railway staff, but which will now be transferred to the Relief Engineer of the civil districts.

4. The object now is, that advantage be taken of the recess, when the pressure of multitudes on relief is diminished, to render all these works permanently useful; and at the close of the extraordinary operations to hand them over to the ordinary departmental system of the country in a condition which, so far as it is goes, will suffice for use, but which will also admit of further development from time to time as means may permit. But the handing over of works incomplete and useless from the want of a completion, which may or may not be afforded hereafter, is to be carefully avoided.

5. To this end the three divisions of special superintendence as above described will be maintained, and will be by certain modifications rendered equal, as nearly as possible, in respect to length of relief roads, of which, as already seen, the works mainly consist. Thus each division will have about 1,000 miles, the three making up the total of 3,100 miles as already seen. In each division there will be three executive charges, arranged in the following order. The divisions of superintendence and the executive charges will always be termed "special," in order to distinguish them from the ordinary district divisions of the Department Public Works. Their limits will not always be the same as those of the regular civil districts, because the arrangements must be made primarily with regard to the position and condition of the relief works.

6. The first special division of superintendence—"Tirhoot-Chumparun"—excluding Sarun heretofore included (the relief works in Sarun consisting of repairs to old roads with only one piece of new road), will have the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Potheary, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

- I.—"Chumparun," consisting of the greater part of the district excepting the north-eastern corner, which will be incorporated with the West Tirhoot executive charge: Mr. Handcock to be the Special Executive Engineer.
- II.—"West Tirhoot," including the north-eastern corner of Chumparun, with the civil sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, and Hajeepore in the Tirhoot district: Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy to be Special Executive Engineer.
- III.—"East Tirhoot," including the civil sub-divisions of Mudhoobunnee and Tajpore, and the sub-divisions of Durbhunga, exclusive of the Hattee tract of country, which will be transferred to the North Bhagulpore executive charge: Mr. Joll to be Special Executive Engineer.

7. The second division of special superintendence—"Bhagulpore"—will consist of the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Barnfather, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

I.—"North Bhagulpore," consisting of those portions of Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts which lie north of the Ganges, together with the Hattee tract already mentioned: Mr. Atkinson to be Special Executive Engineer.

II.—"South Bhagulpore" to consist of the remainder of the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts and the Sonthal Pergunnahs: Mr. Johnson to be Special Executive Engineer.

III.—"Purneah" to consist of the Purneah district, of the western part of the Dinagepore district as far as the river Tungun, and the Khurba tract of the Maldah district: Mr. Cordner to be Special Executive Engineer.

8. The third division of special superintendence—"Dinagepore-Rungpore"—will consist of the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Roberts, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

I.—"Dinagepore," consisting of the greater part of the Dinagepore district, together with the north-west corner of the Rungpore district: Lieutenant Wright, R.E., to be Special Executive Engineer.

II.—"Rungpore," consisting of the remainder of the civil district of this name: Mr. Sheldon to be Special Executive Engineer.

III.—"Bogra" to consist of the relief works within the civil district of that name, together with the south-east corner of Dinagepore, and the north-east corner of Rajshahye: Mr. Foley to be Special Executive Engineer.

9. The relief works in the remainder of the Maldah and Rajshahye districts, and in the districts of Pubna and Moorshedabad, will now be made over to the ordinary district engineers.

10. The several special divisions of superintendence, and the special executive charges above described, will continue under the control of Major Trevor, R.E., Additional Chief Engineer, who will be good enough to settle with the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal by the earliest date possible regarding the assistant engineers and the subordinate establishment to be employed in each of the special executive charges.

11. Such being the general outline of the machinery and the framework of the system, it remains only to sketch the nature of the work. Every relief road is to be examined as soon as possible, and its present condition, from a professional point of view, is to be recorded. As soon as the season opens, say towards the end of the coming autumn, a survey with levels to be made for each road, and then plans and estimates are to be prepared. Meanwhile such work is to be done to each road as may be needed for relief employment, in accordance, as much as possible, with the plan which the work will ultimately follow on completion of the survey. As fast as each survey is completed, endeavours will be made to do as much to the road as may place it in fair working order, open for ordinary traffic, even if not completed and bridged. This will be done from such resources as may be at the moment available. Whether the bridging can be done throughout is doubtful, but this end will be borne in mind with the view to its being attained so far as means may allow.

12. The subsidiary instructions to be based upon this minute will be prepared and issued by Major Trevor in communication with the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, as the matter is one demanding immediate attention.

No. A, dated Bankipore, the 26th July 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th instant:—

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The several bazars in the district continue to be well supplied with food-grain of all descriptions, and no deficiency has been reported from anywhere.

3. There has been a slight demand in the city during the fortnight for grain from the Punjab and the North-West, and this may be attributed to three causes—

1st.—To a large proportion of the 75,000 maunds ordered to be sent from Gya for Tirhoot and other districts where it may be required, having been drawn from our market, the Gya merchants giving it in exchange for Government grain given to them at Gya.

2nd.—On account of its having become known that the half-rates for railway freight would cease at the close of the month.

3rd.—Because of rumours which gained ground at the commencement of the fortnight, owing to the almost daily falls of rain, that the bhadoi crops were rotting as they stood, which last belief, I am glad to say, was utterly unfounded. This drain on our market, given as the first cause for the demand from the Punjab, has caused a slight increase in the price of grain here, but I am satisfied that this is only a temporary one, and that, with the continued favorable prospects of the bhadoi crops, they will soon go down again.

4. The new siding between the Patna city and ghât stations is still in an unfinished state; two sheds have certainly been erected and the work of drainage has been got on with, but the road still remains unrolled and the platform itself unlevelled. A new shed has been erected at the Patna city station, and one is in course of construction at the ghât, which, unless we have an extraordinary rush before the close of the month to obtain half-rates, should be sufficient to meet all requirements.

5. The following were the prices of food-grain obtaining in the municipal bazars of this district towards the close of the fortnight:—

	Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jenira.		Gram.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Patna	12	0	14	0	16	12	19	12	17	0	19	12
Barrh	10	8	11	0	15	0	18	0	16	0	19	0
Behar	10	0	10	8	13	8	18	8	15	0	16	8
Dinapore	9	12	11	12	16	8	.....		17	0	18	8

6. We had during the fortnight 3·69 inches of rain in the Sudder station, 1·29 in Behar, ·35 at Barrh, and 4·65 in Dinapore; this, comparatively speaking, break in the rains has been most beneficial to the bhadoi crops, allowing the cultivators to get on to their lands to weed them, and has done no harm to the rice, the propitious day for commencing the planting out of which has not yet arrived; but in the course of the next week of so some heavy showers will be wanted to flood the fields for the young plants. Indian corn is already finding its way into the market, and I am glad to be able to report that the prospects of all the crops are as favourable as they well could be.

7. The condition of the people is favorably reported on from all parts of the district; they are busily engaged in their agricultural pursuits, so that the stoppage of our relief works, without in any way affecting them, has acted most beneficially on the prospects of our coming crops. No case of misery or starvation was reported during the fortnight.

8. There was no case of grain robbery during the fortnight; seven cases of theft were reported, but none of them were of an important character.

9. 74 emigrants were registered during the fortnight for British Burmah, and 16 for the Mauritius; whereof 56 were from Patna, 16 from Gya, 2 from Sarun, 4 from Shahabad, 1 from Tirhoot, 1 from Chumparun, and 10 from other districts.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. None in this district.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The following are the figures showing the amount of food-grain received in this district during the fortnight ending the 18th instant, for which the latest returns have been received:—

	Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Jenira.	Other grain.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	36,502	57,010	26,194	37,788
By river	7,175	15	85	5,079
Total	43,677	57,025	26,279	42,867

or a grand total of 1,63,843 maunds, the whole of which was private importation, the Government operations at Barrh, Futwah, and Patna ghât having been closed.

It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the 3 causes given above, as having operated to increase the amount of importation, there has been a considerable decrease in the receipts of previous fortnights, and I am satisfied that, after the close of the month the imports will steadily fall off, not so much on account of the return to the old freightage rates, but because, as the prospects of the bhadoi crops become more and more developed, the demand for foreign grain will diminish.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. I have only 1,139 maunds of rice left in this district at Pallygunge, an out of the way place in the south-west of the head-quarters division, from whence it is difficult to remove it; but I am endeavouring to see if I cannot effect an exchange.

13. The arrangements for the exchange of the Behar grain, reported on in paragraph 12 of my last narrative, were concluded during the fortnight. The grain merchant having consented to take 7,000 and odd maunds of rice stored in the several golas of that sub-division at Rs. 3 per maund, and to give me in exchange some 11,000 maunds of gram, and barley mixed with gram, at the current rate, i.e., 20 seers per rupee. This he delivers at the Arrah station, from whence it is transported to Sarun by Mr. Chance, the agent for that district. More than 5,000 maunds have already been delivered, and the rest will be so in the course of the next few days, provided the Arrah authorities are ready to receive it.

14. Upwards of 40,000 maunds of the Patna and Gya grain has gone to Tirhoot, so that the demand in Sarun being apparently more urgent than in Tirhoot, I am despatching the remaining 35,000 maunds of the Gya grain to Arrah for the Collector of Sarun, as I get it from Mr. Palmer's contractors. Up to this time I have sent some 18,000 maunds, and hope to despatch the remainder by the end of the present fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

15. None during the fortnight. Rupees 1,000 was refunded during the fortnight by one of the advance-holders for the purchase of grain.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

16. None in this district; hence the statements called for in the Government circular letter No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd instant are blank.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.
As per account already rendered	.....			2,64,633	5	11
<i>During the Fortnight.</i>						
Paid to the nazir on account of Government carts	502	8	0			
Ditto ditto of the railway freight of tarpaulins received from Calcutta	34	2	0			
Ditto ditto of cost of service telegrams	8	0	0			
Ditto abkaree mohurir on account of the transport of grain	17	8	0			
Office contingencies	1	2	6			
Paid to Govind Chunder Banerjee for conveying 2,800 maunds of coal	21	0	0			
Paid to Hurryhar Churn, the salt clerk, on account of weighing coal, and price of mats	25	0	0			
Paid to Govind Chunder Banerjee for transporting 1,753 bags of grain to the Patna ghât station	19	0	10			
Advanced half month's salary to 26 saddle-makers sent to Captain Ross at Durbhunga	195	0	0			
Paid on account of price and cost of conveyance of 500 blankets sent to Captain Ross at Durbhunga	578	5	9			
Total	1,401	11	1			
<i>Fodder Account.</i>						
Paid to Puring Singh, the boat contractor, on account of the freight of 8,432 maunds of bhoosa from Deegha to Chumpta ghât	1,264	12	9			
				2,666	7	10
Grand total	.....			2,67,299	13	9

A. C. MANGLES, Collector.

No. 1174F, dated Gya, the 27th July 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The district is fully supplied with food. The prices of food at the different marts is shown in the subjoined table:—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAISE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.
Gya	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Nowadah	11 8	11 12	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0
Jehanabad	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0
Aurungabad	13 4	13 0	15 8	16 0	8 12	5 12	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	15 0	14 8	15 0	15 0
Doodnuggur	13 4	13 8	16 0	17 0	12 0	10 4	14 0	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 8	14 8
Sherghotty	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0	15 0
	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0	15 0

3. Prices are firm, with a tendency to decline.

4. What small stocks of grain there were in the district have now been brought out, the bhadoi crop being assured.

5. I annex in the margin a statement of rainfall during the fortnight. With the exception of Aurungabad, the rain elsewhere has been less than was anticipated. The weather has, however, been everything that could be desired for the growth of crops, and the bright, genial weather has brought on the bhadoi crops in a marvellous manner.

Gya	2.63
Nowadah	1.82
Jehanabad	1.32
Aurungabad	4.10

6. Famine was at no time anticipated by those best acquainted with the district, and scarcity has now almost ceased to exist. There is every appearance of a bumper crop.

7. The district has been thoroughly scrutinized by the supervisors and deputy supervisors. These officers have performed their duties well. Their work having been completed, I have applied to be relieved of them as well as of two overseers.

8. No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to notice. Individual cases of distress are occasionally discovered by the supervisors, and are at once promptly attended to.

9. All my sub-divisional officers concur in reporting the country to be well sown down with rice, and this is confirmed by independent inquiries I have made. This is fair evidence that no real scarcity of seed-grain existed, except to a very limited extent. I have from 1st August stopped any further seed-grain advances. Advances of grain to ryots on the security of their landlords will be continued where grain is available, but the applications will, I expect, be very few.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The subjoined statement will show the works in hand and numbers employed on each:—

Fortnight ending 15th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGE.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Surbahda road			Finished.					
Bela and Kazi Serai road	1,064	720	114	1,898				
Puraia road	404	300	81	934				
Sherchotty and Myapora road	237	137	56	430				
Ditto and Imamgunge road	246	198	51	495				
Pukree Barwan road	137	104	69	310				
Gobindpora road	30	24	12	66				
Behar and Rujowlee road								
Warishgunge road	238	253	88	579				
Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge road	100	114		214				
Obra road					918	236	140	1,294
Myabigha and Ruffigunge road					1,459	619	56	2,134
Maharajgunge road					1,139	1,057	1,339	4,135
Kootoomba road					324	232	143	699
Deo road					300	968	476	1,744
Total	2,546	1,910	470	4,926	4,140	3,712	2,154	10,006

Total number employed during the fortnight 14,932

Daily average 1,068

11. The total number employed during the fortnight was 14,932 against 13,845 of last fortnight. Throughout the district the number of laborers have decreased, with the exception of Aurungabad, where the numbers have increased from 5,885 to 10,006.

12. I have repeatedly desired daily wage labor to be stopped, and I do not understand why the Aurungabad sub-divisional officer persists in continuing it. An explanation has been called for.

13. The laborers are all paid by food-grain and not by cash.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAIN.

14. The quantity of private food brought into the bazars for sale during the past fortnight, is slightly in advance of the importation during the preceding fortnight:—

BAZARS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya	230	84	64	627	.....	.....	214	1,219
Nowadah	13	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	28	56
Jehanabad	362	21	110	110	.....	22	250	875
Aurungabad	220	400	245	480	.....	.....	285	1,640
Daoodnugur	80	40	.....	50	.....	.....	80	170
Total	875	545	419	1,302	.....	22	807	3,960

15. In the sudder bazar of Gya the importations are 1,219 as against 1,138 maunds of preceding fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

16. The accompanying statement will show the disposition of Government grain in this district :—

Gola.	Quantity originally stored.	QUANTITY ISSUED				Balance.
		By sale.	By advance to ryots.	By transfer to Patna.	Total.	
Sudder Sub-division.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gya	22,851	11,140	144	13,323	24,007	5,244
Bela	3,012	109	.....	253	423	2,590
Sherghotty	4,270	874	.....	1,000	1,874	2,405
Ulric	3,930	.....	38	2,000	2,038	1,892
Bhelooachatti	991	.....	.....	941	941	50*
Ticcaree	2,004	.....	.....	1,895	1,895	109*
Futtehpore	991	2	112	857	971	20*
Inamgunge	1,435	26	.....	.....	26	1,409
Total ...	46,103	12,211	294	20,269	32,774	* 13,719
Jehanabad Sub-division.						
Jehanabad	14,907	1,038	452	.....	1,490	13,417
Urful	6,958	.....	.....	6,517	6,517	441*
Gundhar	8,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,059
Kinjur	1,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945
Hoolagunge	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Kazi Serai	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	993
Total ...	29,862	1,038	452	6,517	8,007	21,855
Nowadah Sub-division.						
Nowadah	21,460	926	.....	.....	926	20,534
Kadingunge	2,814	34	.....	.....	34	2,780
Pukree Barwan	5,182	50	.....	.....	50	5,132
Rujowlee	3,992	39	.....	.....	39	3,953
Warishgunge	2,002	28	.....	.....	28	1,974
Total ...	35,450	1,077	.....	.....	1,077	34,373
Aurangabad Sub-division.						
Aurangabad	20,904	5,283	.....	.....	5,283	15,621
Ruffigunge	2,997	881	.....	.....	881	2,116
Kootoomba	3,967	245	.....	.....	245	3,722
War	4,650	968	.....	.....	968	3,682
Daoodnuggur	4,973	1,181	.....	.....	1,181	3,792
Total ...	37,397	8,558	.....	.....	8,558	28,839

* Wastage, &c., including weight of bags.

17. Of the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna for Tirhoot, I have already delivered 55,250. The balance will be delivered during the ensuing fortnight.

18. The golas at the places noted below have been emptied :—

Golas.	Stored.	Issued.	Weight of bags.	Actual wastage by rain, damp, vermins, &c.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Urful	6,958	6,517	108	383
Ticcaree	2,004	1,895	31	78
Bheloo	991	941	16	34
Futtehpore	991	971	16	4

19. The result is, in my opinion, highly satisfactory.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

20. The annexed table will show what has been done under this head :—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received.	Rejected.	GRANTED.			Pending.	REMARKS.
			Number.	Cash.	Grain.		
Gya	89	27	38	Rs. 4,145	2,455	29	* In 150 cases zemindars having declined to stand security, fresh security has been called for. Rest under inquiry.
Nowadah	76	66	2	35	20	8	
Jehanabad	19	.....	11	.....	1,400	8
Aurangabad	228	27	.....	.....	.....	201*
Total ...	412	120	61	4,180	3,875	.....

21. Applications for seed-grain will cease to be received after 1st August, as the season has passed and the country is already well sown down. Applications for grain loans on the security of zemindars will still be granted where it appears necessary.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22. I submit a statement showing the transactions of the past fortnight :—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	4,578	880	91	5,559	397
Bela centre	No return received.				
Sherghotty	1,964	805	...	2,769	197
Nowadah	1,310	2,746	12	4,068	290
Jehanabad	1,251	1,104	...	2,355	168
Aurangabad	8,028	3,356	14	11,398	814
Total ...	17,131	8,991	117	26,149	1,866

23. Many of those who have been relieved by cooked food at the houses of charity have now, having regained their strength, left for the more genial occupations in the fields.

24. Relief by spinning continues to increase at the Sudder Station. The jute spinning is being tried; but it is a novelty here, is unpopular, and is certainly unremunerative.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

25. The total expenditure shown in last narrative, that is—

	Rm.	A.	P.
Up to 11th July	1,22,268	12 7
Expenditure during current fortnight—			
(a)—Final payments made, establishment and contingencies	552	11 6
Buildings and repairs	20	12 6
(b)—Advance repayable	7,477	0 0
Total	1,30,219	4 7

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the Fortnight ending 23rd July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.								Estimated grain receipt for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public.	By sale to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By transfer to Patna.	By ascertained wastage.	Total.		
Gya	10th to 23rd July.	51,000	26,224	10,832	406	888	294	135	20,279	179	32,903	.....	1,500
Jehanabad		30,000	20,753	613	222	203	452	.....	6,517	441	8,148	.....	1,600
Nowadah		38,000	35,460	615	132	140	.....	190	.....	.....	1,077	....	2,500
Aurangabad		40,500	37,397	6,070	460	340	.....	771	.....	.....	8,558	.....	10,000
Total ...		1,54,500	1,19,824	19,039	1,220	1,521	746	1,006	28,796	620	51,046	..	15,600

GYA COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874.

A. V. PALMER,
Collector.

No. 662F, dated Arrah, the 28th July 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 17th narrative for the fortnight ending the 25th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of Supplies in the Bazars.

The bazars in the different parts of the district appear to be abundantly supplied. No scarcity is reported from any quarter.

Kinds and Prices of Grain selling at one or more specified Principal Marts.

For kinds and prices of grain selling at the principal marts in the district see Appendix A.

In the markets of the sudder sub-division prices have remained on the whole very much the same as when last reported.

In the Buxar sub-division a rise is noticeable in the prices of grain and barley, little change having occurred in regard to other articles.

In the Sasseram sub-division the fall in prices is marked, while in the Bhubhooa sub-division they have on the whole remained steady.

Rainfall.

At Arrah during the fortnight 3.36 inches of rain have fallen.

In regard to the rainfall at Buxar, the Sub-Divisional Officer reports:—"I do not see how the rainfall could have been more favorable up to date than it has been."

In Sasseram a fall of 2.01 inches has been registered, and 2.49 in Bhubhooa.

State of the Crops.

Favorable reports have been received with regard to the condition of the crops in the Arrah sub-division.

From Buxar Mr. Armstrong reports:—"During the fortnight there has been quite as much sun as was wanted for the bhadoi crops, and at the same time there have been occasional heavy showers, which have been good for all the crops; the prospects up to date are excellent."

In regard to the crops in the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports:—"The state of the crops continues promising. I have, since my last report, visited western Sasseram, Mohunia, Ramgurah, Bhubhooa, Bhagwanpore, Chynepore, Chand, Kudjura, and Durgawutti. The rainfall appeared to me to have been principally confined to the country lying between the hills and the Grand Trunk Road. In some places I noticed that the transplanted 'murwa' was being irrigated by hand; the transplanting of nursery rice had generally commenced. The rubbee high lands are everywhere being ploughed. In the Sasseram sub-division the crops are everywhere promising."

Condition of the People.

There is no particular change to notice under this head. All those who require it can find employment on the relief works, on field-work, and at the different indigo factories where manufacture has commenced. Those who from physical causes are unable to labor are relieved under the different modes of charitable relief.

No cases of actual starvation have been brought to light.

In the Arrah sub-division five grain-thefts have been reported during the fortnight; in one case 17 maunds of grain and in another 75 maunds of peas are said to have been stolen.

In the Buxar sub-division one theft of 11 maunds of wheat has been reported.

In the Sasseram sub-division six burglaries are reported as having occurred during the fortnight—two of 10 and 8 maunds of grain and four of other quantities, from 6½ to 2 maunds. Two cases of theft have also been reported—one of 2 maunds, the other of a small quantity of grain.

In Bhubhooa two cases of theft, in all of 19 maunds, are reported to have occurred during the same period.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress, and the number of laborers employed, are given in Appendix B.

The quantity of Government grain consumed by the laborers employed on these works is given in a separate statement, as well as the amount of grain advanced to ryots.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private imports and exports by rail are given in Appendix C.

The imports into Sasseram are—

						Mds.
By rail	...	...	...	...	...	249
Interior	...	...	...	...	...	1,491
Exterior	...	...	...	...	...	396
Total						2,066

Imports into Bhubhooa—

						Mds.
* By rail	...	...	...	...	...	24
Interior	...	...	...	...	...	684
Exterior	...	...	...	...	...	278
Total						986

These figures show a further decrease as compared with last fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

During the fortnight 21,000 maunds of grain have been despatched from the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions to the Collector of Sarun; thus making a total of 28,000 maunds despatched up to date. Mr. Armstrong hoped to despatch on Monday (the 27th) a further

consignment of 9,000 maunds, which will make nearly the whole amount I stated I should be prepared to send.

These consignments are irrespective of the Government grain which is coming here daily by rail, and which is being despatched by the Collector of Sarun's agent at Arrah.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

In the Arrah sub-division during the fortnight 68 maunds 22 seers of grain have been advanced to ryots on the security of their zemindars.

In the Buxar sub-division 2,714 maunds of barley and wheat have been advanced to ryots in the Chousah pergunnah, either on the security of their zemindars or of landed property. Under this head Mr. Eyre reports from Sasseram:—"During the fortnight 475 maunds 27 seers of grain have been advanced to ryots on security, and on the conditions mentioned in my last narrative. These advances should, I think, be made debitable to charitable relief. I have, therefore, entered the number of persons so relieved under heading (d) of section F.

"Rs. 1,074 have been advanced on security from charitable relief funds for purchase of bullocks and seed-grain.

"The sale of grain to wholesale dealers commenced during the fortnight under review. In all 3,832 maunds 20 seers have been sold. I desire in future to confine the sale, at the liberal rates fixed, to zemindars as much as possible. These men will require credit. But the security will be good, and the grain paid to field-laborers in wage will do more good than if sold to wholesale dealers. It is obvious that 33,000 maunds of grain cannot go far in a population of over 700,000, and the labor being what is required to keep the poorer classes above water, the greater facilities we give for a liberal employment of labor, the more effectively will the demand be met."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

* In the Arrah sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follows:—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	276	297	884	1,457	97
Gurhane	...	...	...	...	80	59	14	153	10
Total					356	356	902	1,610	107

HEADING C.—Rope-making.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	22	.....	.....	22	2
Spinning Relief.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	.....	152	14	166	11
Road-making.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	867	706	300	1,873	125
In-door Relief.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Arrah	...	...	...	...	.....	2,445	.....	2,445	163
Grand total under heading C					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
					889	3,303	314	4,506	300

HEADING D.—Uncooked Food.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	195	855	240	1,290	86
Nonore	...	...	...	...	104	34	66	204	14
Gurhane	...	...	...	.....	.....	35	.....	35	3
Total					299	924	306	1,529	103
Grand Total					1,544	4,583	1,518	1,645	510

In the Buxar sub-division the relief* operations are as follow:—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Chousah	...	...	...	...	128	168	43	328	24
Buxar	...	...	...	...	279	450	146	875	62½
Saraya	...	...	...	...	86	58	14	158	11
Total					493	676	203	1,371	97½

* During the fortnight the supervising officers have visited in the—

						villages.			
Arrah circle	22	
Behia	30	
Peeroo	31	
Nauoor	37	
Total					120	

UNDER HEADING C.—Rope-making.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chousah	...	...	...	56	...	...	56
Buxar	...	...	...	65	...	...	65
Saraya	...	...	...	14	...	...	14
Total				135	...	...	135

Spinning.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chousah	13	...	13
Buxar	3	...	3
Saraya	3	...	3
Total				...	19	...	19

HEADING D.—Uncooked Food.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Average.
Chousah	...	...	...	380	760	60	1,200	85½
Buxar	...	...	...	80	180	...	260	18½
Saraya	...	...	...	410	360	220	990	70½
Total				870	1,300	280	2,450	74½

Mr. Armstrong further reports under this head : " My three poor-houses have been open during the fortnight. It must be borne in mind that the tendency of established poor-houses is to check ordinary charitable relief, for people who are in the habit of relieving beggars are apt to refer them now to these institutions ; but taking this into consideration, the number of those receiving relief of all kinds does not seem to be excessive. The Chousah Relief Inspector reports having visited 102 villages, the Buxar Relief Inspector 82 villages, and the Doomraon Relief Inspector 106 villages during the fortnight, and all report favorably on the state of the people."

In the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions the relief operations are as follows :—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseram	...	...	...	494	622	266	98·5
Kochus	...	...	...	61	30	30	8·5
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	439	589	336	97·4
Total				994	1,241	632	204·4

Total number relieved under heading B is 2,867.

HEADING C.—Rope-making.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Average.
Sasseram	...	...	...	360	.....	.....	360	26·2
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	602	.....	.....	602	43·
Total				962	.....	.....	962	69·2

Spinning Relief.

							Persons.
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	435
Kochus	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	...	...	...	365
Chynepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Chand	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Mohunia	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Total							1,201

Weaving Relief.

							Persons.
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Chynepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Chand	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total							150

Total number of persons relieved under heading C, 2,313.

HEADING D.—Uncooked Food.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	53	207	12	272
Kochus	...	...	...	...	22	16	.....	38
Bubnoul	...	...	...	...	15	16	.....	31
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	...	10	16	2	28
Chynepore	...	...	...	...	3	13	3	19
Chand	...	...	...	...	90	106	34	230
Mohunia	...	...	...	...	3	10	1	14
Rangurh	...	...	...	...	8	2	.....	10
Total					204	386	52	642

Advances for seed-grain, 33 persons.

Total number relieved under heading D, 706.

Grand total relieved under all headings, 5,886.

During the fortnight the supervisors have visited villages and persons in the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions as follows :—

						Villages.	Persons.
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	74	93
Nokha	...	...	...	...	...	51	42
Dungain	...	...	...	...	...	70	94
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	...	...	64	30
Durgauli	...	...	...	...	...	55	76
Ramgurb	...	...	...	...	...	40	14

Financial results of the fortnight are shown in the annexed form.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given...	...	35,342 10 0
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—</i>		
<i>In the Arrah Sub-division—</i>		
Expenses incurred in the transport of 45 bags of Government grain from the Gurhancee to the Arrah gola	12 3 0	
Expenses incurred in the transport of 685 bags of grain from the Powna to the Arrah gola	201 8 1	
In conveying 111 bags of Government rice from the Aguaon to the Arrah gola on pack bullocks	41 10 0	
Repairs of the Arrah gola	9 3 0	
" " Peroo gola	2 0 0	
" " Sundais gola	5 13 6	
In sending weights to Sahar	1 0 0	
Purchase of paper	1 8 0	
Removing of platforms at Bahigunge and Shahpore	0 10 0	
Rebuilding of platform at Mulloor	2 4 0	
Purchase of sootri for sewing bags	0 4 0	
		277 15 7
<i>In the Buxar Sub-division—</i>		
Paid to Seetul Pershad for the rent of the Saraya gola from April to June last	15 0 0	
Paid to Bakhori Kalwar for the rent of Itari gola from April to June last	15 0 0	
Advance to Gokul Chand of Saraya gola for current expenses	20 0 0	
		50 0 0
<i>In the Sasseram and Bhubhooah Sub-division—</i>		
Bishoonath Saha, goladar Sasseram, for purchase of weights and scales	31 8 0	
To ditto for re-storing bags	27 14 0	
To ditto for repairs of machan	89 14 6	
Paid to goladar Buhnowl	10 0 0	
For purchase of service stamps	10 0 0	
Paid to a cooly	0 4 0	
Service stamps	10 0 0	
For purchasing scales	6 6 9	
Ditto ditto	6 15 9	
Ditto weight	1 3 0	
Cart hire	0 8 0	
For purchase of foolscap paper	1 0 0	
		195 2 0
Total expenditure during the fortnight	...	523 1 7
Grand total to end of fortnight	...	35,865 11 7

APPENDIX A.

Prices-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maize.	Barley.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAH	1. Arrah...	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	17 8	19 0
	2. Bindowlia	14 8	11 4	19 8	18 0	16 12	...
	3. Sahar	15 0	11 8	18 0	17 0	...	18 0
	4. Jugdispore	16 0	12 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0
BUXAR	1. Buxar	15 8	12 8	19 0	18 0	15 0	20 0
	2. Doornason	16 0	11 12	18 12	18 0	...	19 4
	3. Rughoonathpore	15 12	11 12	19 0	18 0	...	19 0
	4. Chousah	15 8	11 8	18 4	18 0	...	19 0
SASSERAM	1. Sasseram	15 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 8
	2. Chennary	14 12	13 0	17 12	17 12	...	18 0
	3. Akberpore	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0
	1. Bhubhooa	13 8	11 0	16 4	16 8	...	17 0
BHUBHOOA	2. Mohunia	13 12	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0
	3. Durgawli	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	19 0
	4. Chynepore	14 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	...	...
	5. Haita	13 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0

APPENDIX B.

List of Relief Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.									
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	...	...	...	...	...	2,954	615	47	3,616
" Peero and Arrah road	...	...	...	...	...	3,351	863	315	4,529
" Jugdispore and Arrah road	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	328	...	1,386
" Gudhani and Bihta road	...	...	...	...	...	189	89	75	353
Clearing of Gangey tank and repairs road	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7,552	1,895	437	9,884
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.									
Raising Poorunda and Sarrya road	...	...	...	...	...	7,856	4,149	1,073	13,078
Metalling Buxar Town road	...	...	...	...	...	1,234	1,187	471	2,892
Total	...	...	...	...	...	9,090	5,336	2,144	16,570
BHUBHOOA SUB-DIVISION.									
Metalling Zamaneeah and Doorgapti road	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	17	72
Raising Pursuthooah to Khyree road	...	...	...	...	...	2,503	2,433	369	5,305
" Durgauti and Chynepore road	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	1,061	191	2,358
" Hata and Drowli road	...	...	...	...	...	606	2,021	407	3,034
" Jehanabad to Burroan road	...	...	...	...	...	3,270	4,586	1,380	9,216
" Bickram to Soosnah road	...	...	...	...	...	571	773	172	1,516
" Jehanabad and Bhubhooa road	...	...	...	...	...	1,861	1,845	185	3,891
Total	...	...	...	...	...	9,943	12,748	2,701	25,392
SASSERAM SUB-DIVISION.									
Raising Khyra and Dehree road	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	772	...	1,835
" Bickram and Mohaniah road	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	1,535	871	4,436
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,968	2,432	871	6,271
GRAND TOTAL						29,553	22,411	6,153	58,117
UNDER D. P. W.									
{ Arrah sub-division						6,305	1,478	369	8,145
{ Buxar "						7,856	4,149	1,073	13,078
{ Bhubhooa "						9,337	10,737	2,294	22,368
{ Sasseram "						2,968	2,432	871	6,271
Total	...	...	...	...	...	26,466	18,786	5,200	50,452
UNDER DISTRICT ROADS.									
{ Arrah sub-division						1,247	417	75	1,739
{ Buxar "						1,234	1,187	471	2,892
{ Bhubhooa "						606	2,021	407	3,034
{ Sasseram "						...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,087	3,625	953	7,665
GRAND TOTAL						29,553	22,411	6,153	58,117
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS									
{ On task-work						25,751	18,195	5,009	48,955
{ On daily wages						715	591	191	1,497
b.—DITTO UNDER DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.						3,087	3,625	953	7,665
c.—DITTO UNDER COURT OF WARDS						Nil.			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	29,553	22,411	6,153	58,117
Total on task-work						28,838	21,820	5,969	56,620
Total on daily wages						715	591	191	1,497
GRAND TOTAL						29,553	22,411	6,153	58,117

All payment made only in Government Grain.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Food-grain imported by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

OUTWARD.

STATIONS.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.		DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAINS AND PULSES.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.					
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.						
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.				
Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,446	0	6,446	0	...	6,446	0	6,446	0	
Behia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½	14½	...	4	0	4	0	...	35	20	35	20
Rugoonath- pore.	209	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	0	172	0	209	172	0	381	0
Doomraon	3,100	412	3,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,754	1,199	0	8,953	0	10,854	1,611	0	12,465	0
Buxar ...	670	...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,883	0	2,883	0	670	2,883	0	3,553	0
Total ...	3,979	412	4,391	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	14½	14½	7,754	10,704	0	19,458	0	11,733	11,147	20	22,880	20

INWARD.

Arrah ...	38,572	5,168	43,730	...	13,237	13,237	...	...	...	...	15,707	15,446	0	31,153	0	51,279	33,341	0
Behia ...	17	74	91	...	898	898	1,304½	1,304½	...	670	670	...	...	...	...	17	3,006	30
Rugoonath-pore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387	0	1,387	0	...	1,387	0
Doomraon	998	...	998	...	2,663	2,663	...	...	...	1,844	1,844	...	4,149	0	4,149	0	998	8,666
Buxar ...	4,678	761	5,439	6,170	...	6,170	...	...	...	...	...	14,701	0	14,701	0	10,854	15,462	0
Total ...	44,285	5,003	50,288	6,170	16,798	23,974	1,304½	1,304½	...	2,514	2,514	15,707	36,683	0	51,390	0	66,148	62,352

N.B.—Out of the above total 64,705 maunds are Government grain delivered at the Arrah Station for the Sarun district.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 25th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Arrah ...	25th July 1874	22,300 0 0	14,741 0 0	893 20 0	732 4 0	124 10 0	1,211 16 0	2,961 19 0	Nil	2,000
Buxar ...	Ditto	21,127 0 0	14,938 2 2	Nil	71 8 12	2,714 0 0	984 0 0	3,769 8 12	Nil	500
Bhubhoon and Sausseram ...	Ditto	33,577 37 14	33,577 37 14	3,832 20 0	173 3 4	475 24 0	1,037 6 12	5,517 14 0	Nil	5,000
Total		77,004 37 14	63,257 0 0	4,726 9 0	976 16 0	3,313 34 0	3,232 22 12	12,248 1 12	Nil	7,500

ARRAH,
The 28th July 1874.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 2092F, dated Mozufferpore, the 30th July 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Officiating Collector of Tirhoot,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajeeapore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions, for the fortnight ending 25th instant.

2. In Hajeeapore sub-division prices have not varied materially. The most noteworthy change has been a fall of one seer per rupee in the price of rice at Lalgunge, which may be attributed to the influence of advances made in that grain by the manager of Singhiya factory. At Hajeeapore itself rice has slightly risen in value.

3. In Tajpore sub-division prices have fallen, and it is reported that "fair supply of rice still comes in from private sources." Large stores of "murwa" appear to have been hoarded by the local mahajuns, and this grain is now chiefly expended in payment of field labour.

4. In the Sudder sub-division Government prices continue to prevail. The rates for common rice (15 and 14 seers per rupee), shown in the last two price-currents, were inaccurate. The rate for cleaned rice is still 13 seers per rupee.

5. The demand for Government grain is increasing day by day in the town, the average daily sales having exceeded 1,200 maunds during the fortnight. In the interior of the district sales have been comparatively small, owing partly to increased distribution of advances, partly to large payments in kind being still made to laborers on the relief works, and partly to the fact that several town bunnahs own shops in villages which they supply from head-quarters. The total expenditure of Government grain between 27th ultimo and 25th instant has been 1,75,845 maunds, or 20,845 maunds in excess of my estimate.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kind and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 25th instant :—

NAME OF MART.				Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Murwa.
				Sr.	Sr.	Sr.	Sr.	Sr.	Sr.
Hajeepore	...	...	...	13½	19	9½	...	18½	...
Lalgunge	...	...	...	15	19½	11	...	19	...
Muhowah	...	...	...	13½	16½	8½	14	16	...
Tajpore	...	...	...	14	17½	9½	...	17	18
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	13	17	13	16	17½	...

7. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows :—

Hajeepore	...	...	...	...	8'40 inches.
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	0'94 "
Mozufferpore...	...	...	...	...	3'10 "

8. The weather during the fortnight has been most favorable for the crops. "From all sides," writes the Hajeepore officer, "the reports are most favorable. Alternate sunshine and rain have brought the crops into an advanced state, and unless some unforeseen change takes place, we must have a splendid bhadoi crop here." Prospects are equally good in Tajpore sub-division, but "a little rain," it is said, "would now be desirable to enable the ryots to complete the transplanting of their dhan, and to froshen what has been transplanted." Cheena is giving a good outturn.

9. In the Sudder sub-division, except where the crops were lately submerged, prospects are very good. In parts of the western circles the makai is somewhat backward and requires rain. It has been ascertained that the damage caused by the inundations is not so great as was at first supposed, but more or less injury has been done to the crops in the Toorkee, Belsund, Rajkhund, Kuttra, Gaighatty, Sudder, Chajun, and Kantee circles. The Toorkee Superintendent states that "a great many cultivators who did not apply for advances before have now been forced to apply, as their crops have been completely damaged by the recent floods." In Belsund circle "comparatively little damage has been done. Where the makai was destroyed in most places rice has been put in its place." Some parts of the circle are still under water.

The Rajkhund Superintendent reports that 900 beeghas of crops have been entirely destroyed in his circle and that 2,500 beeghas have been damaged. "The water," he writes, "has not yet receded from the low land bordering on the river; and the rice sown at the bottom of the jheels, and which had not been transplanted, is of course destroyed; but it is still sufficiently early in the season for all the injury to future harvest prospects to be susceptible of remedy by the granting, and in some few cases the renewal, of advances to the ryots whose lands have been submerged. Grain to the value of Rs. 2,080 has already been advanced to those who have suffered the greatest loss."

In Kuttra circle about three-eighths of the crops in 40 villages have been damaged. In Gaighatty circle the area injured is not large. In the Sudder circle one-fourth of the crops is stated to have been lost in six groups of villages (about 90 villages in all), but this estimate, I think, is excessive. In Chajun circle the makai has suffered severely in the lower lands, and a large tract of country is still under water between Chajun and Mozufferpore, and in Kantee circle it is feared that nearly 10,000 beeghas of crops have been ruined. Probably the total area on which the crops have been destroyed or damaged does not exceed 30,000 beeghas.

10. In Hajeepore sub-division the condition of the people is good, and the sub-divisional officer considers that "the advances we are giving will prevent any distress until the bhadoi crops are ripe." The same remarks apply to Tajpore. In the Sudder sub-division the condition of the people generally is much improved, but the numbers of persons on relief works (69,601), or in receipt of charitable relief (20,592), are still very high, and indicate the continued existence of want and pressure among certain classes.

11. There have been no cases of deaths from starvation.

12. The circles in which the people still resort largely to the relief works are the Sudder, Ather, Toorkee, Kantee, Moteepore, Dooriah, and Jaintpore circles, of which five are administered by planters who have always paid low rates.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

13. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows :—

Hajeeopore	5,328
Tajpore	9,300
Mozufferpore	69,601
Total	84,229

In the Mozufferpore sub-division the majority of laborers still consist of women and children. The Superintendent of the Sudder circle "would like to see all the men turned off the works, but this," he fears, "cannot be effected without raising the rate of wages for the women." I have no doubt that the men would gladly quit the works if they could obtain employment in the field, where wages are twice as high as Government rates, but the fact is that the small employers of labor cannot afford this year to take on as many hands as they want. The grain advances given during the last month have enabled many ryots and small zemindars to employ laborers whom they could not otherwise have hired, and as advances increase, it is possible that there may be a still further diminution of numbers on relief works. If it be conceded (and I submit it must) that at any time during the past three months there was real necessity for relief works, that this sub-division is densely populated, that the supply of labor has been largely augmented by women and children who do not ordinarily work, that employers can ill afford to maintain the minimum number of laborers required for weeding their fields, and that hungry men cannot be fed on green crops, I think it can hardly appear strange that our relief works have not been altogether deserted since the commencement of the rains.

14. A large number of useful village roads have been and still are being made or repaired by circle officers.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

15. Private trade continues active in some parts of Tajpore and Hajeeopore sub-divisions. In Mozufferpore sub-division it is doing nothing, so far as importations from beyond the district are concerned. It is quite certain, however, that the two southern sub-divisions can now take all the grain that private traders may be willing to import, and that it would therefore be mere waste of time and loss of profit to send up grain to Mozufferpore. The Superintendent of Singhiya circle informs me that he could sell any quantity of Government grain at Lalgunge, but as that town is easily accessible from Patna, and is altogether free from distress, I am unwilling to send him grain, which is so greatly required for this sub-division.

16. All transport of Government grain, except from the reserve gola in Mozufferpore to circle golas in the interior, has now ceased.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

17. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows :—

	Mds.
Hajeeopore	41,531
Tajpore	50,500
Mozufferpore	5,39,961

18. The expenditure of grain in the Ather, Kantee, Moteepore, and Jaintpore circles, has been so much larger than I expected, that I have been obliged, within the last few days, to arrange for replenishing them all from head-quarters. Supplies aggregating 50,000 maunds are now being despatched to them.

I have availed myself of the permission (conveyed in your demi-official letter) to take over 16,000 maunds of mixed grain from Monghyr, and the balance of the 60,000 maunds lying at Doollee. Colonel Macgregor is arranging for the transport of these supplies. "Jao-boota" is just now more in demand than any other kind of grain in this sub-division, being, from its cheapness, the most popular means of paying wages to field laborers.

19. I trust that, with this addition to my stores, there will be sufficient grain in the Sudder sub-division to last the people through next month, and to supplement the produce of the bhadoi crops in the three following months. After the experience of the last four weeks I cannot estimate my grain expenditure for August at less than two lakhs of maunds. There will thus be left about 1½ lakhs of maunds for the three remaining months. Up to the present time we have failed to weigh out grain at the town gola as fast as the bunneahs are prepared to receive it. Large as the opium godown premises are, the incessant arrivals of grain carts, the unloading and stacking of bags, and the large despatches of grain to the relief works, have seriously interfered with the weighments and deliveries of grain to the bunneahs. I understand, however, that latterly these sales have amounted to 2,500 maunds a day.

E.—ADVANCES.

20. All circle officers are now busily employed in making advances. In some circles cultivators are coming forward for second advances; and as they absolutely require more grain,

and the original advances were fixed at the safe and moderate rate of two rupees' worth of grain per beegha of holding, I have sanctioned further advances. The total quantity of grain advanced in the three sub-divisions is as follows :—

					Mds.
Hajeeapore	...	...	...	...	9,861
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	7,769
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	87,747
Total					1,05,377

21. From the care and discrimination used in making advances, I have every reason to think that they will be recovered in full, and I am quite satisfied that for the classes of cultivators and small zemindars they are the best form of relief that could have been devised. I have myself no fear whatever that advance-receivers will shirk or evade repayment. .

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22. The number of recipients of charitable relief has increased during the fortnight. The following are the daily figures and total for the three sub-divisions :—

Hajeeapore	...	...	...	...	3,632
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	7,463
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	20,592
Total					31,687

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

23. The subjoined table shows our expenditure for Hajeeapore, Tajpore, and Mozufferpore sub-divisions during the fortnight under review :—

				Ra.	A. P.
Transport of Government grain	...	...	...	1,68,667	8 6
Salaries, establishment, and contingencies	...	...	...	11,746	14 3
Charitable relief (paid from Tajpore sub-treasury)	...	...	...	200	0 0
Storage	...	...	...	800	0 0
Total					1,81,434 6 9

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Appendix of Labor for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.
Sudder	11,829	8,676	Figures up to 23rd July.
Bhikunpore Factory...	2,096	3,378	Ditto ditto.
Chajun	2,013	1,621	Ditto ditto.
Ather... ..	5,800	6,269	Ditto 24th.
Kuttra	61	36	Ditto 22nd.
Tworkee	6,811	7,685	Ditto ditto.
Belsund	95	167	Ditto 23rd.
Rajkhund	1,117	2,669	Ditto ditto.
Kantee	10,088	7,323	Ditto ditto.
Reghye outwork	4,497	4,532	Ditto ditto.
Motipore	6,094	6,354	Ditto ditto.
Sahebgunge	1,645	825	Ditto ditto.
Dooria	6,365	5,812	Ditto ditto.
Seraya	2,005	3,080	Ditto ditto.
Jaintpore	6,589	7,434	Ditto ditto.
Gyeghattee	333	465	There was no work during first week. Figures from 17th to 23rd. Figures up to 24th.
Works under Executive Engineer...	2,163	1,872	
Grand Total ...	69,801	68,198	

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Names of Works.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK-WORK.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Tajpore ...	Batch ghât road ...	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	27	21	.....	27
	Miscellaneous works ...	.....	.....	.....	14	1	7	14	1	7
Bahlempore ...	Batch ghât to Kasturi Serai road.	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....
	Suker road ...	244	120	232	.....	.....	.....	244	120	232
	Bardiha road ...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
	Simarwara and road ...	159	286	286	.....	.....	.....	159	286	286
	Bahwara and Shapore road ...	129	208	275	52	48	16	181	256	291
Pooeah ...	Simarwara and Loma road ...	127	77	78	58	40	7	185	117	85
	Balwa Bund ...	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
	Balwa Dihbund ...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
	Basaul putti road ...	.....	.....	.....	8	25	.....	8	25	.....
	Buroulee and Tajpore road ...	.....	.....	.....	102	147	109	102	147	109
Dhoher ...	Hurpore road ...	77	79	60	5	17	30	82	96	90
	Pokhrora road ...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Harsingpore ...	Chilling Grass ...	123	148	60	.....	.....	.....	123	148	50
	Miscellaneous works ...	.....	.....	.....	108	75	90	108	75	99
Shahpore nudi ...	Tank work ...	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
	Mahna and Shahpore nudi road ...	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Narhan ...	Nahar ghât road ...	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	.....
	Ganges embankment ...	1,295	795	209	2,270	255	57	3,565	1,350	266
Dulsing Serai ...	Bazidpore road ...	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	71	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,624	1,713	1,190	2,813	608	352	5,437	2,321	1,542

HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Names of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of recipients of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

SINGHIYA CIRCLE.

• UNDER MR. POPE.

Atawoolapore road ...	.....	.....	.....	45	17	3	45	17	3	.....
Nawaah ..	.....	.....	.....	8	12	1	8	12	1	.....
Mownah ..	.....	.....	.....	163	47	.....	163	47	.....	.....
Arthouli ..	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
Mahna ..	.....	.....	.....	81	4	1	81	4	1	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	395	80	5	395	80	5	454

KARIHARI CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. CAMPBELL.

Shahpore road ...	.....	.....	.....	100	47	48	100	47	48	.....
Rohnah ..	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Sadpoora ..	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Mahnah ..	.....	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	349	47	48	349	47	48	478

SHAHPORE CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. J. SMITH.

Rasoolpore road ..	.....	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	.....
Gopinath Gopalpore road ..	.....	.....	.....	583	.....	.....	583	.....	.....	.....
Making platform at Shahpore ..	.....	.....	.....	54	54	129	54	54	129	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	1,479	54	129	1,479	54	129	979

BHATOWLIA CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. MACGREGOR.

Belwar road ...	.....	.....	.....	45	17	12	45	17	12	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	45	17	12	45	17	12	428

HAJEPORE CIRCLE.
UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Weeding the catcherry compound ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	13	1	4	13	1	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	-13	1	4	13	1	665

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.
UNDER MR. PARK.

Dharumpore road No. I ... ..	.....	.....	.....	31	35	10	31	35	10	.....
Ditto " No. II ... ..	.....	.....	.....	23	26	6	23	26	6	.....
Ditto " No. III ... ..	.....	.....	.....	28	44	7	28	44	7	.....
Kalianpore " No. I ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	30	2	25	30	2	.....
Ditto " No. II ... ..	.....	.....	.....	11	10	2	11	10	2	.....
Saray " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	28	38	4	28	38	4	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	156	193	31	156	193	31	303

CHULWARAH CIRCLE.
UNDER MR. BLAKE.

Karhari road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....
Lalgunge " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....
Shahpore " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Bunkut " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	832	.....	.....	832	.....	.....	.....
Mahnar " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,021	.....	.....	1,021	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,270	.....	.....	2,270	.....	.....	327
Grand Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,698	404	226	4,698	404	226	3,632

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B OF GRAIN.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
				By sale to the public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Tajpore	1st May 1874.	10,000 0 0	4,725 39 0	246 12 1	985 30 11	.....	1,626 33 3	2,363 34 15
Poosah		17,575 24 0	17,148 24 0	206 7 0	407 25 6	6,800 2 8	3,621 4 0	11,214 38 14	
Chaudchowr		12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Araugar		8,000 0 0	3,785 25 13	67 2 8	173 38 4	17 0 0	26 6 8	234 7 4	
Bahlempore		24,000 0 0	9,373 38 8	200 1 0	1,193 21 0	845 2 0	3,421 21 5	5,000 6 5	
Shahpore Undi		10,000 0 0	200 0 0	.....	80 8 14	.....	.....	80 8 14
Tabhka sub-gola ... ..		.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 24 12	1 24 12
Marwan ditto ... ..		.....	500 0 0	71 14 0	227 32 7	17 6 13	179 0 0	494 13 4
Ganges Kimbankment sub-golas ... ..	.....	15,000 0 0	14,626 0 0	.....	3 6 0	.....	9,007 17 12	9,010 23 12
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	790 36 9	3,171 2 10	7,760 11 5	17,882 26 8	29,613 37 0

* Of this 515 maunds were received from Tajpore gola.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Golas of the Hajepore Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

Names of Circles.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajepore ...	24th July 1874.	50,000	8,832 21 12	327 37 12	487 31 8	1,847 20 0	101 16 4	2,764 25 8
Mahna ...		.....	2,855 9 0	.....	198 9 0	.....	3,088 31 8½	3,887 0 8½
Lalgunge ...		.....	3,543 0 0	.....	185 20 0	1,346 39 11	405 37 5	1,938 26 0
Shahpore ...		.....	15,000 20 0	.....	371 28 0	2,497 0 0	936 27 8	3,805 15 8
Sarsai ...		.....	5,000 0 0	68 7 11	41 23 12	1,793 19 12	427 33 2	2,400 9 5
Bhatowlia ...		.....	.....	.....	247 17 0	1,262 34 12	355 6 12	1,865 18 8
Karhari ...		.....	6,300 0 0	623 15 0	190 20 12	1,114 8 0	91 11 4	2,024 15 0
Total ...		.....	41,531 10 12	1,018 20 7	1,729 4 0	9,861 2 3	6,077 3 11½	18,585 30 5½

* Not furnished.

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Grain allotted, stored, and consumed for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.				
Mosufferpore Kanhauli gola	23rd July	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	(c) By the Executive Engineer.	
" Opium godown gola.	23rd "		50,421 20 0	12,318 15 0	443 10 0	.....	(c) 1,524 39 0	14,291 24 0	.....	.....
Rasulpore gola	23rd "	2,94,975	1,55,577 20 0	25,660 20 0	.....	.....	(c) 111 0 0	25,771 20 0	30,000 0 0	.....	(a) Bhicrum pore Factory.
Sudder circle	23rd "		3,400 0 0	.....	(a) 38 34 0	.....	(a) 519 7 0	557 1 0	.....	.....
Chajun "	23rd "		.....	6,525 9 0	964 27 0	14,725 13 0	23,495 11 0	45,727 20 0	.....	.....
Other "	22nd "	10,000	.....	1,026 13 0	1,537 34 0	3,993 7 0	3,237 29 0	9,835 3 0	.....	.....
Kutira "	22nd "	57,514	17,000 0 0	33,67 28 0	250 25 0	6,700 29 0	6,212 29 0	16,531 31 0	.....	.....
Toorkee "	22nd "	30,362	24,211 17 0	9,520 24 0	2,559 2 9	7,870 26 0	2,849 23 0	22,800 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	
Belsund "	23rd "	43,508	24,457 15 0	2,990 24 0	234 9 0	2,140 25 0	7,777 3 0	13,151 21 0	.....	.....
Rajkhund "	23rd "	40,600	50,625 38 0	(b) 2,976 22 0	1,962 23 0	16,630 20 0	1,566 31 0	23,168 16 0	.....	1,00,000 0 0	(b) Sub-gola figures not received.
Kantee "	23rd "	15,000	21,768 0 0	7,534 37 0	1,683 12 0	3,636 15 0	3,379 1 0	16,263 25 0	10,000 0 0	.....	
Reghyi out-work	23rd "	10,000	17,476 0 0	3,299 30 0	195 9 0	2,686 23 0	16,547 11 0	17,228 39 0	.....	.....
Motipore circle	23rd "	15,000	10,000 0 0	1,196 17 0	134 3 0	2,328 4 0	3,145 19 0	7,304 3 0	.....	.....
Sabirgunge "	23rd "	44,462	23,158 23 0	4,212 18 0	242 26 0	10,077 19 0	4,363 14 0	18,894 37 0	.....	.....
Daoria "	23rd "	15,000	23,622 0 0	3,423 27 0	707 16 0	2,175 32 0	5,612 30 0	11,919 25 0	15,000 0 0	.....	(c) Figures up to end of fortnight not received.
Seraya "	23rd "	15,000	14,782 34 0	(c) 2,862 24 0	1,429 35 0	(c) 97 6 0	7,369 11 0	11,233 36 0	.....	.....
Jainpore "	22nd "	10,000	30,663 26 0	7,203 35 0	2,020 1 0	7,343 14 0	3,759 37 0	20,326 7 0	.....	.....
Gaighattee "	23rd "	25,000	18,459 0 0	1,526 34 0	557 9 0	2,783 21 0	5,044 2 0	10,310 26 0	.....	.....	(d) Return from 4 sub-golas not received.
			15,437 20 0	4,959 80 0	1,609 0 0	4,049 13 0	256 4 0	(d) 10,595 6 0	10,000 0 0	.....	
Total	.....	6,26,324	5,39,961 16 0	1,00,740 37 0	16,686 4 0	87,747 33 0	90,799 26 0	2,95,924 20 0	85,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Charitable Relief of Tajpore Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING.				AVERAGE DAILY.	
	Cotton.	Patwa.	Bamboo.	Cloth.	Cooked.	Uncooked.
Poosah	183	18	.....	54	15	18
Hursingpur	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	708
Dholee	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
Narhai	213	48	4	.....	14	230
Shahpurundi	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	393
Bahleapore	1,040	140	.....	194	46	631
Jandaba	183	12	.....	.....	.....	135
Arangar	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Tajpore	691	.....	.....	66	20	395
Dalsingserai	730	.....	.....	88	.....	465
Sitwarpore	67	2	.....	9	.....	183
Total	3,263	220	4	411	95	3,470

C. F. WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 979F, dated Durbhunga, the 27th July 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. The fine weather of the past fortnight has been most favorable to agriculture. The rainfall has not been excessive, but there have been occasional heavy showers. In Mudhoo-bunnee the low lands have been largely sown and the high lands weeded, and the bhadoi crops are fast approaching maturity. Cultivators are everywhere busy on their fields, and relief works are regarded as no longer affording attractions to any but women and children, except in a few localities where a superabundance of labor, as compared with the cultivable area, has led to the coolies remaining on the works. The Magistrate reports that the sowings, so far from being thinner as was anticipated in consequence of apprehensions of shortness of seed, have been on a more extensive scale than usual. He writes—

“The harvest prospects are most excellent, although there have been some losses in the lower lands from the earlier heavy rains: transplanting is still being completed. The bhadoi crops are said to be secure from further injury. Murwa, the (staple) food-crop of the country, is reported as especially good. Makai, sama, and some places even murwa, are already ripening, and fit for cutting.

“From Kachra Mr. Magrath reports the accounts are not so reassuring. The crops in the high lands are flourishing, and transplantation is nearly over; but much destruction has been caused by floods in the low lands of the Jerail pergunnah, and it has been calculated that as much as 2 annas of the murwa crop has been destroyed. This, however, is not an exceptional calamity. The crops in these low lands are destroyed by floods in most years; they are only sown in the chance of their escaping and yielding a handsome return to compensate for the losses of other seasons, and the cultivator never depends upon those crops alone. If the floods subside resowings will be attempted.

“From Umgaon reports came that the crops are extremely good, and that there is every prospect of the best bhadoi outturn known for years. Murwa, it is stated, will be ready for cutting in a few days. The overflow of the Kumla has slightly damaged it here and there. On the other hand, however, there is a particularly large and fine stretch of it along the Kumla from below Silanath as far as Deodha.

“In Bhukwa the weather has been favorable for the transplanting of paddy.

“In Jhanjharpore the crops seem to be generally excellent, and cultivation to have made good progress. Another week’s fine weather, it is reported, will allow the whole of the Rewan sub-circle to be cultivated; and as the greater part of the fields have been cultivated before the commencement of the agricultural season called the *pokh nischattrā*, the people are very sanguine of a full outturn. Of the lands belonging to the extensive village Mebrathpore, only 75 beeghas remain to be cultivated. In Futtehpore the murwa will, in many fields, reach maturity in a week or ten days.

“In Motipore the murwa has almost all been transplanted, together with a considerable quantity of rice. The janera and murwa, it is reported, will be most excellent, and the rice lately sown expected to succeed. The area under cultivation, Mr. Williams believes, is fully equal to that in other years, while in some villages he states it is greater. He knows no tract where cultivation is not being rapidly pushed forward except the low country to the north-east of Dugjuri, where there is still so much water that he fears a considerable area must remain uncultivated this year. The heavy rainfall noticed in my last narrative did injury in parts of

Motipore. The rice in the low lands suffered from floods. This occurred especially in Doomra, Paree, Audhra, Bijai, Haidarpore, and Hurari.

2. *Poopree*.—Sowings completed some time ago; planting nearly finished; prospects of harvest admitted by cultivators to be all that could be wished; sowings no thinner than usual; present crops unusually thick. The present fine weather has been most welcome. The murwa crop was at one time endangered by excessive soaking, but it has now been weeded, and has recovered its healthy condition. Here and there fields both of murwa and keoni are almost ready for cutting.

3. *Naraya*.—This fine weather, Mr. Mosley reports, has done a great deal of good; fields have been weeded, and whole tracts of country planted out. Indian-corn is here ripening; murwa in several localities is already ripe, and the general crops will be ready in this sub-division in about 20 days.

4. The narrative for the Durbhunga Sub-division shows that the heavy downpour of 18½ inches between the 3rd and the 10th had an injurious effect upon the crops, while the lower lands were altogether swamped. The Bagmuttee and Kumla overflowed their banks, and some 20 square miles of country were submerged; but the break in the weather has wrought lately a great change. Mr. MacDonnell, who has run over all his circles, reports the bhadoi crop to be excellent. In place of the broadcast dhan, which was submerged and destroyed, transplanted rice has been placed, and there is every prospect of an abundant rice harvest.

Mr. Tripe, an old resident in this district, expresses an opinion that the present bhadoi crop is the finest he has seen for thirty-two years.

Rainfall.—The following table shows the rainfall:—

Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	...	...	3.38 inches.
Blukwa	...	...	...	...	...	6.45 "
Matipore	...	...	...	...	...	3.90 "
Jhanjharpo	...	...	...	...	...	3.35 "
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	8.50 "
Poopree	...	...	...	...	...	4.7 "
Naraya	...	...	...	...	...	5.05 "

6. *Price-current for the fortnight ending 22nd July 1874.*

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Indian-corn.	Millet.	Gram.	REMARKS.
Mudhoobunnee	14	16	11	13	16	20*	* Government grains.
Andramut	14	24	16	22	21	16	
Khujowlee	15	20	15	20	20	20	
Naraya	11	14½	16†	16	13	12	† Government grain. Murwa of last year 16 years.
Durbhunga	11½	19½	10	17½	.....	16	
Rosserah ... ..	.....	19	12	.....	19	18	
Poopree ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Setamurhee	14	16	16‡	17½	17½	18	‡ Government rice.

7. *Public health*.—Public health continues good. In the Setamurhee Sub-division, fever is reported as prevalent and there have been some deaths. Dr. Williams, writing of the Mudhoobunnee circle, reports:—

"I find the state of health of the people satisfactory. A great improvement has taken place in their condition. On a cursory examination one might say that but few were otherwise than healthy, but on examining a number of cases I find a proportion of from 7 to 21 per cent. to be anæmic. The people appear to have received a certain amount of flesh and fat, which they had lost, though their blood has not yet recovered its proper healthy state."

8. The following percentages, mostly of women, are given:—

		Examined.	Anæmic.	Percentage.
Blukwa	Women	102	19	18.627
Ditto	Children	75	11	14.666
Ladania	Women	65	14	21.538
Ditto	Children	40	7	7.5
Doodha	Women	223	17	7.627
Huriakoe	Ditto	50	9	18
Ditto	Men	39	8	20.513
Kachra	Ditto	89	9	10.112

The greater part of those examined at Ladania were Nepalese. The Bhukwa figures were of persons receiving cooked-food, several of whom were from Nepal, and not of persons in ordinary health.

At Kachra, which is some 17 miles south of the frontier, 10 per cent. were anæmic.

9. In the Hussunpore circle of the Durbhunga Sub-division, a few cases of sporadic cholera have been reported. In Poopree, small-pox showed itself in Cherout and Parihar.

9½. *Relief works.*—In Mudhoobunnee the numbers on relief works have dwindled down to the number 17,885, and consists principally of women and children. A portion of men retained are skilled workmen, engaged in building golas, bridges, &c. &c.; there are still some persons employed in petty village relief works, such as construction of village paths. Tokens are found to answer conveniently as a medium of payment, people readily take and exchange them for grain.

For the amount of grain expended in payment of relief works *vide* paragraph 11.

10. The following statement shows the number of relief laborers in the three sub-divisions :—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	PUBLIC WORKS.		CIRCLE OFFICERS		COURT OF WARDS.	
		Task.	Daily.	Task.	Daily.	Task.	Daily.
Seetamurhee	8,935	2,260	.....	1,268	5,407	.....	.....
Poopree	1,260	583	.....	.....	605	72	.....
Mudhoobunnee	17,885	7,883	6,209	1,621	2,172	.....	.....
Naraya	5,814	.....	275	2,809	2,132	140	458
Durbhunga	3,695	1,667	.....	1,590	.....	.....	432
Hathoe	6,988	1,143	.....	5,845	.....	.....	.....
Grand total ...	44,577	13,536	6,484	13,139	10,316	212	890

11. Amount of grain expended in payment of labor :—

CIRCLES.	Up to last return.	During fortnight.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Norunga	292	187	429	In the returns from the circles, totals only are included of all grains, no distinction being made between "rice" and "other grains."
Parihar	1,111	323	1,434	
Soormud	3,913	130	4,043	
Cherout	2,152	660	2,818	
Poopree	1,590	384	1,974	
Bongong	406	111	517	
Sivnagar	1,716	983	2,699	
Jaby	5,230	1,718	6,948	
Total ...	16,410	4,453	20,862	
Durbhunga	} Given in previous statement.	429	.....
Mahomedpore		408	.....
Hyaghat		2,977	.....
Warisnugger		884	.....
Bhandar		1,000	.....
Leyra		1,283	.....
Total ...	18,041	6,981	25,022	
Behar ... ..	.....	1,212	.....
Dasowta ... ..	.....	1,437	.....
Hirico ... ..	.....	1,115	.....
Hussunpore ... ..	.....	487	.....
Gungdhar ... ..	.....	2,200	.....
Singhia ... ..	.....	1,553	.....
Total ...	34,327	8,004	42,331	
Mudhoobunnee	24,835	12,215	37,050	
Poopree	16,111	4,783	20,894	
Naraya ... ..	.....	11,855	11,855	
Total ...	.....	.....	1,58,014	

STATE OF PRIVATE GRAIN STORES.

12. The Government rice is the only cheap rice procurable in the market at Parihar : early murwa has appeared in small quantities in one or two hauts, but the average selling price in the Poopree Sub-division is still 13 seers. South of Durbhunga murwa has fallen as low as 20 seers, and it is expected will soon fall still lower as the new crop comes into the market.

RELIEF UNDER HEADINGS B, C, D.

13. Large quantities of grain have been given away during the fortnight to persons belonging to the higher castes either as gifts or loans re-payable at pleasure. In some places the Brahmins refused these gifts till the gift was associated with the word paincha, i.e., a loan without security. 8,000 maunds have in one circle alone been advanced to 1,431

high caste families comprising 10,864 persons. In the same circle 1,619 maunds have been advanced to 214 low caste families containing 1,606 persons. Amongst the high caste recipients are 22 pundits well known in native society. In the Bhukwa circle 5,293 maunds have been distributed among 1,727 heads of families. In Motipore, Jhanjharpoore, Kachra, and Umgaon, similar measures have been taken to relieve distressed families.

14.

Storage of Grain.

Names of Circles.	Allotment.	Stored.	REMARKS.
Durbhunga	1,10,000	1,17,569	* Approximately a large quantity transferred to Mudhoobunnee from surplus delivered.
Mahomedpore	1,72,000	1,47,114	
Hyaghaut	1,46,000	1,34,878	
Warrisanugger	1,00,000	97,168	
Bundhar	85,000	58,836	
Lehra	54,000	54,000*	
Total	6,67,000	6,09,568	
Dosowta	2,14,000	1,77,523	
Gungda	1,32,000	1,41,181	
Rohar	2,08,000	1,83,864	
Singhea	84,000	75,946	
Hirnee	64,000	64,546	
Hussunpore	34,000	37,934	
Total	7,36,000	6,80,997	
Grand Total	14,03,000	12,90,562	

The following statement shows the allotments and receipts in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division :—

Mudhoobunnee	1,20,000	1,06,629
Pundowl	75,000	70,333
Kewan	40,000	40,013
Rudhpore	75,000	74,675
Basdeopore	85,000	56,985
Jhanjharpoore	1,30,000	1,00,525
Surso	60,000	56,615
Khajowh	1,10,000	1,02,241
Ladina	60,000	47,288
Korahya	50,000	36,917
Naradh	40,000	43,110
Sidhrup Kolan ... ..	.....	11,020
Hurlakee	48,000	30,536
Phet	43,000	30,350
Deodha	44,000	30,250
Bempatte	1,10,000	1,08,160
Palei	60,000	45,161
Aver	10,000	13,636
Total	11,60,000	10,04,804

15. *Grain Expenditure.*—The usual statements are annexed. In the Poopree and Seeta-murhee Sub-divisions there has been an expenditure of 4,02,515 maunds, leaving a balance of 4,31,496, of which a portion has been transferred to Mozufferpore; and a second transfer is being made to the northern golas in Mudhoobunnee, which sub-division has already consumed 4,91,219 out of 10,04,804, leaving an unexpended balance of 5,10,585. Durbhunga and Hathee have expended 6,19,103, leaving a balance, less wastage, of 6,71,459. Some further transfers have become necessary, thus: 20,000 must be sent to Singhea from Hathee, 10,000 to Hussunpore, and 12,000 to Dosowta.

Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Poopree Sub-division for the Fortnight ending the 24th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
		By sale to laborers.	By sale to public.	Gratuitous distribution.	Advances.	Payments in kind.	Total.
Norunga	24th July ... {	Included in the next column.	3,876	416	732	429	5,453
Parihar			8,750	911	1,129	1,463	12,204
Soorsund			12,810	1,579	8,541	4,043	24,976
Chercut			10,752	2,534	13,791	2,818	29,805
Poopree			7,520	312	3,460	1,974	13,266
Bongour			5,113	469	3,125	517	9,515
Seemugai			10,785	674	11,037	2,699	25,176
July			31,110	3,485	15,781	6,945	57,324
Total			90,705	10,401	54,809	20,894*	1,77,812

* The figures for payments in kind include issues to Public Works Department.

Storage and Consumption of Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division for the Fortnight ending the 24th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total received up to date.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to laborers.	By sale to public.	Gratuitous distribution.	Advances.	Payments in kind.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Seetamurhee	22nd July ...	1,16,721	2,043	7,981	957	17,330	2,812	31,123	10,000
Punobore	22nd „ ...		813	754	182	298	1,076	3,123	500
Dumra	23rd „ ...		523	252	385	2,589	244	3,992	10,000
Garrha	22nd „ ...		312	1,932	857	2,532	1,183	6,836	2,000
Rajapatty	22nd „ ...		152	354	356	1,198	340	2,405	500
Bathnaha	22nd „ ...		245	267	333	3,605	983	5,433	3,000
Sheohur	22nd „ ...	46,173	2,508	11,604	4,977	9,092	5,220	33,401	8,000
Murpah	22nd „ ...	33,898	2,068	6,450	1,404	10,229	5,383	25,534	5,000
Bhugwanpore	22nd „ ...	40,264	840	6,371	1,298	6,580	2,868	17,957	6,000
Amwah	22nd „ ...	40,455	297	10,166	2,748	12,276	2,336	27,823	4,000
Saidpore	22nd „ ...	20,046	2,831	8,035	1,311	6,172	84	18,433	5,000
Bhoothce	22nd „ ...	61,679	1,040	7,400	1,970	15,022	4,132	29,564	8,000
Dynechuprah	22nd „ ...	66,947	1,978	3,137	1,041	8,377	231	9,794	5,000
Belahi	22nd „ ...	10,316	580	4,452	821	2,549	883	9,285	2,000
Total ... ..	...	4,45,499	16,229	69,175	18,640	92,849	27,805	2,24,703	69,000

No. 9.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain up to Fortnight ending the 22nd July 1874.

Number.	NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of Government grain received up to date.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.								By loss or wastage.	Total.
					By sale.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	Advanced to Ryots by circle officers.	Advanced to Ryots by Court of Wards' servants.	Paid in kind by circle officers.	Paid in kind by Public Works Department officers.	In exchange for seed.	Given to transport officers.		
			Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
1	Mudhoobunnee	19th July	2,35,000	2,17,006 38 9	1,01,841 0 11	7,891 36 4	5,700 20 5	0,129 39 6	4,246 31 11	2,172 3 5	.....	796 37 0	.....	1,31,779 8 16
2	Motipore	14th "	1,60,000	1,31,660 25 1	36,259 6 12½	5,233 39 11½	2,905 31 10½	374 36 8	4,994 22 13½	2,491 12 4½	.....	.....	.....	32,038 29 12½
3	Jhanjharpoore	16th "	1,90,000	1,57,140 0 0	61,511 9 8½	4,553 23 13	6,039 37 10½	.....	3,239 14 4	1,185 17 9½	211 15 9	7 0 0	961 38 8½	77,561 33 13½
4	Bhukwa	16th "	2,60,000	2,40,697 20 0	79,824 0 8½	11,040 34 9½	4,291 35 2	2,463 39 8	725 32 11	4,800 37 13	499 24 9	239 10 8	9,279 35 2½	1,12,586 8 7½
5	Umgaon	17th "	1,35,000	91,138 0 0	46,600 39 0	2,256 36 6	6,617 37 7	.....	2,918 31 14	381 0 2	.....	.....	.....	58,775 20 13
6	Kachra	16th "	1,80,000	1,67,297 0 0	40,804 33 10	4,898 11 9	5,062 4 10	.....	7,944 1 5	2,748 35 6	.....	.....	.....	61,458 6 8
	Total	.....	11,60,000	10,04,810 8 10	3,66,841 10 2½	35,674 21 5½	30,668 7 13	11,988 25 6	23,879 4 10½	13,171 32 8½	651 0 1	1,103 7 8	10,241 33 10½	4,94,219 23 1½

Fortnightly Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-division.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					SALE PROCEEDS.			
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Issued to Transport Department as fodder.	Total.	Realized.	Outstanding.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
Durbhunga	18th July 1874	1,10,080	1,17,569	48,181	12,987	9,880	3,788	.....	74,814	Rs. 1,21,908 0 11	Rs. 15,068 0 0	Mds. 8,000
Mahomedpore	17th ditto	1,72,000	1,47,114	59,931	11,097	18,687	4,372	1,079	95,176	1,87,150 15 6	2,742 0 0	10,000
Hyegbant	17th ditto	1,46,000	1,34,878	28,522	16,419	21,687	8,162	940	74,680	88,973 8 1	.....	12,000
Warisnuggur	17th ditto	1,00,000	97,168	17,270	7,931	9,889	4,170	28	39,338	51,507 11 2	242 9 8	8,000
Boudhar	18th ditto	85,000	59,836	5,886	8,169	5,325	3,280	19	22,679	17,555 7 2	286 0 0	4,000
Lehra	17th ditto	54,000	54,000	4,879	8,840	6,222	2,972	1,178	24,091	14,427 10 4	801 5 3	5,000
Total per Durbhunga Relief Sub-division.	.....	6,87,000	6,00,565	1,64,069	65,453	70,710	28,712	3,244	3,30,778	4,81,523 5 2	19,137 14 11	47,000
Deowta	18th July 1874	2,14,000	1,77,523	29,417	26,891	15,754	6,386	.....	78,448	83,037 2 1	273 5 4	14,000
Gungda	17th ditto	1,32,000	1,41,184	12,696	22,540	4,891	8,965	.....	49,113	30,616 0 0	468 0 0	10,000
Rohar	18th ditto	2,08,000	1,83,864	14,495	30,978	4,903	6,422	.....	46,798	Not given	.....	10,000
Shaghia	17th ditto	84,000	75,946	12,836	23,333	6,088	9,137	141	51,534	36,289 0 0	814 0 0	6,500
Hirmi	17th ditto	64,000	64,546	2,736	14,781	10,452	6,429	.....	34,398	7,759 0 0	640 0 0	6,500
Hasanpore	18th ditto	34,000	37,934	9,442	13,413	1,866	3,283	.....	28,034	Not given	.....	4,000
Total for Hathee Relief Sub-division.	.....	7,36,000	6,80,997	81,622	1,21,936	43,984	40,642	141	2,98,325	1,56,701 2 1	2,095 5 4	51,000
Grand Total	.....	14,03,000	12,80,562	2,48,291	1,87,389	1,14,696	67,354	3,385	6,19,103	6,38,224 7 3	21,333 4 3	96,000

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Naraya Sub-Division:

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Gov-ernment grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expen-diture of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to the pub-lic or laborers.	By gratuitous dis-tribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12
Naraya ...	31st July ...	1,00,000	98,278	23,406	1,743	482	81	38,690	7,000	* Issued to Court of Wards.
Mohadeomut ...	Ditto ...	90,000	98,060	40,353	2,364	2,822	1,107	46,626	9,000	Issued to ele-phants and G. ponies.
East Patrahi ...	Ditto ...	50,000	51,115	15,712	4,717	523	.....	20,952	5,000	
West Patrahi ...	Ditto ...	1,60,000	1,53,088	33,030	10,035	7,172	397	50,643	9,000	
Perozeghur ...	Ditto ...	90,000	91,670	14,841	15,130	6,357	1,124	37,452	9,000	
Mooheypore ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,60,418	39,815	16,674	17,004	8,900	74,639	12,000	
						246				
Total ...		6,40,000	6,47,229	1,67,236	50,663	47,246	11,855	2,69,002	51,000	

16. *Statement showing the Grain Advances to Cultivators and others.*

Name of Sub-division.	Up to the previous fort-night.	Up to the present fort-night.	Total advanced.
Mudhoobunnee ...	7,181	30,668	30,668
Poopree ...	6,452	55,809	55,809
Seetamurhee ...	18,829	92,849	92,849
Durbhunga ...	50,162	70,700	70,700
Hathee ...	40,022	43,984	43,984
Naraya ...	19,926	47,248	47,248
Total ...	1,37,572	3,41,258	3,41,258

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

17. In Mudhoobunnee the numbers in villages have increased by 8,800, and the numbers in poor-house have decreased by 288.

The following statement gives the numbers at present on charitable relief as taken from the latest reports :—

Mudhoobunnee...	...	...	...	5,450	132
Motepore ...	...	...	...	6,747	186
Jhunjharpore ...	...	...	...	5,651	85
Bhukwa ...	...	...	...	4,150	395
Oomgaon ...	...	...	...	1,114	305
Kuchra ...	...	...	...	5,468	95
Total ...	...	...	...	*28,580	1,148
Norunga ...	...	...	...	362	...
Parihar ...	...	...	...	1,100	12
Soorsund ...	...	...	...	1,289	27
Cherout ...	...	...	...	2,026	200
Poopree ...	...	...	...	75	13
Bongong ...	...	...	...	438	15
Seebnagore ...	...	...	...	900	...
Jaley ...	...	...	...	1,814	23
Total ...	...	...	...	†7,954	290

* Since the date of the above reports, the numbers have increased in the sub-division to 32,977 in villages and 1,221 in poor-houses.

† The tendency in these circles is decrease of numbers on charitable relief.

NARAYA SUB-DIVISION.

					Village relief.	Poor-houses.
Naraya	...	...	...	...	2,395	...
Mahadeonut	...	...	...	...	2,253	...
East Patrahee	...	...	...	...	1,886	...
West "	...	...	...	...	1,725	...
Perogeghur	...	...	...	...	18,934	...
Mudeypore	...	...	...	...	2,995	...
Total					30,188	...
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	8,149	157
Mahomedpore	...	...	...	...	3,964	42
Hyaghaut	...	...	...	...	8,082	...
Warisnuggur	...	...	...	...	6,473	34
Bandhar	...	...	...	...	2,143	...
Leyra	...	...	...	...	4,100	...
Total					32,911	233
Dasowta	...	...	...	...	24,000	96
Rohar	...	...	...	...	13,097	26
Gungdah	...	...	...	...	16,207	38
Hernce	...	...	...	...	13,471	...
Singhia	...	...	...	...	15,052	137
Hussunpore	...	...	...	...	9,473	141
Total					91,300	438
Grand total of Durbhunga					124,211	671
Dyne Chuprah	...	...	...	...	940	...
Belahce	...	...	...	...	340	4
Doomra	...	...	...	...	206	...
Garha	...	...	...	...	116	...
Batnahah	...	...	...	...	264	...
Seetamarhee	...	...	...	...	405	20
Panchour	...	...	...	...	295	...
Bhugwanpore	...	...	...	...	526	...
Shewhur	...	...	...	...	2,000	12
Murpa	...	...	...	...	1,557	10
Bolahee	...	...	...	...	2,729	61
Syedpore	...	...	...	...	500	...
Ragoputtee	...	...	...	...	207	...
Amwa	...	...	...	...	1,759	5
					11,844	113

Comparative Statement between the Figures in the Last and Present Fortnightly.

					Past fortnightly.	Present fortnightly.
Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	...	23,318	29,728
Poopree	...	...	...	...	7,615	8,344
Seetamarhee	...	...	...	...	13,259	11,956
Naraya	...	...	...	...	19,021*	30,188
Durbhunga, Hathee	...	...	...	...	133,941	124,822
Grand total					197,154	204,938

These figures show an increase in Mudhoobunnee and Poopree, and decrease in Seetamarhee and Durbhunga.

18.

G.—Financial Result up to 22nd July 1874.

Heads of accounts chargeable.	Total expended up to last narrative.	Expenditure in the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure up to date.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies	41,440 6 6	5,544 2 10	46,984 9 4
Package and incidentals	2,705 7 6	...	2,705 7 6
Storage, including building and repairs	10,273 13 1	290 0 0	10,473 13 1
Grants-in-aid for charitable relief	3,845 9 0	145 2 0	3,990 11 0
Miscellaneous	28,963 14 2	191 3 7	29,154 1 9
Purchase of grain by Government	...	...	...
Transport of Government grain	650 0 0	9,100 0 0	9,750 0 0
Advance to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	20,735 0 0	...	21,735 0 0
Advance to treasurers for purchase of grain	...	...	...
Permanent advance	18,565 8 9	4,400 0 0	22,965 8 9
Village works or loans under Land Improvement Act	9,35,332 3 4	85,683 13 11	10,21,016 1 3
District road fund or public works	9,80,504 6 6	1,964 6 0	9,82,508 12 6
Total	20,43,115 4 10	1,07,228 12 4	21,50,344 1 2

N.B.—A separate statement showing receipts will be forwarded shortly.

* The former figures were incomplete.

MUDHOOBUNNEE SUB-DIVISION,
The 23rd July 1874.

H. GILLON, C.S.,
Sub-Divisional Officer.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS, DURBHUNGA.
For the fortnight ending 17th July 1874.

ITEMS.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.		Expenditure in the fortnight under report.		Total expenditure up to date.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies ...	90,269	7 6	26,612	0 3	1,16,881	7 9	
Compensation to Railway Companies ...	.....		.....		.....
Package and incidentals ... ..	.....		.....		.....
Storage	22,068	11 9	6 0 0		22,674	11 9	
Charitable relief	3,41,744	5 6	1,000	0 0	3,42,744	5 6	
Public works	8,80,675	1 3	40,500	9 2(a)	9,30,175	10 5	(a) Cheques from Executive Engineer, Rs. 20,000 were paid in grain tokens.
Miscellaneous	1,09,821	4 0	50,087	15 3(b)	1,59,909	3 3	(b) Rs. 50,000 were paid in grain tokens.
Purchase of grain by Government	5,822	6 3	.....		5,822	6 3	
Transport of Government grain	12,36,272	4 1	1,00,467	15 8(c)	13,36,740	3 9	(c) Rs. 100 were paid in grain tokens.
Advances to trustworthy residents	62,300	0 0	.....		62,300	0 0	
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	2,350	0 0	.....		2,350	0 0	
Loans to municipalities and transports ...	.....		.....		.....
Loans under Land Improvement Act ...	31,761	4 10	.....		31,761	4 10	
	27,83,684	13 2	2,27,674	8 4	30,11,359	5 6	

Receipts.

Items.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale proceeds of Government grain up to 21st July 1874—			
Seetamurhee	1,56,229	9 4	
Poopree	85,047	0 11	
			2,41,276 10 5
Receipts other than gola ... ..	.....		2,404 13 9
			2,43,681 8 0
* Total	.....		2,43,681 8 0

Disbursements.

Items.	Expenditure as shown in the last narrative.		Expenditure during the fort- night.		Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Salaries, establishments, &c. ...	15,860	7 3	8,566	6 6	24,426	13 9
Package and incidentals ...	1,327	13 3	.....		1,327	13 3
Storage, including building and repairs	15,048	14 6	.....		15,048	14 6
Charitable relief	53,583	11 4	.....		53,583	11 4
Public Works	3,32,115	9 2	.....		3,32,115	9 2
Miscellaneous	1,17,955	10 9	5,000	0 0	1,22,955	10 9
Transport of Government grain ...	1,07,432	8 4	3,158	6 9	1,10,590	15 1
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	5,789	1 6	.....		5,789	1 6
Advances to traders	12,475	0 0	.....		12,475	0 0
Ditto to zemindars to help ryots...	33,725	0 0	.....		33,725	0 0
Loans for land improvement ...	18,260	0 0	.....		18,260	0 0
Advances to ryots	1,100	0 0	.....		1,100	0 0
Purchase of bullocks	36,060	0 0	.....		36,060	0 0
Total	7,50,733	12 1	16,724	13 3	7,67,458	9 4

C. T. METCALFE,
Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga.

N. O. REILLY,
Sub-Divisional Officer.

B.—DAILY LABOR.

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on works in the District of Tirhoot, Mudhoobunnee Division, under the charge of LieutENANT J. T. WRIGHT, R.E., Executive Engineer, during the week ending Thursday, the 16th July 1874.

Serial number.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.												REMARKS.
			Friday.			Saturday.			Sunday.			Monday.			Total.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Mirzapore and Motipore road ...	11	57	43	9	62	29	2	100	128	...	60	4	4	Amount expended during the week ending 16th July 1874.
2	Jhanjharpore and Motipore ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Belwari and Mirzapore ...	6	118	79	6	79	74	24	75	60	28	143	143	57	19
4	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari, A ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Section B ...	16	90	110	5	78	103	10	70	106	5	12	21	2	...
6	Mudhoobunnee to Belwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kumowla and Kulwai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Section B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dhokur and Khajwala, A ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mudhoobunnee and Kulwai, A ...	8	491	584	283	502	687	383	774	2,017	274	515	825	195	...
11	Section B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Belwari and Dhokur ...	10	255	871	32	377	97	52	228	775	6	50	82	20	...
13	Jhanjharpore and Mudhoobunnee ...	14	84	58	43	74	43	25	47	27	14	32	23	4	...
14	Section B ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rampur to Mudhoobunnee, A ...	16	211	725	05	156	258	35	139	615	46	71	129	14	...
16	Section B ...	16	28	...	...	88	7	5	123	77	13	107	98	10	...
17	Banpur to Umgaon, A ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Section B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Nurband to Umgaon, A ...	8	242	183	93	198	200	62	171	219	62	173	199	70	...
20	Section B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mudhoobunnee to Suraitunge ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Comptoul and Rampur ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Motipore and Mudhoobunnee, A ...	16	52	61	25	62	41	13	75	96	29	41	94	19	...
24	Section B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hurikae ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mudhoobunnee and Durbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Kumowla and Peepurhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Pulmakh and Khop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Belwari and Awer Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ditlo and Kurnowla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Section B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Khajwala and Ladana, A ...	14	31	...	...	34	...	...	4	...	...	42	...	...	...
33	Section B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jhanjharpore and Bhorhat ...	10	44	83	4	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Motipore and Koyluck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Mudhoobunnee bazar road ...	...	20	7	5	23	47	10	32	81	18	30	64	10	...
37	Tanks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Belwari ...	...	354	428	95	477	428	82	253	232	35	209	138	13	...
39	Surso ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Mudhoobunnee and Naradh tanks	155	240	89	32	60	4	792	39	300	166	56	89	...
41	Total	...	2,538	3,805	732	2,662	3,149	733	3,223	3,643	644	1,981	2,017	575	...
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Amount expended during the week ending 16th July 1874.

Ra. A. P.

Paid in tokens 2,500 0 0

In cash ... 435 6 5

Total ... 2,935 6 5

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Mudhoobunnee during the 14 days ending Thursday, the 16th July 1874.

Serial Number.	NAME OF WORK.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			Rate of food-grain per rupee.	REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
1	Mirzapore and Motipore road	7,743	3,354	1,592	12,085	603	257	952	335	124	944	Total number employed on the last day, the 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 4,312 4,354 1,453 10,118 Daily " 2,050 2,336 540 4,985 Total ... 6,371 6,690 1,993 15,053
2	Jhanharpore and Motipore road	1,384	2,510	204	4,198	125	229	18	169	4	385	
3	Belwari and Mirzapore road	84	1,09	61	1,283	81	65	20	35	16	91	
4	Mudhoobunnee and Barhampore road, A	1,166	802	185	2,153	89	61	14	74	10	204	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
5	Mudhoobunnee to Belwari	1,741	1,741	139	3,782	173	128	11	280	213	473	
6	Kurumowille and Kulew	3,973	4,131	2,453	10,557	284	302	145	731	483	1,921	
7	Belwari and Kulew	4,860	3,273	1,147	9,280	373	250	88	830	140	1,290	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
8	Belwari and Kulew	7,987	7,987	274	15,248	135	113	41	299	10	309	
9	Belwari and Kulew	11,304	16,374	4,602	32,280	850	1,141	323	1,079	439	2,907	
10	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
11	Belwari and Dikur	2,741	8,053	704	11,498	203	575	20	255	129	1,056	
12	Jhanharpore and Mudhoobunnee	1,126	1,126	90	3,054	90	80	45	13	2	16	
13	Mudhoobunnee and Surso, A	8	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
14	Rampur to Mudhoobunnee, A	2,884	5,884	854	9,558	288	188	88	335	48	609	
15	Rampur to Umgaon, A	2,205	1,625	212	4,042	170	125	16	321	10	640	
16	Rampur to Umgaon, A	1,146	270	80	496	40	90	26	163	10	283	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
17	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Nurhand to Umgaon, A	6,082	2,781	882	9,645	306	278	55	332	40	578	
19	Section B	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
20	Mudhoobunnee to Surdunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Comtoni and Rampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Motipore and Mudhoobunnee, A	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
23	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hurlice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mudhoobunnee to Durhanga	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
26	Kurumowille and Kulew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Belwari and Kulew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
29	Kulew and Ladama, A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jhanharpore and Bharghat	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
32	Motipore and Koyluck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Mudhoobunnee bazar road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
35	Burtha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Surso	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
38	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
41	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Belwari	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
44	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
47	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
50	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
53	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Belwari	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
56	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
59	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
62	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
65	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Belwari	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
68	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
71	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
74	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
77	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Belwari	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
80	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
83	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
86	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
89	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Belwari	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874. Paid in grain by tokens ... 17,897 0 0 " in cash ... 1,619 1 11 Total ... 19,516 1 11
92	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Section B	Total number of Men employed during the Fort-night ending 16th July 1874. Men. Women. Children. Total. Contract labor 52,892 41,056 16,425 1,10,373 Daily " 34,006 42,905 10,123 86,934 Total ... 86,898 83,961 26,548 1,97,307
95	Belwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Section B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Mudhoobunnee and Naredh	Amount expended during the Fortnight ending 16th July 1874.

B.—CONTRACT LABOR.

Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Mudhoobunnee under the charge of LIEUTENANT J. T. WRIGHT, R.E., Executive Engineer, during the week ending Thursday, the 16th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.												REMARKS.
			10TH FRIDAY.			11TH SATURDAY.			12TH SUNDAY.			13TH MONDAY.			TOTAL.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Mirzapore and Motipore	11	473	377	187	440	409	187	426	290	88	279	296	134	6,109
2	Jhanharpo and Motipore	5	160	200	...	200	200	289	59	290	...	5	110	...	2,378
3	Belwarah and Mirzapore	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
4	Mudhoobunnee and Belwarah	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
5	Mudhoobunnee and Belwarah	6	46	86	6	63	98	6	92	16	14	176	91	...	685
6	Mudhoobunnee to Belwarah	16	452	410	213	694	511	250	554	270	354	493	493	21	3,528
7	Duckow and Kulest	7	661	340	91	454	205	51	311	240	145	560	290	320	4,119
8	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,023
9	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85
10	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	8	413	708	174	187	344	123	600	632	171	375	671	103	2,023
11	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,009
12	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013
13	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	10	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	129	115	46	53	52	...	125	76	13	114	58	...	350
16	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	30	...	...	85	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
17	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
18	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	103	53	35	100	55	...	81	73	14	31	...	...	56
19	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	14	61	103	34	70	112	27	89	63	45	67	63	...	497
27	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	14	78	42	...	81	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
28	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	10	27	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	10	50	100	...	40	70	...	78	89	25	79	104	...	49
30	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
47	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
48	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
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51	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
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56	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
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58	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
59	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
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61	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
62	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
63	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest
64	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Mudhoobunnee and Kulest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			4,988	4,153	1,103	4,904	3,651	1,285	4,335	3,063	1,560	4,193	3,916	1,419	30,710
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,658

Amount expended during the week ending 16th July 1874.
 Paid in tokens ... 5,500 0 0
 In Cash ... 275 2 11
 Total ... 5,775 2 11

KALLY PROSONO MOZUNDAR,
 Pers. Asst. for Executive Engineer.

No. 3836F, dated Sarun, the 31st July 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his Circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.—While private importation of grain has continued to fall off in the Sewan sub-division, the imports in the sudder sub-division are shown to have still further increased during the past fortnight. The supplies from the Shahabad dcarahs have materially contributed to these latter imports, but the importations from Oudh still also keep up well. The supplies in the bazars in the north and centre of the district are reported to be deficient, and sales of Government grain to the public have been recently sanctioned, if found necessary. The imports into the district by means of private trade during the last eight months have amounted to nearly 15 lakhs of maunds, and it is very evident that, but for private trade and the importations of Government grain, there would already have been an absolute deficiency in the food-supply of the whole population for a period of upwards of two months, taking the consumption at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ a seer per head. This seems a sufficient answer to those who deem the allotment of Government grain to have been excessive, as in the face of the general deficiency in the food-supply in other parts of the country also, it would clearly have been imprudent to rely on private trade.

2. During the past fortnight the imports mainly into the sudder sub-division were, at Chupra, 10,000 maunds, of which 4,000 maunds were rice; at Revelgunge 39,999 maunds, of which 2,100 maunds only were rice; at Dooreegunge 8,173 maunds, of which 4,200 maunds were rice; Panapore 81 maunds, and at Roopan Chap (in the Burrowlea thana of the Sewan sub-division) 141 maunds. The rice principally came from Dacca, but of the other imports 16,700 maunds were from Shahabad, and all the rest from Oudh. The exports to Tirhoot and Jhumparun amounted to 837 and 434 maunds respectively.

3. Regarding the Chupra sub-division, Major Jackson reports as follows:—

“There is still no lack of supply of food-grains at the principal marts. Grain of all kinds keeps coming in by river carriage both from up and down country, and distribution goes on by local conveyance to different parts of the district. Partial cessations of heavy rainfall have rendered the roads comparatively passable, and so facilitated the transport.”

4. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

“In the neighbourhood of the Ramgurh circle, supplies in the bazar are scarce. The same is the case as regards Chainpore circle. These two circles are badly off as far as bazar supplies go.

“The bazars are better supplied in the direction of Revelgunge and Maharajgunge. I think that supplies are equal to the demand in most places because the demands themselves are very slight.

“The ryots, however, do not depend on bazar supplies for their existence, because grain advances are being made rapidly. I am anxiously looking forward to the arrival of further supplies to complete advances.”

5. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports as follows:—

“I have received weekly reports from 17 bazars, and nowhere is scarcity of supply mentioned. The supply seems fully equal to the purchasing powers of the people; prices everywhere are nearly stationary. The rates prevailing per rupee are as follow:—

	Seers.	Seers.		Seers.	Seers.
Common rice from	11	to 13	Barley	14	to 20
Wheat	14	to 19	Junkerao	18	to 21
Chcena	14	to 20	Janera	17½	to 20
Jaufunta	14	to 19½	Makai	16	to 20
Arhur	20	to 23	Peas	20	0
			Urid	17	0

“The higher rates are in the bazars along the north of the sub-division.”

6. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

“There is no deficiency of supplies in the bazars, but private importation of grain from other districts continues to decrease. During the fortnight under report the importations amounted to 6,842 maunds of grain of different sorts, principally wheat, rice, and barley. The reason assigned by traders and others for this great falling off in importations is the same as that noted by me in my last fortnightly report, namely, that the large quantity of Government grain that is being given out in advance to the public is deterring the traders from importing grain at their own risk.”

7. The diminution of the demand on the markets caused by the large advances of Government grain must, of course, have affected the importations into Sewan as well as elsewhere; but the fact that the imports still keep up here notwithstanding the large issues from the Government golas, conclusively proves the extensive depletion of local stocks, and demonstrates the necessity that there was for advances of Government grain to the ryots.

8. Concerning the Hutwah estate, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

“The price of grain in the bazars has risen during the past fortnight. No deficiency of supply has been reported from any quarter.”

9. The police, however, report that the supply of grain has fallen short in Kutiya bazar.

10. *Kinds and price of grain selling at the different marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement.

11. Prices have fallen at Goldengunge, Gurkha, Mushrukh, Pursa, Mirzapore, Burharea, and Roghoonathpore. At all other places prices have risen, or are either stationary or nearly so.

12. *Stock of food in the hands of the people.*—Under this head Major Jackson writes of his sub-division:—

“It is evident, at least in thana Chupra, that the people for the present are not severely pushed. They have not lately been coming in any numbers to apply for assistance as they did at first. This may be due partially to such stocks as they hold having been supplemented by Government advances, partially to the lowering of bazar prices, the coarser grains selling at 21 and 22 seers per rupee, and partially to their time being engaged in agricultural operations now in full swing. Collateral evidences all go to prove that a much greater degree of ease now exists throughout the sub-division.”

13. The latter remark hardly applies to the circumstances of the northern portion of the thana, as, to my knowledge, the people in some villages there are and have been for many months simply kept alive by the relief works and the Government advances. At Seoaree, along about a mile of road, there are now congregated some 3,000 people who are forced to remain on the works, even on the bare subsistence wages now given. This is an extensive rice tract where the people are dependent entirely on the one winter crop. These people cannot leave the works until there is sufficient rainfall to admit of the preparation of their lands, now lying unploughed.

14. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports as follows giving } this head:—

“From enquiries made, and judging from the eagerness with which the ryots are asking for their advances, I think that there is but little left in their hands. At several places there are no more stocks at all.

“The Ramgurrh Circle Officer reports that in his circle there are numbers of people who have consumed entirely whatever provision of food they had.

“From other circles I learn that the people are better off, but those that have most have enough only for their own wants, and but for Government advances they would be unable to carry on their agricultural operations.”

15. And for the Pursa sub-division Mr. Barry writes:—

“The stocks cannot now but be very slender, and, in my opinion, totally inadequate to support the population till the next harvest. Some of the ryots have told me that they still have a maund or two in their houses.”

16. The other officers do not notice the subject. From information derived from planters and others, and judging from the indication of prices, there can be no doubt, however, that there is but little private grain in the north and centre of the district, and that not much is done by trade in those parts.

17. *Rainfall and state of the crops.*—There has been but little rain during the fortnight (the registered rainfall here having been only 2.25), and the fine open weather has been of great benefit to the bhadoi crops, the weeding of which has been diligently prosecuted. The crops injured by the excessive rain have recovered to some extent, and though their outturn in parts may prove deficient, there is still every prospect of an abundant harvest on the whole. Rain is, however, much wanted for the aghani rice crop. The rainfall has been very partial in portions of the district. At Dhubowlea, for instance, I hear that there has only been a fall of about 9 inches since the commencement of the rains.

18. The following is Major Jackson's report of the Chupra sub-division:—

“During the past fortnight the heavy rains have held off, and occasional showers have been the rule. This state of the atmosphere has proved very beneficial for the highland crops, which, in the lower grounds, showed symptoms of being drowned had the previous downpours continued. They are now very flourishing. But the look-out for the rice crops is unfavorable. The planting out of the young seedlings is much retarded, though in the swampier lands it is reported to have been carried on to some extent. Generally, however, the ploughing cannot be got on with, and rain is much wanted.”

19. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

“During this fortnight there has been very little rain indeed. The cessation of continuous showers of the preceding fortnight was most timely, and the weather has been all that could be desired. Weeding, which was quite prevented during last fortnight, has been carried on everywhere with vigour. The growth of rank vegetation, which was so encouraged by the heavy rains, has greatly diminished with their cessation. To render secure every chance of a fine bhadoi crop, we ought to have showers within the next few days, followed by intervals of sunshine.

“The prospects of a fine bhadoi harvest have well-nigh been ensured, and a little more moisture is needed to accelerate the growth of the plants.

“The weeds which during the rains were choking up the crops have been cleared away almost everywhere.

“The coolies are leaving the roads to do the ordinary field-labor, and it is only from one circle that I received complaints of want of labor.

"The *agahni* or takhmerzee dhan is in need of more rain; so far it has progressed wonderfully well, but more rain is absolutely needed to render it strong and vigorous.

"The sugarcane has improved very much and promises to yield a good crop."

20. Mr. Barry reports as follows concerning the Pursa sub-division:—

"During the fortnight light showers fell on the 16th, 21st, 23rd, and 24th, alternate with sunshine, and there was rather a heavy fall for four hours on the 22nd instant. The other nine days were clear and bright, and the heat was excessive, forming a marked contrast to the previous fortnight.

"This interchange of sunshine and rain is bringing the crops rapidly on.

"Everything is in the best condition, and there is promise of a splendid harvest two to three months hence.

"During the long break of fine weather we have had, the people have swarmed into the fields weeding, so much so as almost to have left the relief-works blank; much good work has been done, yet much remains. The *makai* has thriven wonderfully, and after weeding the plough is being run through it. In many early patches close to villages it is near its full height, and will in a month or less be fit for food, though unripe. This crop generally will be ripe in six weeks or two months, and will afford an abundant supply of food to the people, as it is grown very extensively in this sub-division.

"Next in importance to *makai* came *bhadoi*, rice, *kodo*, *sawan*, and *arhur*, all of which are doing well.

"*Murwa* (a very coarse grain) is seen in a good many small patches; it is nearly ripe, and in eight or ten days or less the ears will be full. It is only used by the lower classes, and is grown to a very limited extent, so its effects on the food-supply can be but small.

"*Indigo* has improved greatly under the hot sun, having acquired greater height, color, and brilliancy, a great advance on the stunted and washed out appearance it presented during the previous fortnight. The manufacture commenced here on the 20th instant, and the product is of a very good quality. The later sowings (or *assori*) are looking very well, now that the grass has been weeded out.

"I have seen a good many fields under water being planted out with rice, but the planting out of the *agahni* rice-fields has not yet become general."

21. Mr. Hudson, in charge of the Mushrukh sub-division, writes:—

"The break that there has been in the rains has quite saved the '*makai*,' and has benefited all the crops; so that I really think that it would be impossible to have conceived a season more favorable than the present for an abundant harvest. There is a lull just now in agricultural labor; but I understand that the great business of transplanting the *agahni* rice crop will commence in about 10 days. Weeding is always to be seen going on here and there, and lately there has been ploughing of the '*makai*.' The *indigo* crops have not turned out so bad as was anticipated; and in spite of all their forebodings, the planters have now everywhere some manufacture on hand. This employs a large number of laborers certainly, but small in proportion to the enormous laboring population of this district. The first general demand for day labor will be made by the task of planting out the great winter crop of rice; and I would recommend that the relief works, in the Bussuntapore thanah at any rate, be closed for a week by way of experiment, from about the 4th or 5th of the month. Mr. St. Joseph, in charge of the works, is of opinion that this might be tried without much danger; and every Circle Officer would be prepared to supply food to those who, failing to find employment, were left without the means of self-support."

22. There seems no necessity for incurring the risk of closing the relief works altogether for a period as proposed by Mr. Hudson. The fact that the numbers on the works in his sub-division on the last day of the fortnight under report had decreased by one-half as compared with the mean daily number during the fortnight ending the 27th June, conclusively shows that the people will, as in other parts of the district, leave the works of their own accord when they can get employment elsewhere; while if through the inability of the ryots to hire labor, agriculture is anywhere retarded, Mr. Hudson has the remedy in his own hands under the orders (noticed in the last narrative) for the employment of the relief coolies in agricultural labor, the cost being charged to the villages and individuals concerned and the amount adjusted hereafter in the manner pointed out. The required number of laborers would in such case be told off to each ryot, and the requisite quantity of grain for their support would at the same time be furnished by the Public Works Department official in charge of the particular work from which laborers were so diverted. Every ryot, too, must know what laborers of his village or neighbourhood are employed on the relief works, and if he is willing and able to employ them, any number for whom he applies may be made over to him on the understanding that he will be answerable for their sustenance during the period for which he requires them. I would repeat that I do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty about the people leaving the works of their own accord, provided that they can really get employment in the fields; but in case the work of transplanting should anywhere be hindered through their not doing so, and owing to the ryots themselves not applying for laborers, it should also be the business of the group superintendent to report all such cases, and to furnish lists of those whose labor is needed within their respective groups with a view to such persons being turned off the works under arrangement with the villagers or individual ryots concerned. As the names of all on the works are registered, and they are all employed in gangs, village by village, there can be no difficulty about this.

23. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan makes the following report:—

"There has been very little rain during the fortnight. The entire fall as measured at Sewan was only '86 of an inch.

"The fine weather we have had during the fortnight has enabled the ryots to weed their crops, and the Indian-corn, murwa, tangooni, and other bhadoi crops are now in an excellent and most promising condition. Indian-corn has sprung up several feet with the favorable weather we have had, and it has even in places begun to flower. Murwa and tangooni are in ear, and in some fields have begun to ripen. Aghani paddy is being transplanted, but not to any great extent as yet; as soon as we get heavy rain, the transplantation of this crop will be fully carried out.

"The inundation of the Gunduk mentioned in my last report was entirely on the lands which lie between the embankment and the river. It is a thing that occurs annually, but owing to the earlier setting in of the rains this year, and to the great quantity of rain that fell in June and the beginning of July, the inundation was earlier this year than usual, and consequently did more damage to the crops. The inundation, however, went down very quickly, and owing to this a good portion of the crops have been saved. Villages like Salempore and Hussunpore, which are protected by 'charki bunds' or inner embankments close to the river, suffered very little, and I think it would be a good thing to have 'charki bunds' made all along the river.

"With the assistance of some of the zillahdars of the Opium Department, whose services were kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Tytler, I have had an estimate made out of the damage caused by the flood to the crops in the villages in pergunnah Dangsi, which is the only portion of the inundated tract that lies within this sub-division, the lands in pergunnah Sipah being within the Hutwah sub-division, and those lower down the river in Bussuntpore. The accompanying statement shows, as nearly as can be made out without a regular survey, the damage done to the crops in pergunnah Dangsi. Mr. D. N. Reid, who is in charge of the Suddowah relief circle, is making advances in grain, and giving assistance to all who have suffered by the flood."

The following is from Mr. Rattray's report under this head:—

"There have been bright sunny days with passing showers very favorable to the growth of the crops during the past fortnight.

"Owing to the favorable change in the weather weeding has been extensively carried on. Transplanting awaits further showers. Indian-corn promises an excellent crop, and murwa is fast coming to ear. In fact, the state of the crops in general is most hopeful."

24. The statement furnished by Mr. Wright shows only 4,239 beeghas of crops as destroyed by the Gunduk inundation out of an area of 13,651 beeghas submerged, and refers to only 15 villages. Report is awaited from Messrs. Hodgkinson and Hudson as to the damage caused in pergunnahs Sipah and Murhul respectively.

25. Subjoined is Mr. Hodgkinson's report of the rainfall and state of the crops in the Hutwah sub-division:—

•Rainfall at Hutwah, 12th to 26th July 1874.

						Inches.
July 16th	...	..	...	...	...	'29
" 17th	...	...	...	...	...	'19
" 20th	...	...	...	...	...	'08
" 22nd	...	...	...	...	...	'29
" 26th	...	...	...	...	...	'13
Total						'98

"The condition of the crops could hardly be more satisfactory than it is.

"A good shower of rain is now wanted to enable the transplanting of the dhan to be finished on the higher lands."

26. *Condition of the people.*—There has been no material change in the condition of the people during the past fortnight. It remains what it was; that is to say, the people are supported by the relief works and the Government advances of grain. The zemindars themselves are now, I hear, in many quarters sending in their ryots for Government grain and standing security for them.

27. Under this head Mr. Tonnerre reports, regarding the Manjhee sub-division, as follows:—

"I have been able to see more of the ryots during this fortnight, because the exhaustion of their stocks has made them more eager to obtain the Government grain. They go to their centres, and finding no grain there come to my head-quarters.

"Numbers have come to me in this way, and I have been able to judge pretty accurately of their condition. My opinion is that they exhibit signs of having been underfed, and I have seen men who, though young and strong, were decidedly thin.

"In the Ramgurh circle nearly the whole of the population is underfed, and cases of emaciation can be seen on going through the country.

"In a good season the ryots store away part of their harvested crop for their own use, and sell the rest.

"Last year the crops were so bad that but little was stored and none was left to be sold. The consequence was that, having consumed their stocks and having no money, the ryots have found themselves without resources, and would have fared very badly but for Government measures taken for their relief.

"The little money some possessed enabled them to buy small quantities of grain at the artificially lowered rates in the bazar, and so to keep body and soul together. It is *now* that they are pinched, their own grain being consumed and their money spent.

"I said 'artificially lowered rates' because there is no doubt that if the whole population depended on the bazar supplies, even those with money would have found them beyond their reach.

"Here, at Ekma, I see daily numbers of men who can barely be kept from disputing amongst themselves as to who gets helped first."

28. Of the Pursa sub-division Mr. Barry writes:—

"The condition of the people is much the same as it was at the date of my last narrative, and I have noticed no marked change; many of the ryots look as if only half-nourished, and many of the coolies on the roads are in a deplorable condition, being quite unable to earn a living at piece-work. They are also unable to obtain remunerative employment at field-work (being rejected for abler men) or they would never consent to remain on bare subsistence wages on the roads. Many of these poor creatures are lame, half-blind, leprous, or infirm through old age or disease. Instead of able-bodied men, boys of 10 or 12 are employed to work with coolies. Altogether, the appearance of these gangs, more especially on the Makair road, is distressing. They are really *relief gangs*, and if the works were closed, I do not know where these infirm people would turn for a meal. As to the ryots, I do not think their condition is improving; I fear it will gradually deteriorate till the harvest is ready, even in spite of the Government advances of grain.

"The operations connected with the indigo manufacture, the planting out of rice, and weeding generally, ought to give employment to the laborers for hire, and will, I hope, leave very few on *relief works proper*.

"The Nunia class are well off, having taken to piece-work largely wherever available, and they can make a capital wage at the present rates. They work astonishingly hard, and are late and early at it."

29. The report of the Swam Sub-Divisional Officer is as follows:—

"I have nothing to add to my former reports under this head. The people still continue in good condition, and no cases of serious distress have been brought to notice during the fortnight."

Mr. Rattray makes the following report under this head:—

"There is nothing requiring special notice as regards the condition of the people. Distress of a serious nature still keeps off, and the mass of the people seem able to cope with the high prices prevailing. Amongst the poorer classes the Government relief measures are ample for the prevention of distress or destitution."

30. Concerning the Hutwah sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson remarks:—

"The condition of the people continues good, and as every one who could work in the fields has been earning daily for several days more than would be sufficient for two days' food, the poorer classes may be said to be in a somewhat better position than they have been for some time past."

31. *Known cases of misery and starvation.*—There have been no cases of starvation reported.

32. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—There have been 20 cases of grain-theft during the fortnight.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

33. The annexed statement shows the relief works in progress, and the numbers employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 125,373, and the number on the last day was 83,009. The mean daily numbers both of the previous and of this fortnight, and the number on the last day of this fortnight, are shown below for each sub-division:—

Sub-Divisions.	Mean daily number of the previous fortnight.	Mean daily number of the present fortnight.	Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.
1. Chupra ...	22,801	24,048	20,211
2. Manjhee ...	17,272	13,101	10,528
3. Mushrukh ...	79,365	62,986	42,904
4. Pursa ...	4,980	5,056	4,577
5. Sewan* ...	25,722	17,675	2,720
6. Hutwah ...	4,206	2,507	2,071
Total	154,346	125,373	83,009

Now that the weeding operations are over, and until the transplanting of the rice crop becomes general, the numbers on the relief works may be expected to increase. The number on piece-work during the fortnight was 4,528.

34. The only complaint that the relief works interfered with agricultural operations that I have heard was from a Circle Officer near Durrowlee, a native indigo planter, who alleged that though higher remuneration was offered for field-labor, the people preferred

* It is feared that the extraordinary decrease at Sewan must be due to the coolies under Mr. Lennox having been driven off the works. Enquiry is being made. The strictest orders had been issued not to turn anyone off the works in the endeavour to introduce piece-work; but it is feared that there must have been some mismanagement or misunderstanding, causing the people to leave the works in a body.

remaining on the relief works, and he accordingly recommended that they should be closed altogether in that neighbourhood. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan contented himself with bringing this complaint to notice *for orders*, though he had full instructions to act in the matter himself in such cases. I directed Mr. Wright to enquire into and deal with the case personally; though, considering that elsewhere the relief works had been freely deserted for field-labor, I had strong doubts of the truth of the statement, and its incorrectness would seem to be conclusively demonstrated by the fact that on the last day of the fortnight and before any action could have been taken on the complaint, the numbers on the relief works in that thana had decreased to 746 from a mean daily number of 6,618 during the fortnight. It is probable that the native planter concerned was anxious to obtain labor without adequate remuneration, and was desirous that the works should be closed as a means to that end.

35. Under this head Major Jackson reports as follows regarding the Chupra sub-division:—

“The group superintendents all report a sufficiency of labor in the fields, and in several instances give lists of the able-bodied who have returned to their villages. Only the weaker men, women, and children now remain on the relief works.”

36. And the following remarks of Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, may also be quoted:—

“I have not had time to inspect many works of this fortnight, but on those I have seen on the roads to Makair, Setalpore, Berway, and Jelalpore, the *relief gangs proper* have dwindled greatly in numbers, the coolies having been drained off to field-work owing to the fine weather, and the Nunia class have all taken to piece-work wherever available, so that none but boys, old women, and infirm men are left on subsistence wages on the gangs which I have been able to inspect.

“Piece-work has been taken up freely on the Setalpore road, and on the Berway and Jelalpore roads it is exclusively in force; but only strong men can earn a wage in this way. The feeble therefore who cannot get hire in weeding, &c., still congregate in small relief gangs on the roads.”

37. *State emigration to British Burmah*.—There are 17 emigrants in the depôt here.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

38. *Distribution and expenditure of Government Grain*.—The usual statement accompanies. The additional allotment of Government grain has been increased to 3,42,000 maunds, viz., 1,92,000 maunds from Chumparun, 65,000 maunds from Shahabad, 35,000 maunds from Patna, and 50,000 maunds from Calcutta. The fresh grain is coming in but slowly, and with the rapid exhaustion of the golas, besides shifting Government grain from different points, it was found necessary to purchase 15,000 maunds of private grain in the Revelgunge market, on the understanding that its value, together with the profit on the transaction, would be repaid in Government grain on its arrival. This grain was arranged for at Rs. 2-5 per maund, to be repaid at the market value at the time of repayment, together with a profit of 2 seers in every rupee. It is not found that the deficiency from wastage or theft in the quantities supposed to be stored at the different golas is everywhere great. For instance, at the Maharajgunge gola, out of 20,000 maunds stored there was only a deficiency of 143 maunds. In some cases there is actually an excess, as for instance at Bussuntpore, where with 40,000 maunds supposed to be stored there was an excess of some 600 maunds on the gola being emptied.

39. Under this head Major Jackson reports:—

“The amount of grain has been much reduced by the advances given, and my indents on some of the golas in Bunniahpore and Paighumberpore have come back refused from exhaustion of the supply. They were met from the gola at Chupra Serai. That and the one at Revelgunge are now very low; but as grain is coming in daily the requirements of this thana circle will be covered. Mr. Macrae has carted away about 5,000 maunds of coarse grain to Arwa, but will require more. His present supply will suffice for the demands made upon him until the arrival of more grain.”

40. With regard to Manjhee, too, Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

“The grain allotted to this sub-division is all but exhausted, and advances are necessarily at a standstill till further supplies can be received.

“All the lists are ready except in Bugowrah circle, which I hope to have soon completed.

“The villagers are most unfortunate in asking for grain, which we have not to give.

“Take the case of the Ekmah gola. There were received at first 10,000 maunds 15 seers. That quantity, plus 5,454 maunds 31 seers received afterwards, makes up a total of 15,455 maunds 6 seers; but of that quantity 3,364 maunds 31 seers 12 chittacks have been distributed amongst those employed on relief works. This leaves 12,090 maunds 11 seers 4 chittacks for advances to ryots. I was obliged to send 499 maunds 12 seers to Bugowrah (a mere drop in the ocean); this leaves 11,581 maunds 10 seers 8 chittacks, out of which 8,809 maunds 5 seers 4 chittacks have been distributed, leaving a balance of 2,772 maunds 5 seers 4 chittacks. Grain is most urgently wanted to finish all advances.”

41. More grain has now been sent and is being sent to the Manjhee sub-division as it comes in.

42. Mr. Hudson, too, reports as follows :—

"During the past fortnight, having been suddenly informed that the Burooah gola was exhausted, and that the golas of Maharajgunge and Syedpoora were approaching the same condition, I caused 3,000 maunds of rice to be transported from the Gopalpore gola to Burooah for payment of the coolies on the relief works. At the same time I issued orders to the goladars of Burooah, Maharajgunge, Gopalpore, and Mushrukh to issue no more grain upon tuccavee indents, until a fresh supply of grain had been imported into the district and stored with them. The Burooah gola is now amply reinforced, and the payment of advances has been resumed at Gopalpore. The cost of transport of the above quantity of grain has amounted to something more than Rs. 300. It was effected by Mr. Cosserrat at the usual rate which is paid for carting in this district."

43. *Probable grain requirements.*—The accompanying statement, revised according to the latest date, shows the probable grain requirements so far as they can be now estimated, but it is too early yet to say whether the future requirements may not exceed such estimate. Should there hereafter be any necessity for sales to the public on any considerable scale a larger allotment may be needed in some places, and it is yet to be determined how long the relief works may have to be kept open. In any case, after the cessation of the rains, the roads which may be cut up by the continuous transport of grain throughout the rainy season will need considerable repair, which would have to be effected even if work was not required, as it is probable it will be, for the relief of the large surplus laboring population who, after passing through so calamitous a season, will certainly not, as in other years, have any capital to fall back upon whilst unemployed. It is to be borne in mind, too, that there are many tracts of exclusively rice land throughout the district where ryots will have to be supported until the winter harvest.

E.—ADVANCES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

44. The statement accompanying exhibits the advances of grain made up to date. The requisite grain for the remaining distributions is still the great want. It is being pushed on, however, as fast as it arrives.

45. Regarding the Chupra sub-division Major Jackson writes under this head :—

"The advances made to the ryots have, I find, been very fairly dealt with by them, and the distribution made in accordance with the lists. Only two or three complaints have been made to me to the contrary, which have, however, been easily settled, and found to arise from mistake and no attempt to defraud. Applicants for advances have been falling off lately, probably in consequence of the people being engaged in tillage and not affording the time to come in. The remainder of the villages on the list will now, it is hoped, be soon all dealt with."

46. Of the Manjhce sub-division Mr. Tonnerre reports :—

"In the Jaintpore circle the villagers take the largest advances, and Mr. Harman, of Jaintpore Factory, on whose knowledge of the country entire reliance may be placed, assures me that every maund asked for is absolutely necessary.

"The rapidity with which Mr. Harman and the other Circle Officers have carried on their work, considering, that with the exception of two zemindars, they have also to watch their indigo preparation, is a matter of congratulation.

"I have nothing more to say about advances, but that everywhere the lists have been drawn up and the bonds signed by the ryots, and that grain only is wanted to complete these most important of relief measures. I have obtained collateral security from all the leading zemindars, and the smaller ones will, in a few days, have all given their security also.

"I do not apprehend any loss to Government in the way of non-recovery of value of the grain advanced, as, in my opinion, every village will pay up when called upon to do so."

47. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Tonnerre has succeeded in his sub-division in getting the zemindars to go security for the advances.

48. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, writes as follows :—

"This is by far the most important work now on hand, and I have devoted the whole of my time, literally from morning to night, in examining village lists, passing orders, and granting cheques for grain. The bungalow here has been besieged by 3 or 400 persons daily, and not to keep the people away from their fields, I have been pushing on the work as fast as possible. Consequently I have not been absent from head-quarters for a single day during the fortnight, and have only been able to make short excursions to Bankerwa, Setalpore, Makair, &c., and back again before breakfast. The duty of verifying the bonds (before the cheque is granted) is a very heavy and important work, and took up much of my time. Baboo Tara Pershad has now taken up the work, and is doing well. I am sorry he has sent in his resignation at such a critical time. At the time of verification the bond is read over to the assembled ryots, and each man individually and separately is asked what grain he is to receive under the allotment list. They are all generally well instructed on this point; if not, they are told what they are to receive.

"The putwaree invariably signs the bond as a witness, and certifies that so many beeghas, &c., pledged are actually in the possession of the applicants. Thus, before signing the cheque on the gola, I have an opportunity of seeing all the ryots, asking them any questions, and, if necessary, increasing or diminishing the amount of grain sanctioned.

"Numerous lists have come in from the group superintendents, but, from various causes, most villages have one or more additional lists, and almost every tolah has a list to itself.

This no doubt multiplies the work, but in the limited time at my disposal it was unavoidable. Had I refused lists and applications because they did not include the whole of a village, I fear the work would have been still further delayed, and many persons' names included who really were not in want of help. It is also to be remembered that many putwarees, in the first instance, paid no attention to the calls made upon them for lists, and that group superintendents had to find out those in want the best way they could. But by far the greater portion of lists have been prepared and put in at the instance of the assamis themselves who have employed mukhtears here to do the writing. So, in point of fact, the people in want have themselves come forward to ask for the grain.

"Some little delay must necessarily occur in each case, but though the work has been very heavy, I have always got through each day's work without allowing arrears to accumulate, and have thus given cheques for the grain sanctioned as fast as the applicants came for them; so people are kept little waiting. But at the gola here, it is otherwise; the complaints are loud and general that the goladar keeps cheque-holders waiting for weeks; this, I am satisfied, is too true, and I asked that the goladar should be superseded and an additional assistant appointed a week ago. I have again pressed for his removal. The signing the bond is not a mere formality. The ryots are fully alive to the fact that they will have to repay the value of the advance, and often at the last moment unanimously ask me to cut down the allotment by half a maund or a maund all round. In all the 256 instances in which I have made advances, I am satisfied that the security is sound and sufficient, and that there will be no difficulty in realizing the money when the time comes. Those in want who have not been able to give any security but their houses, and who are not day laborers, have received advances under heading D, as charitable advances, the recovery of which is doubtful. But the quantity advanced under this head is inconsiderable, all applicants who work for hire having been struck out. I have found it necessary to refuse a small number of applications for grain, made by zemindars for their own use, or by persons who were undeniably well off, and quite able to purchase grain for their own wants in the bazar. Such applicants (mostly isolated cases) merely wanted to get the Government grain at the cheap rate without interest, and were no way in distress. But wherever there was the slightest doubt the advance was always made.

"These advances have to be made on very imperfect evidence, and no doubt some persons have taken advantage of that circumstance to take advances when they could have done without them, and have thus abused the liberality of Government. But it is really very hard to ascertain the actual condition of an applicant, and, as a rule, we have only to take the putwaree's and group superintendent's word for it. The zemindar renders no assistance, but stands apathetically on one side when he does not show open hostility and obstructiveness.

"It has been brought to my notice in two instances, that a community of ryots, rather than take advances from their landlord, has preferred to go without grain advances altogether; from which it may be inferred that they are not badly off.

"During the fortnight I visited Setalpore, and I find that Shaik Abdool Ali has acquired more confidence and is making the advances freely. He has advanced 1,785 maunds in 31 villages, leaving 54 villages for disposal.

"The Moonsif reports that he has nearly completed his lists. Great credit is due to him for the rapid and satisfactory manner in which he has done the work. Mr. Llewellyn of Arwa, and Mr. Macgregor of Tehtee and Jelalpore, are still making advances to individuals and hamlets that were left out in the first lists from various causes. It is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to estimate how much more grain they will require. Mr. Tulloch, of Nowadah, is the only Circle Officer whom I have not seen during the fortnight, but his advances were all but completed at the end of the previous fortnight, and I have reason to know that everything in his hands will be well looked after. As regards the villages in my own hands I have advanced during the fortnight 9,976 maunds. Since the commencement of operations I have advanced 17,732 maunds in 120 villages and large talahs, which leave about 50 villages for disposal out of the 170 in my hands.

"The number of separate advances made by me is 256, which is caused by the fact that there are two or three hamlets in almost every village. The above amount advanced falls at the rate of 145 maunds per village, so for the remaining 50 villages I shall probably require about 8,000 maunds; but during the last fortnight, in the prospect of the makai being ready for food within a month or six weeks, I have been slightly reducing the average amount advanced to each household; and the forward state of the murwa has been taken into consideration in the advance to the lower castes.

"The villages in Mr. Macgregor's two circles (by including the 42 small villages of the Lallapore talook) now amount to 134, in which he has advanced 25,059 maunds 35 seers up to date. He talks of giving a second series of advances in many of these villages, but in the promising and forward state of the crops, I hope this will not be required. In all 52,097 maunds have been advanced in 357 villages, leaving only 152 villages undisposed of."

49. Mr. Hudson thus reports the proceedings in the Mushrukh sub-division:—

"During the past fortnight I have made 43 advances of grain to villages, making 122 in all up to date; the quantity of grain advanced amounts to maunds 17,062.

"I have also made 38 'recoverable advances' under clause D of the Central Relief Committee's notification of 4th March last. These last-named advances amount to an expenditure of Rs. 3,856.

"Lastly, I have advanced Rs. 1,626, in sums of Rs. 25 per head, for the purchase of seed-grain and cattle, and the time for sowing and ploughing being by this time over, have closed this item of account. I have now some 25 tuccavee cases on my file, of which over 20 are ready for immediate disposal by payment of the advance prayed for, and only await the appearance of the applicants to be so disposed of.

"I have now asked each Circle Officer to take some additional villages, and have also created two new circles, which I have handed over respectively to Moonshee Gunga Pershad, Naib Tehsildar, and to Damree Lal, Canoongoe, both of whom have joined me within the last few days. I have thus reduced the number of villages on my own personal list to about 70, and these I shall further portion out to the 47 group superintendents who will proceed to investigate and report on their existence and whereabouts, and on their necessity for taking advance.

50. Regarding the Sewan sub-division, Mr. Rattray reports as follows:—

"The village lists have been all but completed. Out of some 1,200 villages, there remain about 95 villages in which the lists are under preparation. The grain allotted in accordance with the village lists already prepared amounts to 1,15,533 maunds 26 seers 8 chittacks, of which about 79,366 maunds 9 seers 6 chittacks of grain have been actually distributed amongst the people, and but for the fact that the Government stocks have been exhausted to the total amount already allotted, would now be in the hands of the people. When all the village lists have been completed the total allotment will probably amount to 1,35,000 maunds.

"Preparations are in force for the supply of a further quantity of Government grain for the requirements of this relief sub-division, and a small consignment has already been received.

"A sum of Rs. 2,000 was paid during the fortnight to Circle Officers for charitable relief within their respective jurisdictions."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

51. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The numbers have now increased to 41,337.

52. Major Jackson remarks of the Chupra sub-division:—

"This remains very much the same, but a slight increase is visible in the Goldengunge circle of cotton given to purdah women. A large malik and zemindar of that part of the country named Ram Pertab Sing has come forward and expressed his readiness to distribute cotton to the outlying villages without constituting a fresh circle. I have advanced him cotton and Rs. 100 to commence operations, which will be reported hereafter."

53. Concerning the Manjhee sub-division Mr. Tonnerre reports:—

"Charitable relief operations have been extended during this fortnight, and pretty nearly all those who require help in this way are down in the circle registers. There are 2,293 persons receiving charitable gratuitous relief in grain, and 547 women receiving cotton for spinning, on the registers of the sub-division at present, but the numbers are increasing.

"Only those who *absolutely* require gratuitous relief get it, and it must not be thought that only 2,293 persons applied for it, because it is refused to many who can in one way or another provide for themselves.

"A native doctor, who has lately joined, is proving of great use in looking after the sick and diseased who come for help.

"The system of bringing help closer to the recipients by supplying village by village, is being developed as rapidly as possible, because there are in every village poor people quite unable to go to their respective relief centres for supplies.

"Owing to the slightly enhanced rate given to weavers for converting thread spun by purdah women into cloth, several 'Jolahas' have applied for the thread. The previous rates were far too small."

54. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, observes:—

"The system introduced is working quietly and smoothly, and I hear no complaints. I believe every person in real distress who applies is promptly relieved. The numbers on the registers have not yet begun to diminish. The higher rates for weaving cloth will prove acceptable to a considerable class. My time has been so fully occupied by the grain advances that I have been compelled to leave this subject very much in the hands of the circle officers, who are now familiar with the system, and quite competent to deal with it."

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

55. The financial results of relief operations are given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as previously shown	23,71,133	13	7½
Amount advanced for conveyance of Government grain to different places of storage in the interior of the district, viz. —									
To Collectorate Nazir	6,092	0	0			
" Manager of Burhoga Factory	12,303	1	4			
" Ditto of Ramcalca ditto	2,023	6	0			
" Ditto of Sadhowa ditto	7,817	1	3			
" Ditto of Buhrowlee ditto	3,000	0	0			
" Ditto of Tchtee ditto	1,000	0	0			
" Ditto of Arwa ditto	500	0	0			
" Ditto of Hursore ditto	4,000	0	0			
							36,734	8	7

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Amount advanced to the Manager of Gurkha Factory, for purchase of grain	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
3. Amount advanced to Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for repairing Chetura Pursa Bungalow	100 0 0	100 0 0	
4. Amount advanced to John Chutterdhary Kuer, for making a bund in the Chupra Mission	150 0 0	150 0 0	
5. Amount advanced to Moonshee Yar Allee, overseer, for making advances to boatmen	400 0 0		
6. Ditto ditto, for coal expenses	400 0 0	800 0 0	

Establishment.

7. Pay of Jogee Lall, compounder, attached to the relief works at Sewan, for May 1874... ..	6 12 4		
8. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the transport duty in the Sarun district, for June 1874 ..	30 0 0		
9. Travelling allowance of Jadoo Bunsah Sahay, clerk under Mr. G. Grant, for May 1874	5 3 7		
10. Pay of Group Superintendents and of establishment under Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty at Ekma, for June 1874	196 10 7		
11. Pay of the famine establishment under Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Chupra, for June 1874	388 6 6		
12. Pay of the extra peons attached to the boats sent to Dehree Ghat for conveyance of Government grain, for June 1874	200 0 0		
13. Travelling allowance of the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Gunduk relief dispensary, for May 1874	29 14 5		
14. Pay of the establishment under Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for June 1874	410 5 7		
15. Contingent charges incurred by the Assistant Surgeon Mohamed Wazeer Allee Khan at Bussuntapore relief dispensary, for May 1874	53 7 7		
Ditto ditto ditto, for June 1874	1 2 4		
Ditto ditto by Emanuddin Khan, Assistant Surgeon at Sonapore relief dispensary, for June 1874	1 14 1		
		1,323 13 6	
Amount advanced by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan for making ghat in tank No. II	38 3 6		
		38 3 6	

Total expenditure of the fortnight

44,146 9 1

Grand total

2415,280 6 8½

Statement showing the kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and at different thanas and outposts of the District of Sarun for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

No.	NAM. OF PRINCIPAL MARKTS.	Uncleaned rice, per rupee.	Indian corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat, per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chupra	14½	18	21½	15½	20
2	Revelgunge	13	...	22½	17	20½
3	Goldengunge	13½	16	21	15½	20
4	Gurkha	12	18	19	16	18
5	2. Munjhee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ekma	12	15½	20	15½	17
7	3. Bussuntapore	10	...	16	13½	16
8	Maharajgunge	12	17	16	15	18½
9	4. Mushruk	11	...	19	15	18½
10	Bunniahpore	11	...	20	14	19
11	Moharane	11	...	16	13	...
12	5. Pursa	11	...	22	15	20
13	Annour	11	...	...	14	16
14	Mirzapore	11	...	22	15	18½
15	6. Dighwara	13	18	...	18	20
16	Sonapore	13	17	...	16	18
17	7. Sewan	10½	...	16½	13½	...
18	Burhurra	12½	14½	19	16½	16½
19	Semaria	10½	...	18½	13½	...
20	8. Durrowlee	12	...	18½	13½	17½
21	Goothnee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
22	Siswan	11½	...	20	15	19
23	Roghoonathpore	11½	...	18	14½	16½
24	Mairwa	12	...	16½	13½	16½
25	9. Burragaon	10½	...	17½	13½	15½
26	Kattya	11½	...	18½	15	17½
27	Bhoroy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
28	Meergunge	12½	16½	18½	13½	16½
29	10. Buhrowlee	12	14½	16	13½	15
30	Gopalgunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAMES OF THANAS.	Number and name of store-houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to Ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Chupra	1. Chupra	21,523 0 0	23,810 30 0	2,480 24 4	80 38 8	5,097 0 0	6,208 14 0	14,524 36 12	
	2. Revelkunge	52,155 0 0	12,155 10 8	.....	122 0 0	3,243 0 0	375 0 0	3,740 0 0	
	3. Gurkha	18,078 0 0	8,078 0 0	2,003 19 11	85 0 0	5,606 28 0	.....	7,875 7 11	
	4. Arwa	10,090 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,01,756 0 0	44,044 0 8	4,574 3 15	287 38 8	14,636 28 0	6,641 14 0	26,140 4 7	
Manjhee	1. Manjhee	30,000 0 0	19,808 2 12	1,075 0 0	467 14 12	10,848 11 8	1,427 1 8	13,817 27 13	
	2. Ekma	20,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	2,906 35 9	210 4 14	8,099 16 12	6 3 25	6 11 970 2 9	
	3. Ranghur	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	60,000 0 0	29,898 17 12	4,041 35 9	677 19 10	18,947 28 4	2,120 26 14	25,787 30 5	
Dighwara	1. Dighwara	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	775 8 0	558 34 0	1,750 38 14	2,477 34 0	5,562 34 14	
	2. Sonapore E	10,100 0 0	10,100 39 0	3,412 25 8	.....	.....	.....	3,412 25 8	
	Total	20,100 0 0	20,101 6 12	4,187 33 8	558 34 0	1,750 38 14	2,477 34 0	8,975 20 6	
Pursas	1. Pursas	48,000 0 0	40,000 29 4	2,130 9 8	204 11 0	11,905 1 11	1,895 24 7	15,135 6 10	
	2. Annour	20,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,030 24 0	95 0 0	8,732 23 14	819 0 0	10,677 7 14	
	3. Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1,505 0 0	510 0 0	10,039 21 2	1,240 0 0	22,284 21 2	
	4. Bankerwa E	10,000 0 0	9,999 23 15	507 14 7	.....	.....	.....	597 14 7	
	Total	98,000 0 0	85,000 13 3	5,263 7 15	809 11 0	39,677 6 11	3,954 24 7	49,704 10 1	
Mushrukh	1. Mushrukh	67,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	4,504 38 5	225 10 0	35,705 22 13	4,654 31 12	45,000 22 14	
	2. Bunniahpore	20,000 0 0	11,780 0 0	3,124 0 0	43 0 0	4,983 24 12	2,098 10 0	10,847 34 12	
	3. Paighumberpore	20,000 0 0	8,650 81 2	4,251 0 4	70 4 8	4,272 39 2	500 34 4	9,104 8 2	
	4. Moharnee	30,000 0 0	20,000 13 1	517 19 12	25 9 0	10,332 8 0	2,535 35 0	18 910 31 12	
	5. Rampore	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,57,000 0 0	90,431 23 4	12,397 24 5	303 23 8	55,704 14 11	10,398 35 0	78,963 17 8	
Bussuntapore	1. Bussuntapore	70,000 0 0	43,188 16 0	39,075 9 9	.....	6,925 17 8	12,519 33 5	55,520 20 6	
	2. Maharajkunge	40,000 0 0	20,000 20 12	5,506 8 14	110 0 0	8,876 28 4	5,721 29 4	20,214 16 6	
	3. Seelapora	24,840 0 0	11,814 32 9	4,624 1 1	.....	1,935 8 8	3,610 0 0	10,229 9 9	
	4. Burhoga	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	650 2 8	.....	10,848 38 8	231 20 12	20,730 21 12	
	5. Bala	18,334 0 0	6,930 0 0	3,312 22 9	.....	928 2 4	2,314 12 4	6,554 37 1	
	6. Gopalpore	17,990 0 0	10,000 0 0	40 38 0	129 15 2	6,101 0 15	.....	6,270 14 1	
	7. Bugowrah	18,230 0 0	8,284 0 0	.....	95 0 0	6,437 24 0	.....	6,732 24 0	
	Total	1,99,050 0 0	1,10,247 29 5	53,209 2 9	333 15 2	51,312 29 15	24,397 15 9	1,29,252 23 3	
Sewan	1. Sewan	70,000 0 0	44,927 33 10	3,362 26 7	396 29 6	27,360 21 7	12,249 6 8	43,317 6 12	
	2. Burharia	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	305 0 0	35 0 0	8,398 7 4	785 0 0	9,533 7 4	
	3. Semaria	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	172 14 4	.....	9,344 15 0	.....	9,506 29 4	
	Total	90,000 0 0	64,937 33 10	3,840 0 11	431 29 6	45,042 6 11	13,033 6 8	62,347 3 4	
Durrrowlee	1. Durrrowlee	20,000 0 0	19,999 83 10	20 0 0	70 0 0	4,344 11 4	2,498 0 0	6,932 11 4	
	2. Goothnee	5,000 0 0	4,999 20 0	308 17 2	18 0 0	2,213 17 8	610 0 0	3,140 34 10	
	3. Siswan	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	620 0 0	20 0 0	2,016 3 12	1,786 10 0	5,342 13 12	
	4. Rokhoonathpore	4,000 0 0	4,005 29 9	125 0 0	70 0 0	1,703 12 0	1,135 0 0	3,033 12 0	
	5. Mairwa	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0	55 0 0	34 10 0	2,744 30 0	729 0 0	3,554 0 0	
	Total	39,000 0 0	39,006 3 3	1,128 17 2	212 10 0	13,921 34 8	6,749 10 0	22,011 31 10	
Buhrowlee	1. Buhrowlee	45,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	70 0 0	80 0 0	13,973 9 9	532 0 0	14,635 9 9	
	2. Gopnigunge	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	243 0 0	.....	6,428 38 10	204 0 0	6,980 38 10	
	3. Sadhawa	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	75,000 0 0	35,000 29 10	318 0 0	80 0 0	20,403 8 8	736 0 0	21,536 8 3	
Grand Total		8,39,906 0 0	5,18,667 37 3	88,950 5 10	3,753 21 2	2,61,486 35 13	70,509 6 6	4,24,708 28 15	

Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.—Sixty thousand maunds.

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.—One lakh and forty thousand maunds.

Note.—E means embankment.

Statement showing the allotment, expenditure, and requirement of grain in the District of Sarun.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Total allotment of Govt. grain, exclusive of 60,000 mannds transferred from the emporium to Tirhoot.	Additional allotment of 3,42,000 mannds from (Bumpan, Ghubad, Fatna, &c.)	Total column 1 + 3	Expenditure up to date.	Balance in store of original allotment.	REQUIREMENT.		For advances to ryots.		For sale to laborers on relief works at 4 seer per head per diem.		Total column 9 + 11.	Amount of surplus, column 6 - 12.	Amount of deficiency, column 12 - 15.
						Number of villages.	Quantity of grain re-quired.	Quantity of grain already distributed.	Quantity of grain re-quired.	Number of laborers.	Quantity of grain re-quired.			
1. Chaprah	Mds. 31,758	Mds. 70,000	Mds. 1,01,758	Mds. 26,140	Mds. 7,616	At 98 maunds per village, based on the data of 166 villages.	Mds. 37,0	Mds. 14,637	Mds. 21,618	Mds. 3,997 for one month.	Mds. 1,140	Mds. 22,768	Mds.	Mds. 16,142
2. Manjhee	Mds. 25,000	Mds. 35,000	Mds. 60,000	Mds. 25,788	Mds. 0	At 262 maunds per village, based on the data of 284 villages.	Mds. 314	Mds. 19,948	Mds. 65,551	Mds. 21,874 for one month.	Mds. 8,220	Mds. 73,771	Mds.	Mds. 74,559
3. Musbruck and Basantpore	Mds. 1,97,050	Mds. 1,69,000	Mds. 3,66,050	Mds. 2,13,871	Mds. 0	At 167 maunds per village, based on the data of 563 villages.	Mds. 1,937	Mds. 1,07,108	Mds. 66,074	Mds. 75,511 for one month.	Mds. 29,320	Mds. 94,394	Mds.	Mds. 1,11,015
4. Pura and Dighwarah	Mds. 1,05,100	Mds. 13,000	Mds. 1,18,100	Mds. 68,650	Mds. 48,420	At 146 maunds per village, based on the data of 373 villages.	Mds. 514	Mds. 41,428	Mds. 33,733	Mds. 6,537 for one month.	Mds. 1,460	Mds. 35,193	Mds. 11,227	Mds.
5. Swan, including a portion of Burrowlee and the whole of Parrowlee.	Mds. 1,39,000	Mds. 65,000	Mds. 2,04,000	Mds. 1,06,402	Mds. 32,598	At 104 maunds per village, based on the data of 1,107 villages.	Mds. 1,202	Mds. 79,386	Mds. 40,047	Mds. 26,072 for one month.	Mds. 9,780	Mds. 55,897	Mds.	Mds. 33,229
Total	Mds. 4,97,906	Mds. 3,42,000	Mds. 8,39,906	Mds. 4,30,681	Mds. 67,225		Mds. 3,437	Mds. 4,94,510	Mds. 2,33,023	Mds. *1,33,181	Mds. 48,920	Mds. 2,81,943	Mds. 11,227	Mds. 2,93,945
Deduct probable wastage at 5 per cent.	Mds. 24,821	Mds. 17,100	Mds. 41,921										Mds. 11,227 } additional allotment	Mds. 3,42,000 }
Balance	Mds. 4,73,085	Mds. 3,24,900	Mds. 7,97,985										Mds. } Balance	Mds. 1,99,288 }
													Mds. } Deduct probable wastage	Mds. 41,921 }
													Mds. } Surplus balance	Mds. 87,361 }

* The average of last three fortnights.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.SARUN MAGISTRACY,
The 30th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.			How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
Chapra Sub-division.—(Continued.)														
87	Manjhee to Narpollah ..	735	711	845	1,791	53	15	25	138	56	13	108		
88	Manjhee to Nundpore ..	1,746	2,115	494	4,359	125	153	35	314	110	14	157		
89	Anon tank ..	283	16	6	275	19	1	..	19	18	..	..
90	Sarkutah tank ..	285	14	322	1,035	37	64	46	147	..	..	..
91	Village road at Gurkha Factory ..	785	723	750	2,258	55	53	53	110	37	35	109		
92	Nurhpore tank ..	6,412	1,635	1,130	8,187	902	276	186	1,364	..	..	..
93	Madapote tank ..	1,391	985	701	3,017	233	154	117	503	177	21	200		
94	Village road at Tenhi Factory ..	2,011	180	31	2,223	144	13	2	159	30	41	118		
95	Malhna to Dulipchuck ..	575	491	709	1,775	41	35	21	97	16	15	42		
103	Collection of road metal at Rowrah ..	1,095	1,230	292	2,617	79	88	21	188	18	11	..		
114	Arna Factory village roads ..	21	53	9	83	2	6	1	9	..	..	..
119	Bampos village roads ..	887	1,254	189	2,800	122	179	27	328	..	..	..
120	Bamunpore to Mookra ..	891	904	605	2,000	49	75	43	166	53	34	178		
121	Manjhee to Anuran Gaunge ..	617	823	251	1,730	45	39	20	124	82	11	96		
122	Mugwara Ticea tank ..	7,756	6,193	8,172	12,101	533	492	583	1,578	963	605	1,965		
123	Purkha tank, No. II ..	276	51	11	337	20	7	1	12	9	8	28		
126	Purkha tank ..	128	98	..	226	9	..	..	16	..	..	..
129	Gourah Chund ..	2,762	3,274	592	6,628	197	234	57	488	192	201	432		
137	Gourah Chund ..	1,866	451	71	2,388	27	31	5	63	18	21	6		
139	Manjhee to Sauras ..	1,869	153	..	1,969	153	..	..	153	..	..	..
140	Nurga to Tenhi road ..	354	..	151	1,069	35	18	9	63	26	7	39		
141	Murhwa to Anon ..	494	294	290	984	59	42	41	140	..	..	..
143	Banshat village road ..	2,283	1,690	789	4,692	161	114	53	327	4	..	4		
144	Samarah road ..	58	81	19	153	29	40	9	78	..	..	..
146	Metalling metalled portions of Rana-ghat road ..	231	10	10	241	15	1	1	17	10	10	20		
147	Metalling metalled portions of Sonapore ..	604	621	147	1,372	86	88	21	185	111	92	216		
148	Spreading metals at Sutterghat ..	492	..	96	492	98	..	..	95	..	..	..
149	Digwara Village Roads ..	67	101	..	264	9	..	..	37	..	..	..
Sewan Sub-division.														
1	Sewan to Chapra ..	45,910	19,882	15,777	81,569	3,279	1,420	1,127	5,826	654	28	703		
2	Sewan to Burrowlee ..	4,135	2,117	1,854	8,106	299	111	321	1,332	..	..	..
3	Sewan to Godeh ..	12,686	9,001	3,791	25,478	904	634	372	1,910	83	9	98		
4	Sewan to Andor ..	5,842	3,076	2,399	11,317	883	593	193	1,579	166	116	369		
5	Madapote to Chapra ..	1,258	1,496	6,291	5,197	113	100	137	376	11	..	11		
8	Dumraige to Ekan ..	18,355	6,285	8,649	30,274	680	793	490	2,163	920	692	2,033		
10	Dumraige to Sauras ..	4,223	3,917	8,649	12,113	653	473	618	1,722	..	..	..
15	Andor to Nurhpore ..	2,135	1,332	8,713	11,743	303	273	265	840	..	..	..
16	Do. to Nurhpore ..	2,135	1,332	8,713	11,743	303	273	265	840	..	..	..
17	Do. to Lakri ..	39	161	66	161	5	5	5	302	27	1	31		
23	Sewan to Lakri ..	7,929	4,701	3,799	16,429	566	336	271	1,173	253	133	572		
24	Sewan to Sauras ..	1,644	1,180	1,270	4,094	132	84	91	307	12	..	12		
29	Maharajunge to Gopalunge ..	1,33,116	43,186	14,744	1,91,047	9,509	3,053	1,983	13,646	10,353	2,849	14,103		
31	Busanpore to Sewan, new road (east) ..	1,265	499	216	1,980	90	36	15	141	86	33	140		
32	Seisai tank ..	4,797	746	..	5,543	343	53	..	376	347	43	390		
33	Koreepokur tank ..	1,406	1,146	1,208	3,762	101	82	86	289	113	157	310		
34	Jabour ..	17,164	13,360	13,672	44,196	1,226	954	977	3,157	245	54	367		
40	Busanpore to Sewan, new road (west) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.				
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		DAL.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.
...	Raising 31 miles, Sarun embkt. ...	...	2,138	303	170	2,632	134	22	12	188	111	8	7	126	1 week.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.		
...	Constructing retired bund on the 17th and 27th mile, S. E.	...	1,110	153	100	1,363	79	13	7	99	57	9	11	77	1 "	Srs.					
...	Extension of main bund to Sonapore, and draining of the Hundyaheel.	...	6,193	4,133	993	11,334	412	297	70	869	280	104	23	337	2 weeks.	Srs.					
...	Sinking masonry well in the compartment of Daryapore bungalow.	...	304	58	26	388	22	4	2	28	...	...	...	...	1 week.	Srs.				
...	Annual repairs, Sarun embkt. ...	...	1,666	168	135	1,969	72	12	10	94	110	9	11	130	1 "	Srs.				
...	Maintenance of river protective works, Sarun.	...	253	...	...	253	15	...	...	18	30	...	...	30	...	Srs.				
...	Maintenance of Sarun embkt. ...	...	314	...	40	354	22	...	3	25	25	...	...	32	...	Srs.	15	19	17	
...	Constructing Sonouth retiring bund.	...	476	57	180	753	34	6	13	53	20	5	10	35	...	Srs.					
...	Annual repairs, Sarun embkt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Srs.				
...	Repairing roads	...	16	...	...	16	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Srs.				
...	Annual repairs to inspection houses	...	26	...	...	26	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Srs.				
...	Making and setting up gauges	...	15	...	...	15	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Srs.				
...	Constructing Sarun bank canal	...	32	...	...	32	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Srs.				
...	Maintenance of river protective works.	...	70	...	...	70	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	Srs.				
...	Total number employed	...	11,979	4,932	1,649	18,544	851	354	117	1,325	640	133	66	641		Srs.					

Rate of wages paid for full work—
A. P.
To each man ... 1 6
" woman ... 1 0
" child ... 0 6
Payment made in grain.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offy. Magle. and Collr., Sarun.

W. G. L. COTTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the town of Chupra under the Magistrate of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial No. of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.				
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Muzo.		Dal.	Gram.	Maize.	
1	Seral Serpentine Tank, &c. ...	C. Ft. 1,25,000, making bund.	546	900	397	1,843	39	64	28	131	36	72	29	137	1 month	...	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Seven-eighths of the number employed belong to the ordinary laboring and one-eighth to non-laboring classes.
2	Salempore Tank ...	9,68,900	609	1,031	153	1,853	48	74	11	133	43	69	15	127	Ditto	...					
28	Making pucca ghāt to Salempore Tank.	.....	184	136	23	343	13	10	2	25	15	12	2	29	2 months	...				
29	Repairing and metalling slopes to Mothbarce Road.	1,8,00	158	317	69	574	13	23	5	41	10	21	4	35	15 days	...					
30	Repairing slopes of Keshub Baboo's Tank.	60	91	24	175	4	7	2	13	Completed	...	14½	15	20	18	Piece-work— Men ... 1,080 Women ... 1,796 Children ... 439 Daily work— Men ... 1,105 Women ... 1,561 Children ... 458 3,124
31	Repairing and metalling of Lower Station Road.	5,000	171	233	80	534	12	20	6	38	9	17	3	29	15 days	...					
32	Repairing and metalling slopes of Main Station Road.	.....	97	146	62	305	7	10	4	21	...	...	...	...	Completed	...				
33	Cleansing drains in Sahabgunge ...	.....	219	366	52	637	16	26	4	46	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...				
34	Repairing and metalling of Nai Bazar Road.	1,000	61	87	37	185	4	6	3	13	8	11	3	22	1 month	...					Rate of wages paid for full work— As. P. As. P. To each man ... 2 0 to 1 0 " woman ... 0 9 to 0 0 " child ... 0 6 to 0 3 Total quantity disbursed in wages during the fortnight— Ms. S. C. In grain ... 13½ 3 11½
Total number employed ...		.....	2,105	3,357	897	6,449	156	240	65	461	121	202	56	379						

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 As. P. As. P.
 To each man ... 2 0 to 1 0
 " woman ... 0 9 to 0 0
 " child ... 0 6 to 0 3
 Total quantity disbursed in wages during the fortnight—
 In grain ... 135 3 1/4

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
 The 28th July 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
 Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

O.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa Estate under the Court of Wards, in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 22nd July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Bico.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.				
1	Bhorey to Mulchom road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto to Hosseypore "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto to Marur "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto to Piparah ghât road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto to Kuttayah "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Marur to Pagra	6,080	9,100	6,554	21,704	432	650	468	1,550	307	397	338	1,062	...	...	...	...
7	Bugaihee to Kuttaya "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chumookha to "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2 Ktars "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1 Bandh "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1 Tank "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sreepore to Bhagputty road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto to Bahadoorpore "	2,446	3,470	3,786	9,702	175	248	270	693	231	320	343	914	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto to Bugaihee "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto to Kunchunpore "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Muniarah to Buthoah "	561	...	...	561	40	...	...	40	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
17	Meergunge to Sewan "	252	450	593	1,370	13	23	28	64	12	25	20	57	...	...	...	...
	Total number employed	9,339	13,060	10,938	33,337	690	921	766	2,347	603	742	721	2,071	12½	14½	16½	16
		Rate of wages paid for full work :— To each Man ... 6 to 9 pice } In most cases they are paid " " Woman ... 4 to 6 " } in grain. " " Child ... 2 to 4 " } Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 173-0-3. Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds. 926-38-0.															

(Countersigned)

HUTWA,
The 26th July 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

G. J. HODGKINSON,
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to continue in employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				At what distance from the work.	REMARKS.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.		Children.	Total.	Rice.	DAL.			Gram.	Maize.	
1	ADDEBENHARE SARAN MISIR.																					Every caste of laborers are employed on the work.
1	Adampur, pergunnah Ander, wells ...	...	252	112	70	434	15	8	5	31	21	6	4	31	.....	S. C.	10 4	11 8	17 12	20 0	2 miles.
2	Gointhee ditto, ditto ...	...	196	154	54	404	14	11	6	31	13	9	5	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Phurchosa, pergunnah Puchluh, wells	...	112	70	42	224	8	5	3	16	5	4	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	SHEWA SHUNKER PERSHAD SAHOO.																					
4	Tulimanpore, pergh. Barai, well ...	...	252	41	14	307	13	3	1	22	15	3	.....	19	.....	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	3 miles.	
5	Bhada Khoord, ditto, ditto ...	...	55	25	.....	83	4	2	.....	6	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	RAJ BISHESUR NATH SAHAI.																					
6	Sadpore, pergh. Chirand, tank ...	...	323	492	287	1,102	23	35	21	79	20	35	16	71	.....	14 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	2 miles.	Rate of wages paid for full work— A. P. ... To each man ... { 1 0 " woman ... { 2 6 " child ... { 1 0 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 385-7-3.
	SIRI RAJ CHUCKER SARAN NARAIN.																					
7	Slawun, pergh. Nurbun, tank ...	...	155	222	91	468	11	86	7	34	10	12	5	27	.....	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	Siswan.	
8	Belwar ditto, ditto ...	...	139	180	83	402	10	13	6	29	13	15	7	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 miles.	
9	Bal, pergunnah Bal, ditto ...	...	1,323	232	6	1,560	94	17	.....	111	114	11	.....	125	.....	12 0	13 4	13 8	20 8	1 mile.	
10	Ditto ditto, well ...	...	33	.....	.....	33	2	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total number employed ...	...	2,539	1,331	677	5,047	202	110	49	361	222	98	40	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,

Manager.

No. 2587F, dated Motiharee, the 29th July 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative for this district for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874. Its preparation has been delayed owing to all the relief officers of the district having been summoned to meet the Lieutenant-Governor at Gobindgunge, and been unable to return from there till the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th instant. The Ramnuggur narrative has not yet been received, but will be sent on separately as soon as it comes to hand.

The state of the country, after the recent inundations, has made Mr. Howe's journey back to his head-quarters much slower than it would ordinarily have been.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been a long sunny break which has been of unmixed benefit in allowing weeding operations to be carried on, and, except where injured by inundation, the prospects of the crops are particularly good throughout the district; they are particularly forward in the Gobindgunge sub-division, but generally, except in the north, the harvesting of the lesser crops will begin some 15 days hence, and then will go on almost uninterruptedly till the staple crops come in.

The bazars continue to be supplied from local stores, which are being freely spent in view of the approaching harvest. All the Sub-Divisional Officers are of opinion that there is now very little grain in the country. The sales of Government grain have revived, which is a further indication on this point. The lighter rates lately introduced have of course something to do with this. The rates for local produce are, however, favorable as shown in the table annexed:

MOTIHAREE SUB-DIVISION.

NAMES OF BAZARS.	Rice, best.	Rice, coarse.	Wheat.	Cheena.	Barley.	Uritol.	Maize.	Kodo.	Urhar.	Gram.	Seed-rice.	Mosoor.	Moong.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Motiharee	13	16	13	None	18	15	16	None	None	18	None	None	None
Bamgurwa	11	13	14	None	None	None	14	None	15	15	None	None	None
Narkatia	13	16	13	15	16	14	None	None	None	15	None	14	14

DHAKA SUB-DIVISION.

NAMES OF BAZARS.	Rice, No. I.	Rice, No. II.	Maize.	Barley.	Wheat.	Gram.	Pear and keroo.	Urhar.	Cheena.	Kodo.	Murwa.	Urid.	Mosoor.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Modhubunnee	11½	16	17	18	13½	18	.....	18½	16½	.....	20	15½	17½
Ghorashan	11½	12½	16½	16½	11½	16½	16½	17½	.....	.....	15	15	15
Pakri	13	18	18	18	11½	18	.....	17½	.....	.....	.....	16	17½
Patali	13½	16	20	18½	12½	16½	20	17	.....	.....	21	16½	16½
Taturia	14½	16½	20	.....	15	23½	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GOBINDGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.

Rajpore	12½	14½	.....	.....	12½	16½	.....	16½	.....	.....	18½	.....	.....
Gondra Bara	11½	14½	.....	17	12½	17	.....	16	16	.....	20	17	17
Peera Mart	13	15	.....	.....	13	16	.....	15	.....	.....	18	16	15
Peera Factory	11	14½	17	.....	12½	16½	.....	15	.....	.....	17	15½	15½
Abiridaha ... ..	.....	14	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BETTIAH SUB-DIVISION.

Bettiah	11	14	.....	19	14	18	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Chunaha ... ..	.....	10½	.....	18½	.....	17½	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Bhourah ... ..	.....	10½	.....	15½	.....	15½	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½
Lowriah ... ..	.....	13	.....	21	.....	16	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

The effects of the inundations reported in my last narrative have been very much less harmful than was anticipated. The floods passed off with surprising rapidity, and the sunny weather which succeeded them has restored many of the crops which had been given over as hopeless.

In the Motiharee and Dhaka sub-divisions the floods were due to excessive rainfall and the overflow of the local streams. In the Bettiah and Govindgunge sub-divisions the damage was caused by the Gunduk bursting the embankment. In both these latter places the injury so far appears to have been very slight. In the Dhaka sub-division also only the maize, which was planted at hazard on low lands in the hope of an early crop, has irretrievably gone. In the Motiharee sub-division the injury has been greater, the crop of about 1,000 acres in one tract having been submerged. This damage, however, is very local, and no special remedial measures are necessary beyond those already in force. The ryots who have suffered will receive some further advances. They decline to sow the submerged tracts at present, and are reserving them for winter crops for which their fertility will be much enhanced by the silt deposit. In both the Motiharee and Dhaka sub-divisions the flooded country was visited, as soon as it became traversable, by the two Sub-Divisional Officers. In one village only was seed-rice applied for; it is still procurable in the local markets, but is naturally very scarce now that the sowings have been completed.

A few cases of cholera have been reported from the Dhaka sub-division, and the Native Doctor is traversing the villages in which they took place. Otherwise this continues to be for the people of all classes an exceptionally healthy year.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The annexed table shows the works going on, and the attendance on them; those superintended by the circle officers and by the Department Public Works being given separately for each sub-division.

The numbers are still decreasing. In the Motiharee sub-division the circle officer's works have been closed altogether. Of the number shown on the Department Public Works over 50 per cent. are persons who are paid at ordinary rates or as skilled laborers; the relief laborers properly being paid at bare subsistence rates. There is still much to be done in the fields; in fact, the weeding of the rice has not been half got through, though that of the maize has been nearly finished.

Mr. Weekes reports from Gobindgunge that his laborers are very unwilling to leave the works, and that those which have been closed will have to be re-opened after the weeding is over. Mr. Weekes has a sufficient reserve of works for this purpose, as indeed have all the sub-divisional officers. The relief works afford the attraction of constant employment or rather of regular remuneration, and it is this contrast to field labor, where the employer retains and dismisses the work-people at his pleasure, that induces so many to cling to the works, though remunerated at a lower rate than is given for working in the fields. But of the relief laborers proper, by far the greater part is composed of women and children, whose adult male relatives are earning wages elsewhere.

I have accepted Mr. Weekes' figures which give the daily average of relief laborers under him as 6,888. These figures have not been attained by dividing the total number of laborers employed during the fortnight by 14, but (as far as I can see from the returns) when a work has been opened for one day only in the fortnight, the numbers employed on it in that day have been taken as the daily average. I have not had time to find out precisely on what principle the figures have been given, but from the total number of persons shown employed under Mr. Weekes during the fortnight, I make his daily average to be 472 only. Mr. Kilby, in the Dhaka sub-division, made an attempt to introduce village conservancy works, but failed, as he found that the laborers entered their names, then went to their fields, and reappeared only to get their doles. He has discontinued all these works, which are quite impracticable, as the number of laborers in each village is so small that it is impossible to supervise them except by an agency, the expense of which would be utterly disproportionate to the work to be done.

Owing to the nature of the work now being carried on, task-work has generally ceased, and only an estimate can be given of the laborers employed or not employed on task-work. Of those working under the Department Public Works, one-half are so employed, and under the circle officers none.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The only private importer now is Mr. T. M. Gibbon, and it is not at all likely that private importation will revive so late in the season, and in the face of the prices now prevailing. Mr. Gibbon's grain is part of a consignment ordered some time ago, and is coming to Bettiah.

Nine thousand four hundred maunds of seed-grain intended for Ramnuggur are being sent from Gobindgunge to Sarun, while 5,000 maunds of rice have been moved up to the Motiharee sub-division.

In the Bettiah sub-division 18,000 maunds have been sent from the river-side gola at Rutwal to Sarun, and the rest of the grain ordered to be transferred to that district is being despatched as fast as possible.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The grain is still well distributed, with a reserve at each gola. In the four sub-divisions reported on the quantity now in hand will, it is calculated, just meet the exigencies of the next two months, leaving none to spare. An abstract of the transactions of the fortnight in each sub-division is subjoined, the detailed statement showing the expenditure as compared with the allotments and receipts being appended.

Up to date of last return.			<i>No. 1—Motiharee Circle.</i>			During the past fortnight.		
Mds.	Sr.	Ch.				Mds.	Sr.	Ch.
33,996	0	0	...	To laborers	...	543	29	15
48,262	0	0	...	To the public	...	5,026	22	6
2,962	0	0	...	To charitable relief	...	271	34	8
31,055	0	0	...	Advances	...	9,424	14	14
			<i>No. 2—Dhaka Circle.</i>					
25,119	0	0	...	To laborers	...	1,109	12	14
14,333	24	4	...	To the public	...	7,374	21	3
1,489	15	12	...	Charitable relief...	...	306	30	0
15,242	35	9	...	Advances	...	18,097	28	10
			<i>No. 3—Gobindgunge Circle.</i>					
25,866	0	0	...	To laborers	...	2,469	5	10
4,341	0	0	...	To the public	...	1,930	7	3
2,914	0	0	...	Charitable relief...	...	3,095	16	14
21,048	0	0	...	Advances	...	16,260	29	4
			<i>No. 4—Bettiah Circle.</i>					
15,260	0	0	...	To laborers	...	592	0	0
44,679	0	0	...	To the public	...	33,543	35	0
6,447	0	0	...	Charitable relief	...	884	15	0
998	0	0	...	Advances	...	4,419	0	0
Total			...	To laborers	...	4,714	8	7
			...	To the public	...	47,875	5	12
			...	Charitable relief...	...	4,558	16	6
			...	Advances	...	48,201	32	2*
			Grand Total			1,05,349	22	11

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

The systematic advances have now been generally closed, and further advances are being issued only to meet special instances, as in the case of the inundated tracts. In the Bettiah sub-division the private advances from the Raj and European residents have been on such a liberal scale that a very little Government grain has had to be issued direct in this way.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The advances have operated so favorably that there has been no increase under this head. The results are appended.

CENTRES.	Number of persons relieved.	EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
		Money.	Grain.	
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	
Ramgurwa	Nil	Private funds.
Sugaon	185	.....	45 10 0
Turkolia	Nil	.....	.....
Motiharee Factory	152	.....	74 10 0
Ditto Town	1,978	99 11 6	.....
Duhagaha Committee, Section I	61	12 12 0	38 10 0	
Ditto Section II	21	4 10 0	13 35 0	
Inspector, North Division	62	.....	19 33 0
Ditto South ditto	7	.....	2 11 0
Adapore	34	.....	10 0 0
Narkatiya	33	.....	9 30 0
<i>Hospital and Poor-house Relief.</i>				
Motiharee Poor-house	509	30 12 0	
Ditto Hospital	19	.....	.....
Ramgurwa ditto	24	.....	.....
<i>Dhaka Sub-Division.</i>				
At their homes	22,703	Of this, 28 persons relieved on account of spinning cotton, the rest fed gratuitously.
At relief centres	199	.....	.....
<i>Gobindgunge Sub-Division.</i>				
Total number relieved	6,233	Of this, 2,650 relieved on account of spinning cotton, the rest fed gratuitously.
<i>Bettiah Sub-Division.</i>				
Bettiah and Doosarah	103	11 39 8	
Choochree	25	.....	4 15 0

Owing to the different periods for which relief is given, some of the relieved being daily recipients, while others get charity varying from a day's to a month's supplies, only an estimate of the number daily in receipt of charitable relief can be shown.

The Motiharee relief committee administers its own funds only, both for its home relief system, its poor-house, and hospital.

The attempt to introduce home-relief by spinning, and such light labor, has been generally a failure except in the towns and in Mr. Weekes' sub-division. This is due to the character of the people in the rice-growing tracts, all of whom pursue out-door occupations irrespective of caste, and almost irrespective of social status.

As the system of charitable relief accounts for this district has been entirely altered by Government Circular No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd July, which was only received here yesterday, none are furnished with this narrative.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were given ...	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
				23,33,845	7	6

Relief Works.

Executive Engineer, East Champaran ...	27,163	0	0	27,163	0	0
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Establishments, &c.

Under Mr. Kilby ...	1,790	3	2			
" " Howe ...	225	13	4			
" " Weekes ...	67	8	9	2,083	9	3

Charitable Relief.

Mr. Weekes ...	2,963	15	6			
Dr. Cullen ...	100	0	0	3,063	15	6

Grand Total ...	23,66,156	0	3
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Circle No. 1.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
<i>Under D. P. W.</i>					
Motiharee station road ...	96	156	114	366	26
New road at Jendra ...	29	90	35	94	7
Motiharee to Segowlee ...	896	1,693	736	3,325	237
Gobindgunge road ...	150	463	103	716	51
Segowlee to Roxoul section ...	29	58	8	95	7
Sugaor to Turkolia ...	354	929	253	1,536	109
Total ...	1,554	3,329	1,249	6,132	438
<i>Under Circle Officer.</i>					
Tank at Pushrampore ...	1,534	2,883	58	4,475	319
" Sankersaria ...	1,537	3,096	58	4,691	335
Segowlee Cantonment improvement ...	52	314	127	493	35
Tank at Purushrampore ...	90	439	52	581	41
" Katkenwa ...	173	363	61	597	43
" Sripore ...	84	376	11	471	34
" Joysingpore ...	1,111	2,188	432	3,731	266
Motiharee town ...	1,008	1,603	211	3,421	244
Total ...	6,189	11,261	1,010	18,460	1,318

Circle No. 2.

<i>Under D. P. W.</i>					
Motiharee to Dhaka ...	237	158	138	533	38
Dhaka to Parewa ...	1,699	418	185	2,302	164
Dhaka, short cut ...	92	19	18	129	9
Gunduk crossing ...	1,701	296	207	2,204	157
Sekrawna bund ...	205	.....	.....	205	14
Dhaka to Pattahi ...	56	6	.....	62	4
Modhubunnee and Seeraha ...	26	.....	.....	26	2
" and Pattahi ...	53	.....	.....	53	4
Bridge, Motiharee to Dhaka... ..	274	97	26	397	28
" Dhaka to Parewa ...	73	.....	.....	73	5
" " to Lokhowen ...	821	474	124	1,419	101
" " to Pudumkair ...	9	.....	.....	9	.....
" Parewah to Etwa ...	101	6	.....	106	7
" " Pipra ...	98	94	58	250	18
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	7,768	555
<i>Works Under Circle Officer.</i>					
Pattahi circle ...	3,408	15,178	3,898	22,484	1,606
Joogoulia ...	606	1,299	635	2,440	174
Seeraha ...	2,569	5,368	1,882	9,819	701
Bhelwa ...	1,923	4,084	1,210	7,216	515
Bara ...	38	127	92	257	18
Meerpore ...	296	156	514	966	68
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	43,172	3,084

Circle No. 3.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Bysuckwa road	42	8	.....	50	4
Goondree "	23	11	.....	33	2
Hajepore "	12	14	.....	26	2
Rajpore "	47	63	63	173	13
Sambhoo chuk	41	26	23	90	6
Khokhra	29	31	13	63	5
Hameedpore	125	49	1	175	12
Bawapore road	29	.....	.....	29	2
Bahonara " Hurbuns	49	.....	.....	49	3
Kooshar	58	.....	.....	58	4
Bunknt	14	20	34	68	5
Poorun-Chupra road	40	169	46	255	18
Footakea road	38	.....	.....	38	3
Kajoorea "	39	.....	.....	39	3
Ramgurwah	15	39	20	83	6
Gariba	44	29	20	93	7
Kytholia	22	19	9	50	4
Chandpura	8	16	5	29	2
Depwa road	39	9	3	51	4
Bhoputpore road	98	.....	.....	98	7
Quarremah	258	103	73	434	31
Mahowah	52	11	5	68	5
Chukea road	298	70	78	444	31
Seetulpore road	256	229	61	546	39
Kooreah "	438	15	24	477	34
Seswah Asage	103	25	15	143	10
Chuck Bara	402	73	6	480	34
Burmudea	60	10	5	75	5
Bhutwalea road	41	26	.....	67	5
Mudhoobunnee	25	.....	.....	25	2
Ahirwalia	24	5	.....	29	2
Sangur Chooramun	37	7	.....	44	3
Nowadah	32	34	62	128	9
Delmon Chupra	29	10	4	43	3
Sikunderpore road	8	.....	.....	8	.....
Birdabon road	11	9	.....	20	1
Samerah "	103	7	7	117	8
Barrah "	58	.....	.....	58	4
Kesoreah "	32	45	14	91	6
Jasowle bridges	44	9	1	54	4
Burhurwa road	139	.....	.....	139	9
Phuloria "	689	373	319	1,381	97
Nawton "	25	.....	.....	25	2
Muthea "	16	.....	.....	16	1
Jamoonapore road... ..	104	22	42	168	12
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,610	472

Circle No. 4.

Bettiah road	1,715	2,923	870	5,508	393
Gora "	358	767	118	1,243	88
Lohurea "	140	.....	.....	146	10
Beejhunes road	522	242	77	841	60
Sakta bridge	486	658	82	1,226	87
Kytholia "	764	859	242	1,865	135
Muther to Belwa bridge	118	187	84	389	27
Beezbanes bridge	371	242	97	710	51
Hurdyputty tank, and 3 roads in Dhoonnuggur	535	595	226	1,356	97
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13,314	961
Lower Gunduk Division	5,361	381	841	6,583	470

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Chumparun for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN DISPOSED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipt for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the coming fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Motharee	23rd July 1874	Mds. 1,55,000	Mds. S. C. 1,52,858 0 0	Mds. S. C. 53,289 36 5	Mds. S. C. 3,234 34 1	Mds. S. C. 40,490 38 10	Mds. S. C. 34,540 35 5	Mds. S. C. 1,31,54 24 5	Mds. 5,000	Mds. 10,000	
Dhaka	23rd "	2,10,000	1,19,608 0 0	21,708 4 13	1,796 5 12	33,840 24 3	26,229 3 3	83,074 27 13	Nil	20,000	Of which mds. 7,101-28-14 have been transferred from heading "Advanced to Ryots," to heading "Sale to Public."
Gobindgrunge	23rd "	1,24,000	1,34,544 37 10	6,272 22 9	6,010 31 5	37,309 11 8	28,335 31 6	77,928 16 12	Nil	25,000*	
Bettiah	23rd "	1,11,000	1,28,434 11 0	78,224 29 0	7,332 2 0	5,417 23 0	14,852 28 0	1,05,927 0 0	Nil	17,000	
	Total	6,00,000	5,35,445 8 10	1,59,495 12 11	18,373 33 2	1,16,518 17 5	1,03,959 5 11	3,98,376 28 13	5,000	72,000	

* Including transfers.

No. 2599F, dated Motiharce, the 30th July 1874.

From—H. F. J. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my No. 2587F, dated 29th July, to forward in original the last fortnightly narrative for the Ramnuggur Sub-division which has just been received.

The narrative calls for no remark, except that the expenditure shewn in it under heading G is only part of the details of the gross sum already shewn in the district narrative as made over to Mr. Howe, and included in the gross total expenditure up to date.

Mr. Howe has submitted no detailed returns under the heading Charitable Relief, but it is hoped that these can be supplied by all the sub-divisions in time to be submitted with the next narrative in the form lately ordered, and which will bear all details under this head from the beginning of operations.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending Saturday, 25th July 1874.—Ramnuggur Sub-Division, Chumparun District.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DURING the fortnight the weather has been all that could be desired. At first there was heavy rain (10½ inches were registered at Bagaha), but the much desired break has now fully set in. The bhadoi rice and inferior grain crops are in a very forward condition. Colonel Boulderson writes (and his remarks are applicable to a considerable portion of the sub-division also): "More land has this year been sown with the inferior bhadoi crops than in ordinary years, the obvious reason being the desire to secure an early crop for immediate consumption, and to some extent the fear that possibly the aghani might fail, and the desire to be provided against such a calamity has induced people to sow as much bhadoi as possible." That the bhadoi crop will turn out splendidly is now almost matter of certainty, and the aghani prospects are excellent, though of course all depends on the continuance of the rains in September. Field operations for the winter crop are everywhere being carried on. Weeding now attracts large numbers of women to the fields. Practically the sowing may be considered as completed, though a few days still remain. Those, however, who could get seed have used it, and those who were too poor, and who have hitherto failed to obtain it, will have to leave their fields unsown.

The deficiency of seed-grain is principally confined to Butsura tuppa, where a good deal of land has been left unsown. In the east, seed grain has generally been procured from tuppa Ramgir and Nipal. This deficiency is felt only by the poorer class of cultivators—the petty holders of a few beghas—and therefore the injury, however serious to a numerous class, will not affect the general outturn of the crop.

Statement A shows the amount of seed-grain distributed, *i.e., the degree to which people of this class have been assisted by Government.* Had the seed-grain arrived in time, I think it could have been fully distributed and any deficiency removed. But it began to arrive when the country was flooded and transport into the interior was impossible. A good deal was spoilt by the heavy rain on the road, and when it reached Ramnuggur could not be pushed on into the interior. The Statement C attached to this report shows the prices prevailing. There is not much to add to what I said as to the condition of the markets, and affairs will probably continue as at present until the cutting of the autumn crops, when food-grain will become more plentiful and cheap. Our sales have increased considerably, and this is due, first, to the extension of our wholesale system; and secondly, to our rates being assimilated to those of Bettiah, by which accidental competition was avoided.

On the whole, then, there has been no change during the present fortnight, the condition of the people continues good, the weather has been extremely favorable, and the prospects of the crops are excellent, especially those of the bhadoi, a plentiful harvest from which is almost a certainty.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

For practical purposes these may be considered closed. No able-bodied men required in the field come to our works, which are kept open only in order to finish a few important lines of communication, and also with a view of affording employment should there be a rush in August and September. Statement B shows how largely the numbers on our works have diminished. Task work is exacted and payments continue in kind. Women and children argely predominate, though even these have latterly gone to weed in the fields.

C.

Under Commissioner's orders, and with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, one lakh of maunds of grain is being sent by boat to Sarun. We are very busy in starting this large quantity, which is urgently required. The arrangement is that Mr. Drummond, Collector of Sarun, is to send boats to Bagaha, and that we are to load and start the grain. I propose in the first place to send from Bagaha, and to replenish that gola from the eastern ones, as Bagaha is on the river and the grain can thus more easily be despatched. The amount to be sent is large, and it may at first sight appear that we are too much denuding our golas. But the estimate has been carefully based on previous expenditure and present actual requirements, and I think while with what remains we shall

be safe; it will be an advantage towards the end of the famine to have less in so outlying a tract, especially if the grain is more urgently required elsewhere. As I have before given reasons for my estimate, and as the matter has lately been discussed with the Commissioner and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Gobindgunge, I need not advert to the matter more fully at present.

D.

The following Statement D shows the amount of grain at our golas :—

			M.	S.	C.
Ramnuggur	...	...	82,171	13	10
Bagaha	...	...	47,332	6	8
Hurnatar	...	...	12,589	23	0
Chankee	...	...	5,928	8	0
Shikarpore	...	...	9,167	1	4
Bhaura	...	...	3,116	2	12
Chunhudia	...	...	7,875	24	0
Total	...	...	1,68,180	4	2

E.

There is nothing to be added on this subject to what I reported in my last narrative: The advances have been larger this fortnight, as final advances are being made, and villagers are coming in fast, but soon advances will be closed, and our account and registers submitted.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

There has been an increase in the number receiving relief, chiefly owing to the almost entire cessation of our works, in consequence of which the weak and infirm have been thrown on our hands. Light labor is given to most of these. It is not a sign of increased distress, but is owing chiefly to the fact I have noticed, which is a necessary result to be expected on the setting in of the rains.

In conclusion, I trust that this rather brief report, and the delay in sending it, will be excused. I have only to-day returned from Gobindgunge, where His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived on Saturday (the day on which this narrative was due). Were I to delay, in order to make a fuller report, I should not be in time for the district narrative, and I have therefore thought it better to confine myself to general remarks on the principal points required, so as to show the general condition of affairs and the progress we have made.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure in previous fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	1	10
" present	...	...	...	...	...	885	4	6
		<i>Details.</i>						
Establishment	...	...	...	801	3	1		
Hospital contingencies, clothes, &c.	...	...	...	50	0	0		
Building hospital	...	...	...	4	4	0		
Joint-Magistrate's bungalow	...	...	...	15	13	5		
Gola repairs	...	...	...	14	0	0		
Total	...	...	...	885	4	6		

A.

Price-Current.

Name of bazar.	RICE.		Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and Barley.	Urid.	Arhar.	Moor.	Kodo.	Dhan.	Makai.	Dal, urid.	Dal, arhar.	Dal, moor.	Koorthee.
	Best.	Coarse.														
Chandapattia	11	10½	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12½	11½	12	...
Bhomrah	10½	11½	15½	13½	16½	...	...	...	...	...	10½	12	...	18½	14½	...
Ramnuggur	11	12	15	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	15½	13½	11	11	11½	...
Shikarpore	14	...	16	16	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
owria	13	19	18	15	20	18	15	17	17	...	...	18	11½	12	13	14

Statement under Heading B.

Name of work.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ramnuggur to Lowria, Section 1	...	61	126	17	204
Ditto Section 2	...	45	68	12	125
Ditto to Bagaha	...	68	226	49	343
Ditto to Chankee	...	46	113	28	185
Ditto drainage	...	29	72	18	119
Hurnatar road	...	15	43	4	62
Malpooroah	...	18	46	8	72
High Level Canal	...	120	204	35	359
Total	...	402	896	169	1,467

C.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditures of seed-grain.

					Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Received	...	...	...	...	6,838	24	4
Expended	...	{ Tuccavee	...	...	2,600	32	4
		{ Sold	...	...	4	20	0
				Total	2,605	12	4
Balance in hand	...	...	...	...	4,233	12	0

D.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government Grain in the Ramnuggur Sub-division of Chumparun District on the dates nearest to the 11th July, for which returns may be available.

Names of circles	...	...	...	...	{ Ramnuggur. Bagaha. Hurnatar. Shikarpore.		
Date for which figures are given	...	...	...	...	25th July 1874.		
					Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Total allotment of Government grain	...	...	...	...	2,40,474	19	0
Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	...	...	...	...	1,68,180	4	2
<i>Total quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.</i>							
By sale to public or laborers	...	...	...	...	33,920	34	8
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	...	...	...	...	3,230	14	8
By advances to ryots	...	...	...	...	38,200	19	14*
By payment in kind to laborers	...	...	...	...	6,873	37	14
Total	...	...	...	...	82,225	26	12

* Maunds 19,525-21-0 made over to High Level Canal. It has, therefore, been deducted from column 3, and does not appear in columns 5, 6, 7, 8, but as in last statement it was entered in column 8. I add this note by way of explanation.

W. HOWE,

Jt.-Magt., in charge of Ramnuggur Sub-division.

Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Monghyr, for the fortnight ending 24th July 1874.

THERE has been very little rain during the past fortnight, and the crops generally, which required sunshine, have been much benefited. Mr. Wilkins reports the crops in Begoo Serai, the chief bhadoi country, as being very strong and abundant. There has, he says, been plenty of fine, dry weather, with a hot sun lately after the heavy rains we had in June. More rain is now wanted, and Mr. Wilkins calculates that, with favorable weather until harvest time, an average crop will be cut. This estimate somewhat modifies his first remarks regarding the strength and abundance of the crops. Mr. Money, who took advantage of the fine weather to make a tour in the chief bhadoi-growing pergunnahs in the south of the district, says the crops look generally promising, and he remarks that an unusually large area has been sown with autumn crops. I have myself noticed this in the Sudder sub-division, but I think the anticipated yield is over-estimated. I have never before seen the crops so choked with weeds, and with the exception of what is growing round the ryots' houses, the Indian corn looks poor and stunted. The outturn per beegha, even if we have favorable weather until harvest time, will not, I think, exceed more than one-half what it should be. The kheri, cheena, sawa, kodo, murwa, and kowni, are, however, looking better than the Indian corn. From all I have been able to learn, it appears that the weeds have got the upper hand, partly in consequence of the unusually large area under autumn crops, and partly from want of energy in the farm laborers, who are chiefly low caste people, and have had a hard time of it during the recent season of scarcity. The recent fine weather has, however, brought laborers into the field, but I doubt whether they will succeed in cleaning the land effectually. The cattle in the district are chiefly fed on these weeds, and there is no fear of a cattle famine this year.

The bhadoi crop on the extensive dearas in the district will, I hope, be secured this year; last year it was entirely lost by a sudden rise in the Ganges. If it is secured, it will be an event which only occurs once in several years, and will affect the price of grain very considerably.

From Bucktearpore the circle officer writes that the recent fine weather has been most beneficial to the crops, and that every available inch of land is being sown with some kind of crop.

The bazars are, throughout the district, well supplied; and even at Bukhtiarpoore, which was quite deserted by the traders, and depended almost entirely on Government rice, is now well

supplied. The prices continue much the same as in the last report; but if the present favorable prospects continue, we may, I think, look for a steady downfall until prices assume their normal condition.

Mr. Currie, who has been over a large portion of the country around Luckee Serai, states that the bhadoi, particularly the Indian corn, has suffered a good deal from excessive rain. He says that large advances of grain have been taken by the landholders in order to pay wages to their laborers.

The health of the district is generally good; and every one is now hopeful of abundant food before the end of September.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The annexed statement will shew the number of persons at present employed under Government and the Court of Wards. No new relief works have been opened during the fortnight, and I do not think any more will be required. The extensive irrigation works at Khurrupore, and the roads now in course of construction under the road cess, will give employment to all persons who cannot find employment in their villages. The chief work before us now is to carry out Circular No. 4543, and to make the relief roads, which have been commenced, really useful, and, by bridging them, make them passable during the rains, when they are chiefly required. I do not anticipate much difficulty in the matter, as all the earth-work on these roads has been already finished.

C.

Of the 20,000 maunds indented for by Mr. Wilkins for Begoo Serai, 12,000 maunds have already been received. The 8,000 maunds which remains to be received is on its way. The private movements of grain are not considerable. Now that the prospects of harvest are so good, every person who had any grain concealed is bringing it out freely for consumption. The railway has carried 12,000 maunds of rubbee grain from the district; but, as I have said before, this is only a portion of the total exports, which are chiefly sent by the river to Calcutta.

D.

A large amount of bhoosa is being exported from the district to Durbhunga under Government orders. Colonel Murray kindly undertook the superintendence of weighing and despatching it, and the work consequently has gone on very smoothly and effectually.

E.

During the fortnight Mr. Manson has advanced 5,711 maunds of grain to 2,925 ryots. Mr. Currie states that "the ryots are very keen on getting advances just now, as the transplanting of the rice crop will commence very shortly, and they want the grain for rations for laborers. I have got off all except 4,500 maunds of jao-bhuut, which will be given out to-day and to-morrow; that is, the orders for issue of the grain have been given to the applicants, though the grain has not been altogether given out of the golas yet. I have kept a reserve of rice, but it is impossible to give the exact amount till the export from Sheikpoora is complete. There is no rice in Luckee Serai beyond some 50 bags for current expenses at the poor-house, as whatever arrives from Sheikpoora is in part given out to ryots and in part passed on to Jamooee. When this is over, there will be, according to my calculations, about 2,000 maunds of rice in reserve, and the same at Sheikpoora. At Secundra I have kept about the same amount. At the other golas the amounts are very small, and they will get re-stocked in small quantities as they require it from the three reserve golas."

Mr. Wilkins has advanced 10,606 maunds of grain to zemindars and respectable ryots.

Mr. Money does not state exactly how many maunds have been advanced by him during the fortnight, but he says his golas are empty.

In Sudder sub-division, I have advanced 500 maunds to zemindars and ryots on good security.

F.

Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons relieved at the relief centres and poor-houses. I think, directly the bhadoi harvest is reaped, we shall be able to close these centres all over the district, as the charitably inclined will then be in a condition to relieve their poorer neighbours. I accompanied Colonel Murray, who superintends the relief operations here, yesterday to the poor-house in the town, and saw about 800 wretched-looking creatures fed, and many, who had merely a few rags clinging to them, were clothed. The eager manner in which they took the pittance of grain dealt out to them showed how hungry they must be. Numbers of these people must have died but for the aid received from Government.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125 :—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamooee, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpoore :—

- (2) Special sub-division opened and officered.
- (3) Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpoore.
- (4) Jumalpoore Native gentlemen connected with railway.
 Chapra Mr. H. Christian.
 Bassoni Mr. J. Christian.
 Garpurrah Mr. Hooley.
- (5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily average Number of Persons relieved in the District of Monghyr for the Week ending the 24th July 1874.

Names of Relief Centres and Poor-houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	134	831	156	1,127
Begoo Serai	31	36	40	107
Tegrah	21	54	25	100
Birpore	24	61	57	142
Luckee Serai	51	81	113	245
Choarah	15	23	8	46
Sandhi	22	20	48	90
Pertabpore	1	...	...	1
Bukhtiarpore ... ..	...	5	6	11
Secundra	87	194	138	419
Sheikpoota	15	18	7	40
Jamonee	19	21	2	42
Baro ... ..	...	25	...	25
Simultollah ... ..	...	...	...	...
Khurruckpore... ..	22	60	15	103
Gungta	12	57	95	164
Grand Total	454	1,492	710	2,656

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last narrative	9,56,066	0	5

Details of above.

Placed to credit of Department of Public Works	1,56,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge transport arrangement	36,874	1	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	2,707	14	6
Ditto Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Ditto Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Ditto Mr. Thomas, Contractor	5,41,461	6	8
Construction of golas	4,978	15	4
Payment of gola establishment	10,711	11	0
Miscellaneous charges	9,885	9	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,250	0	0
Ditto municipalities	5,000	0	0
Ditto zemindars for land improvement	44,710	0	0
Treasury advances	61,539	8	3
Package charges	6	12	0
Transport charges	142	5	0
	9,56,066	0	5

During the Fortnight.

Placed to credit of Department of Public Works	Nil.
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	28,757 8 1
Construction of golas	135 8 7
Payment of gola establishment	1,832 10 0
Miscellaneous charges	3 0 0
	30,728 10 8
Grand Total	9,86,794 11 1
Final payments	Nil.
Advances recoverable	1,90,529 8 3

Statement of Cases from 26th to 9th July 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

	Theft.				House-breaking or house trespass in order to commit theft.				Total.			
	Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft.				(Headings 35, 36, and 42 of AI.)				Of all three crimes.			
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
1. Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	19	18	20	24	27	30	41	21	46	54	61	45
(Column IV of AI, minus column IXA)	6	7	7	0	7	5	9	4	13	12	16	10

Statement of Cases from 10th to 23rd July 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

	THEFT.				House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft.				TOTAL.			
	Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle theft.											
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
1. Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	17	14	20	10	46	20	22	67	63	34	42	77
(Column IV of AI, minus column IXA) ..	2	5	2	3	23	7	12	22	25	12	14	25

Price-current of Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 24th July 1874.

Names of places.			Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian-corn.
Monghyr	...	...	11	15	20	18
Jainoore	...	...	12	15	19	16
Begoo Serai	...	...	11	15	18½	.....
Tegrah	...	...	12	13½	19	.....

Return called for under Government letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the Fortnight ending 24th July 1874.

		Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total.
(1) By sale to laborers	...	9,566	1,227	10,793
(2) By sale to public	...	41,514	1,209	42,723
(3) In charitable relief	...	12,818	1,234	14,052
(4) Advances to ryots	...	64,891	33,871	98,762
Total	...	1,28,789	37,541	1,66,330

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAME OF ROADS.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABORERS DURING THE FORTNIGHT.			Supply of food, or quantity of grain sold, or payments in grain tokens.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight.	REMARKS.
			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.							
Monghyr sub-division— Patna road ...	22 miles ...	In 6 places ...	5,525	775	106	Rice, mds. 169-23-114 for Rs. 525-9-6.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing and turling 12 annas to Rs. 1-4, surface 4 to 6 annas.	Supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 525 9 6	
Metalling Bhagupore road.	9 miles ...	In 6 places ...	1,721	.....	.....	Rice, mds. 55-19-124 for Rs. 147-13-9. Grain tokens 176.	Ditto	Thrice a week	Spreading Rs. 1-9, consolidating Rs. 1-12, rolling 12 annas, earthwork Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	430 7 3	Rs. 90-7-4 paid in cash for solving bricks.
Choreghaut road ...	6 miles ...	In 5 places ...	960	.....	.....	Rice, mds. 49-0-3 for Rs. 130-11-0. Grain tokens 130.	.....	.....	Turling Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8, earthwork Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 1-14.	.....	250 11 0	
Bukhtiarpoore to Belliah	8½ miles ...	In 1 place ...	583	474	.....	Rice, mds. 22-17-104 for Rs. 789-13-6.	Tolerably good	Twice a week	Earthwork Rs. 1-9	.....	139 13 6	
Bukhtiarpoore to Chukhy ghât.	1½ miles ...	In 1 place ...	2,089	833	.....	Rice, mds. 24-32-9 for Rs. 66-3-0.	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 3 0	
Berco Sani sub-division— Tirhoot road ...	27 miles ...	In 9 places ...	7,320	.....	187	Rice, mds. 87-15-8 for Rs. 218-28-4. Grain tokens 284.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Daily laborers 2 annas, and contractors 2 annas 6 pie.	.....	502 7 6	
Jamocce sub-division— Gyrick road, 2nd sec. ...	.....	In 1 place ...	2,536	.....	.....	Rice, mds. 18-27-151 for Rs. 56-8-6. Grain tokens 87.	Ditto	Once a week	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, turling and dressing Rs. 1-4 each.	Supplied by Government.	123 8 6	
Sheikpoora to Secundra	.....	In 2 places ...	1,367	126	178	Rice, mds. 9-32-54 for Rs. 36-2-6. Grain tokens 43.	Healthy	Thrice a week: daily laborers daily.	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing Rs. 1, turling Rs. 1-4.	Beldars bring their own tools.	69 2 6	
Jamocce to Secundra ...	.....	In 1 place ...	2,136	944	.....	Rice, mds. 110-1-6 for Rs. 360-0-6.	.....	.....	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing annas 12, turling Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	339 0 6	
Mullehpore to Gungia...	24 miles ...	In 1 place ...	2,575	.....	.....	Rice, mds. 36-37-11 for Rs. 123-2-3.	.....	According to their wishes.	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing annas 12, turling Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet.	.....	123 2 3	
Secundra to Luckee Serai.	6½ miles ...	In 3 places ...	2,945	241	251	Rice, mds. 206-2-1 for Rs. 543-15-3.	.....	Thrice a week	Dressing Rs. 1, turling Rs. 1-4, earthwork Rs. 1-9.	.....	543 15 3	
Secundra to Nowadi ...	9½ miles ...	In 2 places ...	755	.....	25	Rice, mds. 20-7-104 for Rs. 133-13-6.	.....	Twice a week	Dressing annas 12, turling Rs. 1, earthwork Rs. 1-9.	.....	133 13 6	
Charechlaure ghât ...	.....	In 1 place ...	940	.....	.....	Rice, mds. 1-35-0 for Rs. 5-0-0. Grain tokens 22.	Good	Once a week	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, turling Rs. 1-4, dressing Rs. 1-4.	.....	27 0 0	
Total		Total	32,362	3,393	747	Rs. 3,185-6-9			Protective works on Patna road	Total	3,291 14 3	
						Rice, mds. 2-18-154 for Rs. 7 11 0			Temporary bridges on Shaikpoora and Luckee Serai roads	.....	313 7 0	
									Establishment	.....	301 4 3	
									Contingencies	.....	1,825 6 3	
									Grand Total	.....	5,770 2 9	

P.S.—There were 90 brahmins, 133 raiipoors, 148 potters, 2 barbers, 98 washermen, 14 oilmen, 833 weavers, 6 hulowais, 25 kalowars, 123 shoe-makers, 104 tamalies, 42 banias. Non-laboring class is above 2 per cent.

RAM RUTTUN MOZOONDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in executive charge,
Monghyr District.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 25th July 1874.

Name of Sub-division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots or zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
Sunder sub-division, excluding Bhaktiarpore.	.....	25th July 1874	Mds. 20,000	Mds. 1,00,000	Mds. 11,253	2,043	1,540	4,737	2,039	Mds. 10,479	Mds. 1,000
	Bhaktiarpore	Ditto	80,000	1,00,000	68,322	12,897	7,904	15,946	1,182	37,929	4,000
Begco Serai sub-division	.....	Ditto	45,000	45,000	36,008	17,129	1,014	10,827	1,492	30,422	3,000
Jamoocoe sub-division, excluding three circles.	.....	Ditto	15,490		26,490	4,950	181	9,945	802	15,888	5,000
	Luckee Serai ..	Ditto	31,329		32,329	789	1,265	25,700	1,503	29,347	3,000
	Secundra ..	Ditto	28,810	1,04,446	28,810	995	887	10,331	1,697	10,930	8,000
	Shaikpoora ..	Ditto	44,107		48,107	4,000	1,071	15,226	1,998	22,205	.....
Total ..			.....	.....	2,45,573	42,723	14,053	98,762	10,783	1,66,880	.....

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 862—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 30th July 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the 18th fortnightly narrative for this district.

2. In my last I noticed that there was every appearance of a break in the weather, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that in the fortnight under review there has been but little rain.

The total rainfall to the 30th at Sudder has been ...	...	...	29.75
Ditto ditto at Banka ...	...	...	27.16
Ditto ditto 23rd at Muddehpooora ...	...	...	29.73
Ditto ditto 23rd at Soopool ...	...	...	33.50

The rainfall for July so far has been only 8.57 against 11.19 up to 31st of last year, but the fine weather we have been having was sadly wanted and has done a great deal of good to all crops, which now promise a wonderful yield. Of course it is too early to say anything of the aghani rice crop, which is being rapidly transplanted, and will soon require heavy rain, but the murwa, bhadoi rice, and indian-corn crops, are excellent.

3. The sub-divisional officers remark as follows regarding the state of the crops and condition of the people:—

Soopool —“There is very little variation in the state of supplies in the bazar. The weather during the past fortnight has been everything that could be desired; the intervals of fine weather have allowed the weeding to be pushed on nearly to completion, and the occasional falls of rain have been of general benefit both to the bhadoi and aghani. The transplanting of the latter is now in full swing, though murmurs are still heard of deficiency of seed. If, however, such were really the case, we should I think find a readier sale for our Government supply. It is on all hands admitted that a *fuller and more promising* bhadoi crop, both murwa and “aous” paddy, has not been seen for many years past, and it is, moreover, unusually forward, for the new murwa and other cultivated grasses—shama, kaoni, kheri, &c.—will be generally ready for the sickle in about 20 or 30 days. Though a comparatively large number of new cases for gratuitous relief are presenting themselves, to be attributed possibly to the closing to a great extent of some of our relief works, as the “grihists” are themselves doing a good deal, and not employing the usual amount of hired labor. The condition of the people generally is, I think, gradually improving, and I expect it will do so rapidly after the next 20 days are passed.”

4. From the Pertabgunge side matters are still better, and new murwa is already in the market and selling at 24 seers the rupee, and when the crop comes well in, we shall see it selling at not less than a maund for the rupee, and it must be remembered that this grain is *the food* of the poorer classes and not rice. Early bhadoi paddy is also here in the market. The *dhan* is selling at 35 seers, and the Deputy Collector reports that before long it is expected that it will be as cheap as 2 maunds for the rupee. Should this be a fact, the time must be close at hand when all idea of any distress in this portion of the district must be given up.

5. *Muddehpooora*.—“There is ample in all bazars for all, as owing to the judicious lowering of rates and liberal advantages offered to large purchasers, grain is being sold at moderate rates throughout the sub-division. Private individuals, too, have bought grain for retail in these villages, and zemindars have also taken a good deal. This is very satisfactory, and I think clearly shows that there is no interference with trade in this sub-division, but also that there were not and are not any private stores with any one. Mr. Martin further remarks: The crops are looking exceedingly well everywhere, only the lowest lands have been so far flooded as to injure the crop on them. A zemindar who visited me the other day said he was astonished to find almost every field sown in this sub-division, and said he believed it was owing to fewer relief works having been started here than elsewhere. I have purposely lessened the works lately in this sub-division, in order to allow employers to get their usual laborers. I am glad the desired effect has resulted. The condition of the people is decidedly better; persons I have myself noticed have become stouter and healthier looking.”

6. *Naradigur*.—The superintendent of this circle now reports for the first time, and the tehsildar of the Court of Wards there has complained that the circle works are keeping off petty cultivators from their fields. I have issued most positive orders to Mr. Kirkwood to reduce the rates to the lowest possible figure, and I very decidedly object to anything that makes our works more attractive than the works on which the people ought to be and would be in any ordinary years employed. If my orders are carried out there will be no further cause for complaint. The people referred to I understand to be petty cultivators, who have as yet failed to prepare their aghani rice land; they can have no excuse, as the Court of Wards have liberally *advanced*, and if lack of seed-grain is to be urged, there is ample of it at Soopool for any one in Naradigur who has not got it. The state of the country generally has so much improved now, and the prospects of the crop are so—I may say beyond precedent—good, that the time has arrived when aid should be given only to those absolutely in need of it, or else the people themselves will go on trusting to Government charity without the slightest attempt to help themselves.

7. *Banka*.—Everything in this sub-division is going on satisfactorily. The prices remain the same; the nature of the country and the character of the soil make the people anxious for more rain now, as no rain now would further injure the indian-corn, which has greatly recovered itself, and the aghani rice, now being transplanted, cannot live without it.

8. The following statement shows the difference in prices now and at the corresponding period of 1866, and it may be noticed that there never has been any Government grain in Bhagulpore itself—the prices then are in no way affected by Government rice. The prices of common rice fell one week to 12-10, and has gone up again to 12, but these prices will now rapidly fall. The Ganges is still falling and is unusually low for the time of year. Should the floods keep back for another fortnight, an indian-corn crop will be reaped on the dearahs and other lands contiguous to the river, off which a crop has not been taken for the last 5 years, having been annually destroyed by the floods. Cheena and kerhi is ripe and being rapidly cut, and these facts will undoubtedly affect present prices favorably :—

	Rice, common.		Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Soopool ... ..	...	10 6	...	...	...	13 8	...	11 0
Muddehpooora ... ..	...	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0
Banka ... ..	...	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	...	14 0
Head-quarters	8 3	12 0	8 13½	...	...	15 2	8 13½	14 8

9. There is but very little crime in the district—the statement for July shall be forwarded with the next narrative.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The usual statements are annexed, both Department Public Works and Court of Wards; both show a considerable falling off in numbers employed. These are not the works now said to be interfering with cultivation, but the light labor and circle works under the circle officers.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The only railway station at which anything is going on is Bhagulpore itself; the imports during the fortnight were 15,079 maunds against exports of only 4,569. Of this latter 2,980 maunds were wheat for Howrah, the rest gram and wheat local for Colgong, Caragolah, and Sahebgunge; of the former 12,505 maunds were wheat and gram from up-country, 1,755 maunds rice from Howrah, 688 maunds rice down from Barrh, and 131 maunds Indian corn from up-country. The Soopool officer remarks that the river route is now open from Khagaria, and boats with small consignments of pulses have gone up the Tiljooga and Dimra, but not as yet to any extent.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. The usual statements are annexed. It has been found necessary to re-stock some of the golas, hence the difference in the amounts stored at several of them. The figures have been corrected also in some instances, as grain has erroneously been entered as disposed of from the golas, when it had only been sent to sub-golas; but the return shows a very fair disposal of the grain, especially in Soopool. Wholesale purchasers continue to come forward, and will do so until the new bhadoi rice is in the market—the bhadoi rice and the murwa being as a rule consumed by the people, and the aghani rice used for export and sale for payment of rents, &c.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

13. The following advances in grain have been sanctioned during the past fortnight :—

Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Profession.	Residence.	Amount.	Date of sanction.	By whom sanctioned.
11th July 1874 ...	Durbary Singh	Zemindar	Lalgunge ...	Mds. 37-38 of rice worth Rs. 100.	20th July 1874 ...	Collector.
30th ditto ...	Rughoonath Narain Singh ...	Ditto	Rughoonathpore.	Mds. 75 in grain	22nd ditto ...	Ditto.
25th June 1874 ...	Rooder Narain Singh, Pursoram Singh and Rholanath Singh,	Ditto	Bhubria ...	Rs. 500 in grain	27th ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Puramaned Singh Dass ...	Ditto	Bhowanipore	„ 225 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Seduch Singh Dass ...	Ditto	Ditto	„ 125 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Mosatt Gimbuttery ...	Ditto	Chilwance ...	„ 135-1-1½ in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Rajcoomar Singh ...	Ditto	Dhunbar ...	„ 300 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Hemun Singh ...	Ditto	Sookhpoor ...	„ 1,000 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24th July 1874 ...	Ajub Singh Dutt ...	Ditto	Mudhoora ...	„ 300 in grain	28th ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Nowbut Singh ...	Ditto	Burail ...	Mds. 47 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Khedoo Singh ...	Ditto	Bluwari ...	„ 80 of rice	Ditto ...	Ditto.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

14. This is still being largely given, but I regret I am not in a position to give any figures this fortnight. I only received the Soopool report this morning, and Mr. Kirkwood's report has not yet reached me. I have detained this longer than I should have done, and cannot postpone sending it in a day longer. Mr. Kirkwood's report, which will arrive on Saturday or Sunday, will be sent to the Commissioner.

15. G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative				7,84,255	12	7½
Detail of the above total—						
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works ...	1,88,000	0	0			
Deputy-Collector of Muddehpooora	1,000	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	4,00,780	12	7½*			
On disbursement to Deputy-Collector of Muddehpooora for construction of gola	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	70,400	0	0			
„ to traders for purchase of grain	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore municipality	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement...	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900	0	0			
				7,84,255	12	7½
Expenditure during the fortnight under report	Nil.					
Grand total to end of fortnight				7,84,255	12	7½

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Through Nazir	15,016	9	4
„ Deputy Collector of Banka	678	7	0
„ „ „ Muddehpooora	12,102	12	8
„ „ „ Soopool	1,17,900	0	0
„ Mr. Hennessy	5,866	15	6
„ „ „ as contractor... ..	1,87,187	0	1½
„ H. M. Durand, Esq.	13,298	0	9
„ „ „ for carters	177	2	6
„ Mr. Hensely	5,000	0	0
„ Baboo Puran Chunder Neages, Deputy Collector	19,084	15	3
„ Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, R. C. Gangooly...	15,000	0	0
„ Captain Conolly	463	3	0
„ Mr. Meredith	109	10	0
„ „ Inman, Government grain officer, Jugodischuck	155	0	0
„ „ H. Bull, contractor	3,000	0	0
„ Baboo Hurbullub Narain Sing, contractor for purchase of bhoosa ..	500	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages and weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pointoe	112	5	0
Cost of 50 tarpauline purchased from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbutnot & Co.	3,221	4	6
Total	4,00,730	12	7½

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 22nd July 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
NAME OF CIRCLE GOLA.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Govern- ment grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain trans- ferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expe- diture of the ensuing fortnight.	
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to zemindars.	By pay- ment in kind to la- borers	Total.			
SOOPPOOL SUB-DIVISION.											
<i>Soopool Circle.</i>											
Soopool	22nd July	1,30,000	97,277	30,959	7,749	1,217	575	6,440	2,247	49,687	*12,000
Chundial		10,000	16,412	3,617	3,243	716	Nil	905	811	9,492	
Botowtee		8,000	8,000	2,297	Nil	492	Nil	319	1,338	4,446	
Hurdee		10,000	14,000	5,606	1,350	716	329	677	1,051	9,729	
Total	1,58,000	1,35,089	42,679	12,342	3,141	904	8,841	5,447	73,354	
<i>Naradigur Circle.</i>											
Nowabakur	22nd July	30,000	41,000	18,632	1,385	6,015	177	590	3,819	30,018	†14,000
Dugmurrah		30,000	32,000	10,517	1,074	4,536	Nil	977	306	17,410	
Rushwar		40,000	39,000	14,645	Nil	1,314	Nil	172	2,700	18,831	
Nurgo		20,000	20,000	4,383	1,905	1,339	134	86	11	7,048	
Total	1,20,000	1,32,000	48,177	4,454	13,204	311	1,825	6,836	74,807	
<i>Simrahi and Bhulooa Circles.</i>											
Peepra	15th July	20,000	21,000	2,729	2,425	1,064	4,021	2,705	2,024	14,968	‡17,000
Pertabgunge	22nd July	30,000	30,000	11,992	531	492	5,314	1,551	1,421	21,301	
Bhulooa		20,000	20,000	12,915	1,577	206	787	2,130	159	17,774	
Simrahi		40,000	36,000	10,789	1,400	1,565	7,183	2,616	2,962	26,515	
Nathpore		10,000	10,000	2,477	96	611	4,466	Nil	115	7,765	
Bheemnuggur		5,000	5,052	1,558	Nil	127	1,353	38	824	3,900	
Rijeeli Dulgaon	8,000	8,000	1,217	387	290	2,271	Nil	181	4,376		
Total§	1,33,000	1,30,052	43,707	6,416	4,355	25,395	9,040	7,886	90,599	
<i>Ekar and Bongong Circles.</i>											
Ekar	22nd July	60,000	51,086	12,729	5,650	4,579	1,788	4,405	1,616	30,767	§20,000
Simrahi	15th July	20,000	20,061	4,853	1,550	2,659	2,777	187	348	12,374	
Notha	22nd July	10,000	10,251	2,177	3,725	1,347	21	Nil	219	7,189	
Bongaon		30,000	32,219	9,197	2,320	2,209	3,633	4,697	1,636	23,692	
Burgaon		5,000	4,732	Nil	Nil	1,359	32	Nil	1,045	2,436	
Patichgachia		30,000	14,372	5,202	1,175	451	242	2,885	1,721	11,076	
Mohesahi		10,000	10,059	1,914	3,170	335	1,783	652	287	8,141	
Total	1,55,000	1,42,770	36,072	17,590	12,930	10,276	12,826	6,872	96,575	
COURT OF WARDS' SUB-DIVISION.											
<i>Naradigur Circle.</i>											
Chandpeepur	22nd July	11,400	11,482	Nil	9,435	54	1,577	Nil	Nil	11,066	||2,000
Bhuptilian		11,400	11,504	Nil	8,091	332	1,269	Nil	Nil	9,692	
Burhusa		9,333	9,338	Nil	2,864	524	2,444	Nil	Nil	5,832	
Total	32,133	32,319	Nil	20,390	910	5,290	Nil	Nil	26,590	
Grand total	5,98,133	5,72,830	1,70,635	61,192	34,549	42,176	32,532	26,841	3,67,925	66,000

* Grain has been despatched from Soopool as under—

To Chundial 6,200 maunds. | To Hurdee 4,000 maunds.
 " Nowabakur 8,000 " | " Peepra 1,000 "

† From Rushwar to Nowabakur 1,000 maunds.

‡ From Simrahi to Nowabakur 2,000 maunds, and to Dugmurrah 2,000 maunds.

§ These amounts have now been transferred to the proper golas.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 25th July 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
NAME OF CIRCLE GOZLA.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.	
				By sale to the public or laborers.		By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to		By payments in kind to laborers.			Total.
				Public	Laborers.		Ryots.	Zemindars.				
STUDDER SUB-DIVISION.												
Peeploates	11th July 1874	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda.	All sold; deficiency in weight.		
Parashpore	4th "	NH 1,000 0 0	1,896 0 0 1,000 0 0	1,693 7 10 750 0 0	NH 232 2 8	NH NII	NH NII	NH NII	1,693 7 10 982 2 8			
		1,000 0 0	2,896 0 0	2,443 7 10	232 2 8	NII	NII	NII	2,675 10 2			
BANKA SUB-DIVISION.												
Kutoriah	11th July 1874	4,727 0 0 2,250 0 0	4,727 0 0 2,250 0 0	2,847 11 5 1,708 30 0	150 0 0 80 0 0	NH NII	NH NII	NH NII	2,997 11 5 1,786 30 0	800		
Dhorja	Ditto	6,977 0 0	6,977 0 0	4,554 1 5	230 0 0	NII	NII	NII	4,784 1 5	800		
MUDDERPOORA SUB-DIVISION.												
Kamp	25th July 1874	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	2,743 3 0	NH	840 0 8	1,932 36 4	1,107 9 8	6,972 25 4	3,300		
Gonebura	Ditto	15,365 10 0	13,865 10 0	2,816 33 8	NH	11 2 0	373 29 0	200 0 0	948 33 8			
Kamp Patarghaut	Ditto	2,614 0 0	2,614 0 0	NH	NH	41 5 0	NH	274 6 10	307 15 12			
Bjnasutpore	Ditto	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	2,352 3 0	NH	23 27 0	3,897 5 0	172 20 0	1,412 17 12	747 32 12		
		80,979 10 0	83,979 10 0	7,911 39 8	NH	913 34 8	5,525 30 4	1,753 36 2	19,795 23 6	3,300		
Bhoosaniwore Circle.												
Bhoosaniwore	25th July 1874	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	4,045 35 8	NH	391 6 0	1,556 0 0	1,120 15 0	1,080 9 0	3,400		
Muddenpoora	Ditto	50,000 0 0	50,000 33 0	13,102 39 0	NH	NH	1,089 0 0	567 35 0	573 16 0			
Lalpoore	Ditto	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,899 27 8	NH	41 17 0	804 0 0	NH	825 8 9			
Total		85,000 0 0	85,000 33 0	20,048 23 0	NH	432 23 0	3,446 0 0	1,488 10 0	1,978 33 9	3,400		
Grand total		1,73,036 10 0	1,78,533 8 0	94,967 31 7	462 2 8	1,348 17 8	8,974 30 4	3,242 6 2	54,632 4 6	7,560		

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Raj Durbhunga Works in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Total Number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Dugmurrah Road	15,602	9,515	4,819	29,936	1,114	680	344	2,138	725	311	56	1,092
Kunowlee Tank	078	277	156	1,111	48	20	11	79	144	64	43	251
Mullar Tank	316	93	62	471	22	7	4	33	211	36	17	264
Total number employed ...	16,996	9,885	5,037	31,918	1,184	707	359	2,250	1,080	411	116	1,607

REMARKS.—Rate of wages paid for full work—
To each man As. P.
" woman 1 6
" child 1 0
" child 0 9
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight Rs.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

[illegible]

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out the relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS THEREOF.						SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 26th July 1874.
			Class I.		Class II		Total.	From bazars.	From Government maddies' shop.						
			Average daily No.	Percentage.	Average daily No.	Percentage.			Percentage.	Quantity.					
Scoopool tank, No. 31N. ...	Completed	One side yet to be dressed and two sides to be turfed.	261	100	...	...	261	Nil	.....	Mds. S. C.	Every second day	2 annas per 100 shifting spoil, and 12 annas per 1,000 turfing.	From Govern- ment stores.	Rs. A. P. 186 14 0	
Chundail tank, No. 34N. ...	800 x 500	600 x 500; excavation in progress.	1,051	100	...	...	1,051	Nil	.....	152 10 1	Ditto	4 annas 6 pie to 6 annas 6 pie per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto	1,264 12 9	
Rahood tank.															
Singhesar to Nathpore, 1st section, No. 10N.	.....	4,000 running feet completed.	221	100	...	...	221	Nil	.....	66 32 14	Day laborers paid daily, and contract work every second or 3rd day.	Daily Labor--			
Singhesar to Nathpore, 2nd section.	.....	3,500 ditto	439	100	...	...	439	Nil	.....	216 1 3		A. P. A. P.			
Singhesar to Scoopool, Nos. 16 and 17N.	All done	All opened out, and remains to be dress- ed and turfed.	655	100	...	...	655	Nil	.....	83 10 14		Mates ... 2 0 to 3 0	Ditto	435 7 10	
Peepra to Scoopool, No. 16N	Ditto	4,000 feet completed.	395	100	...	...	395	Nil	.....	41 32 15 1/2		Men ... 2 0	Ditto	683 6 6	
Pertabpura to Beerpoor, No. 11N.	Ditto	3,000 running feet	520	100	...	...	520	Nil	.....	257 0 4		Contract excavation, Rs. 3-2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto	787 7 0	
MIDDLEPOORA SUB- DIVISION.															
Middlepoora road, 3rd sec- tion, No. 1N.	Work closed.	1 mile in three differ- ent places.	508	100	...	...	508	Nil	.....	150 17 7 1/2	By contract	At Rs. 1-14 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	Ditto	770 0 0	
Middlepoora to Sahpore	.....													
Middlepoora to Soothasam and Pathurghat.	No information received.														
Bongang to Phoolout	Not commenced.														
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.															
Middlepoora road, 1st section, No. 1N.	3 1/4 miles	3 1/4 miles, turfing 2 1/2 miles	34	100	...	...	34	...	.....	.....	Once in a week	Earthwork at Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. Turfing, 14 annas.	Ditto	4 11 0	

No. 2379F, dated Purneah, the 30th July 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending July 25th.

A.

Private trade is now more active than ever, as the rivers have risen boats laden with grain have found their way from Dacca and other eastern districts.

At Kissengunge, the price of coarse rice has risen to 12 seers per rupee.

The new rice is also coming into the market; at Bulrampore it is selling at 24 seers per rupees and in Kissengunge at the same rate.

Mr. Craven says there are signs of improvement in the general condition of the people: they are gradually recovering from the distress which universally prevailed in May and the first half of June. Emaciated beings are not so frequently met with, and the cry for grain is not so general. He states that in Bahadoorgunge, owing to the difficulties of importing grain, the population are worst off, but from the recent diaries and reports received from Mr. Bertelsen, I find that he has been very active in getting up the Government grain by pack ponies and by small and large boats, and that relief is freely given. He has been making advances freely to persons whom, from (in almost all cases) personal inquiry, he found to be fit objects for relief in this form.

Mr. Bertelsen reports that small supplies of grain are again finding their way surreptitiously into our territory. This looks well, and I have no doubt that trade in this direction will soon revive.

Mr. Rattray, from the north-west part of the district, does not submit such a favorable report. I am about to start for Motiharee to see for myself what the state of affairs is, and I have deputed Baboo Rajoneenath Chatterjee, for whom there is not now much work in Kissengunge, to proceed to take charge, under Mr. Rattray, of the Motiharee thana.

I notice, however, that Mr. Rattray's reports only speak of a rush of applicants for charitable relief, and do not mention any specific cases of distress, so I trust that this is merely a panic which will soon be got over. The Motiharee gola is well stocked, and Mr. Rattray informs me that rice has been sent, not only to all the village groups, but to sub-groups which he has formed.

The state of the country is everywhere excellent: the floods have gone down without doing nearly so much damage as was anticipated, the heavy rain has been succeeded by fine showery weather, which is exactly what is wanted to enable the ryots to get on with their transplanting work.

From Kissengunge 18 annas bhadoi crop is expected. The early janera everywhere, and the bhadoi in many places, is being reaped. Makai is flourishing and murwa is coming on well.

The only crop which has really suffered from the floods is indigo.

The health of the people is everywhere reported to be good; though the weather has been intensely hot, no cases of cholera have been reported. Crime has also decreased, as the accompanying table will show.

Kosi Floods.—The following extract from a report dated 21st July, received from Mr. McQueen, Sub-Manager of the Dhurmpore, is very satisfactory. He says:—

"Owing to the very rapid subsiding of the river the loss of the rice crop has not been so great as reported by the people in the first excitement of the rush of the river, neither are there so many village sufferers as reported in my first letters. Wherever the flood went, there it of course destroyed the indigo and Indian corn, but the bhadoi rice, except where it was in exceptionally deep hollows or in the direct course of the stream, has in a great measure escaped, and if we continue having our present weather, a good harvest will yet be reaped from it.

Whilst out in the district I saw that the julle dhan was being reaped; the yield from this in the few villages to the east of the estate where it is grown, I estimate at about 12,000 maunds. Bhadoi is ready in some places, and in zillah Beernuggur its harvest will be general in a fortnight.

Prospects altogether are much brighter than they were last week, and the loss in rice, except in about 10 villages, inconsiderable, as ropa may be planted where the bhadoi has failed. The villages I put down as the sufferers by the flood are—

"Mujhoa, Khudawunagar, Bela Chumpabutti, Damailbari, Dharita, Jankiram, Domur, Busgura, Hutwara, Chohar, and Busgura."

In all these villages relief in grain has been sent.

B.

Mr. Cordner's progress report is annexed, and is, as usual, well and carefully drawn up. It shows a total of 38,713 laborers, against 66,444 last fortnight, and a daily average of 5,530, against 9,492.

The only work is dressing and turfing the slopes, &c., in fact, trimming up and consolidating the work of the past six months. Grain payments are everywhere made, and give satisfaction, as I hear from all sides that the road laborers generally manage to retail at a profit some part of their earnings.

No complaints of short supplies of grain have been made to me this week, and I find that the token system is working well and that the moodies have very quickly learned to take to it.

The relief officers' returns show an average during the month of 13,775 persons on roads and petty works, being about 3,000 less than were shown during the preceding month.

These are mostly women and children, who are employed on merely nominal work, but measures are being taken, as their condition improves, to induce them to revert to their former mode of life; this is at present rather difficult, as they do not as a rule work in the fields.

C.

Our arrangements for carriage have improved during the fortnight. From Dengrah boats now make their way up the river, and pack ponies and carts are waiting at the ghâts where the water becomes shallow.

Small boats are very difficult to procure. Mr. Craven, at Kishengunge, reports that in his sub-division the streams flow with terrific velocity, and owing to their uncertainty, large boats cannot venture into them, for they may be empty one day and full the next.

He has been constructing rafts of "dug-outs," and on these he has been sending rice about the country. Forty of them had been despatched to Mr. Bertelsen to be used in his circle. In Kissengunge he had carted a number of these small boats across country to be used as ferry boats.

During a recent visit to Arrareah I found that a complete system of communication with Dengrah and the north golas was working by boat, cart, and pony.

The pack ponies have this month proved most useful, and having been distributed over the district by Captain Anderson, each officer has got as many as he wants. A copy of Captain Anderson's memorandum on this subject is annexed.

The system of paying for the ponies in grain was first suggested by Mr. Perry, of Kudbah, and is working well.

I have been about the district, and still find, notwithstanding our requisitions, that pack ponies are being worked by private traders in large numbers, carrying grain from Purneah to the north. We have not yet interfered with private trade in this respect.

Copy of Captain Anderson's Memo., dated Purneah 29th July, 1874.

	1st Class.	2nd Class,
Purneah ... ..	...	270
Dengrah	307	35
Kusba Amour	170	300
Bulrampore	550	...
Kudbah	600	400
Kissengunge	540	400
Bahadoorgunge	859	115
Arrareah	1,500	400
	4,526	1,920
Total	6,446	

Bulrampore is made up by a draft of 400 ponies from Kudbah.

Arrareah and Bahadoorgunge are being increased by drafts from Purneah, Dengrah and Kusba Amour.

Grain payments are working very satisfactorily.

D.

With respect to the golas I have nothing special to state.

They have all stood well, and have been found to have been generally well chosen, the only one difficult of access being Bibigunge.

The minor golas are all kept well stocked, and being under the charge of a group superintendent in the centre of a group of villages, supply food to a large number of persons.

Mr. Rattray says that, on the average, no one in his sub-division has to go more than three miles to buy food.

F.

From the returns which I have this month received from the circle officers, which have this month been prepared on, I believe, a more uniform principle, I have been able to calculate that the number of persons daily in receipt of charitable relief in some form or another is as follows:—

By cooked food	121
This shows an increase over last return.	
By uncooked food	3,515
This shows a decrease which will be accounted for by the increase under village relief tickets.	
In poorhouse	189
There is marked decrease here.	
By village relief tickets	20,807

The large increase over the figures given last fortnight, 7,694, is due partly to errors in the last calculation and partly to advantage having been more generally taken of this mode of relief.

By light labour tickets—	
The daily average	13,778

This is an increase over the daily average shown last fortnight but less than that of the preceding month. This is owing to the fact that during the first part of last month the people were engaged in weeding and hoeing their fields, by which means the males were enabled to support their families. Latterly field work has been less in demand, and the weather being

finer, women and children have again applied in large numbers for work on the roads. The numbers will probably again fall off when reaping is generally commenced.

By spinning—

The daily average is 112

This increase is chiefly in Bahadoorgunge and Kusòa Amour circles, where in the wet weather, when road work was stopped, relief was largely given in this form.

Weaving, daily average 121

The same remarks apply as given below.

Other means 128

This comprises basket and mat-making, weeding, etc.

We thus have this month a total average of 39,071 persons on charitable relief.

The following points appear to me to be worthy of note in each circle:—

Sudder.—Mr. Meiklejohn reports that he has been taking measures to reduce the number of persons in receipt of purely charitable relief, which he believes has been too freely given.

All his minor golas being full, he has been helping Arrareah by sending his ponies there.

Dengrah.—Mr. Thornton says that just now, during this fortnight, before the cutting of the bhadoi, distress is severe, and that on this account he has had to increase gratuitous relief.

There had been three deaths in the hospital here; two were of travellers who were attacked with dysentery on the road, and one a little girl, who had long been an inmate of the hospital.

Kusba Amour.—The same remarks regarding the pressure during these three or four weeks are made by Mr. Gouldsbury. In ordinary years people are pressed for grain at this time.

The new crop will now soon be cut.

Bulrampore.—Here there was a fair crop of very early janera, and the bhadoi is more forward than in the two last-named circles, and private trade is brisker. Consequently there is less distress, and the demand for Government grain is decreasing every day, even among the traders.

Kudbah.—This circle and the last named are now, I consider, the best off in the district.

Mr. Perry has kept the distress well in hand throughout, and as private trade was always busy here, it never was so severe as in other parts of the district, though the failure of the crops was greater.

Kissengunge Sub-division.—I have quoted from Mr. Craven's report in the first part of my narrative. Everything is in good order in this sub-division, and the difficulties of transport have been overcome by hard work on the part of Mr. Bertelsen, and all the golas are supplied.

There has been a large increase on the list of village ticket holders, and advances have also been made.

Though in Bahadoorgunge there was comparatively no great failure of the crop, the distress has been latterly greater than in other parts, owing to the people having sold off their stocks improvidently, and on account of the inaccessibility of the locality.

Arrareah.—Just now the reports from this sub-division are bad. Mr. Rattray asked for more native assistance, which has been sent to him, Baboo Rojonee Nath Chatterjee, a good Deputy Collector, having been sent up to him. I start myself for this sub-division to-day.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 802,177-4-7 × 4,430-14-1 = 806,608-2-8.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Village roads	10,468 0 0	
District Engineer	1,80,000 0 0	
Planters and others for district road repairs	8,915 2 0	
Purchase of tools and plants	5,351 2 6	
Transport of grain	4,58,426 15 10	
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain	70,225 0 0	
" to zemindars to assist their ryots	32,600 0 0	
" to Lieut. W. Coles, on account of pay	150 0 0	
Office establishment	1,514 2 7	
" contingencies	2,787 4 1	
Gola establishment	4,632 7 8	
" contingencies	77 0 0	
Advanced for purchase of fodder	2,014 2 0	
" for cart tracks	1,500 0 0	
Construction of golas	26,080 5 9	
" of Goladar's house	148 6 0	
Deputation allowances—		
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer	957 2 3	
" H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant district grain officer	200 0 0	
" D. O. Meiklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent	561 0 0	1,718 2 3
Total		8,06,608 2 8

Expenditure during the fortnight.

Transport of grain—

Advanced to R. Money, Esq.	14,000 0 0	
Payments to contractors on account of cart hire for grain transport	136 15 9	
		14,136 15 9
Office contingencies		259 8 0
Gola establishment		411 8 1

Advances made from Relief Fund on the 19th March 1874, by Mr. Craven, sub-divisional officer, Kissengunge, to the following zemindars to assist their ryots, is now drawn from the Treasury and transferred to the credit of the Relief Fund—

Inayet Ali	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	.....
Moorad Ally	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	.....
Boodhoo, Tehsildar	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	.....
Ekin Alli	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	.....
Mahomed Hyder	...	...	...	500	0	0	.....
Valayet Ali	...	...	...	500	0	0	.....
Umer Ali	...	...	...	200	0	0	.....
Asad Ali	...	...	...	300	0	0	.....
							5,500 0 0

Advanced by Mr. Craven, on 12th May and 6th June 1874, to assist their ryots—

To Luff Ali	...	...	...	300	0	0	.....
„ Serajul Huq	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	.....
							1,300 0 0

Advanced by Mr. Craven for importing food grain, on 30th May 1874—

To Baboo Lall, Moodie	...	...	...	500	0	0	.....
Kesi Doss	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	.....
Ghutoo Sahoo	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	.....
Maueeram	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	.....
							4,500 0 0

Total 26,107 15 10

Statement showing the theft of grains reported in the District of Purneah.

Police Station.	No. of cases reported.	Worth of grain stolen.	
		Bs.	A. P.
Sudder	4	32	6 0
Gondwarah	1	12	8 0
Kissengunge	3	7	15 3
Bahadoorgunge	4	14	7 0
Kalliangunge	5	11	6 0
Motiharee	5	30	8 6
Dhamdaha	1	59	1 0
Kudbah	2	10	12 6
Arrareah	5	16	11 0
Kusba Amour	3	165	1 4
Raneegunge	5	7	14 6
Total	38	368	11 1

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on other than those under Public Works in the District of Purneah, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July, 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	M	W	C	T	
Sudder . road ...	1,252	2,021	194	3,467	89	144	15	247	70	155	17	251	
Kusba Amour road ...	785	24,423	12,839	38,047	56	1,711	917	2,717	65	2,596	1,311	3,375	
Bulrampore ... road .	15,747	19,019	16,023	50,789	1,097	1,353	1,139	3,589	..	..	..	..
Arrareeah .. road ...	10,533	28,300	13,040	60,978	1,395	2,021	932	4,348	1,302	2,700	1,021	5,023	
Total number employed	37,317	73,763	42,102	152,182	2,637	5,262	3,002	10,901	1,446	5,451	2,355	9,252	

Return of Sick and Infirm treated in the Purneah District Hospitals for the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAMES OF POORHOUSES.					Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Sudder	...	...	...	...	15	6	21	...	...	...	...	21	
Kudbah	...	...	...	...	14	50	64	55	...	...	...	...
Bulrampore	...	...	...	...	17	9	26	7	1	3	...	17	
Sunkurpore	...	...	...	...	27	64	91	42	...	1	...	28	
Dholbaja	...	...	...	...	19	36	55	34	...	...	1*	20	• From Diarrhoea.
Bahadoorgunge	...	...	...	...	15	31	46	26	3	2	1†	1	Ulcers.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah, for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
			By sale to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder ... { As per last return	11,367	2,441	13,133	6,320	33,301
... { During the fortnight	5,617	806	...	162	6,585
Dongrah ... { As per last return	12,743	1,042	10,843	2,066	20,694
... { During the fortnight	4,275	392	925	106	5,698
Kusbali Amour ... { As per last return	11,770	2,725	7,499	6,263	31,248
... { During the fortnight	3,071	531	...	902	4,594
Bulrampore ... { As per last return	22,422	1,507	30	1,746	26,105
... { During the fortnight	6,245	800	...	913	8,048
Kudbah ... { As per last return	5,705	1,855	17,111	3,476	28,147
... { During the fortnight	3,293	123	...	72	3,488
Bahadoorkunge ... { As per last return	17,743	4,629	2,763	13,060	38,195
... { During the fortnight	4,056	1,531	2,578	930	9,095
Kalliangunge ... { As per last return	3,667	823	233	198	493
... { During the fortnight	4,518	789	1,046	650	7,003
Kiwengunge ... { As per last return	15,786	4,281	5,017	9,894	32,788
... { During the fortnight	8,052	1,741	521	153	10,507
Arraroah ... { As per last return	19,959	31,023	61,650	18,689	1,31,320
... { During the fortnight	5,080	5,791	2,135	906	14,524
Despatched from Maldah	1,50,000	1,24,371	50,366	1,16,270	62,312	5,53,210	...
From Godagaree	1,00,000	44,816	12,637	7,205	4,884	60,542	...
Total	7,50,000	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Roy Lutchniput Singh, Bahadoor, at his Zemindaries in the District of Purneah, for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July, 1874.

NAMES OF RELIEF CENTRES.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Number of laborers employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hussengunge, including Khunooah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	171	1,845	454	2,470	176	.....
Chowki Nurgaddee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Kudbah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	204	1,201	317	1,722	123	...
Arraroah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Lutchnipore, including Toolan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Purneah—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Hindoos	370	138	117	625	44	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Mahomedans	526	651	432	1,609	114	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total	896	789	549	2,234	159	375	3,046	771	4,192	299	.....
Total of Col. No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....
										458	.....

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the Fortnight ending Friday, the 24th July, 1874.

Area of Sub-division	square miles...	4,951
Population	persons ...	17,14,796
Number of relief circles ... ..	...	9
Number of villages ... ..	...	4,179
Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—		
Managed through Public Works Department subordinates ... ..	...	6,310
Managed direct by circle officers of local agency ... ..	...	14,913
Total ... ..	...	21,223
Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief ... ..	...	24,613
Number of known cases of starvation death—		
Up to date of last return ... ..	...	7
During the week under report ... ..	...	1
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, so far as known ...	...	180

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. By sale to laborers	62,312	4,884	67,096
2. Ditto to public	1,24,371	44,816	1,69,187
3. In charitable relief	50,366	12,637	63,003
4. Advanced to ryots	1,16,270	7,205	1,23,475
Total	3,53,219	69,542	4,22,761

PURNDAH, the 29th July 1874.

W. KEMBLE, Magistrate and Collector.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 18th July 1874.

Numbers of works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.	
			Class I.	Class II, A.	Class II, B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					In grain.	In cash.
No. 1. Purnea to Kootgama.	The whole line of road, about 40 miles in length, has been fixed, and estimate in progress.	2 parties...	2,208	.....	.....	2,208	Mds. Strs. 134 23	Rs. A. P. 338 10 0	The number of laborers on this work is rapidly decreasing as their services are required in the fields. We have considerably reduced the rates, so that there may be no competition for laborers between the zemindar and Public Works Department works. The bhadoi crop which was sown in 11 low lands, and where it has not been injured by floods will be reaped in a few days; the prospect of the agham crop is good.	The system of paying the laborers in grain in place of in cash has now been in force since the 23rd of May, and it is giving general satisfaction to the people on our works. In fact, I believe that if the option was now given to them to choose between cash and grain payments, the latter would be almost universally preferred. The laborers are paid wholly in grain, and they find a ready and profitable sale for any that they may earn over and above that required for their own consumption. The following arrangements have been made for paying the laborers in grain:—The amount of the work done by each gang (four men being now uniting in a party) is carried on by contract, and gives a payment to the duffadar for the amount of grain, according to the value of the work done. The duffadar takes this payment to the nearest Government moulie's shop, and after receiving the grain distributes it to his gang.	Orders have been issued to stop the earthwork and only to employ our laborers on the dressing and grading of the banks that have been thrown up. The rates for dressing the surface of the road and slopes vary from 4 seers to 12 seers per 100 running feet of bank, and depend chiefly on the way in which the earthwork has been thrown up. The higher rates are only given in cases where the banks have been thrown up in a very rough way by unskilled laborers. The rate for turning the slopes is 12 seers per 1,000 superficial feet, an increase of one seer being given for every 100 feet extra lead beyond one chain. The rates for Class II A are:— Men ... 1½ to 2 Women ... 1 Children ... 0½	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially so since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our works brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodalis, so that, after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work; and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, have their own tools and bring them to the works.	Rs. A. P. 338 10 0	.....
No. 2. Nathpore to Etwarree.	The whole line, 82 miles in length, laid out and levelled: estimate in progress.	7 parties...	15,076	2,134	.....	17,210	980 0	2,553 5 4	The number of laborers on this road has decreased considerably since last report, as the unprofessional laborers are returning to work in their fields. The break in the rains during the week under report has been of great benefit to the country generally, as it has allowed seedling and transplanting being carried on, which was urgently required. On this road about 50 per cent. of the laborers are holders, who are all now engaged in dressing and turning the banks that have been thrown up.	The laborers are paid wholly in grain, and they find a ready and profitable sale for any that they may earn over and above that required for their own consumption. The following arrangements have been made for paying the laborers in grain:—The amount of the work done by each gang (four men being now uniting in a party) is carried on by contract, and gives a payment to the duffadar for the amount of grain, according to the value of the work done. The duffadar takes this payment to the nearest Government moulie's shop, and after receiving the grain distributes it to his gang.	The rate for turning the slopes is 12 seers per 1,000 superficial feet, an increase of one seer being given for every 100 feet extra lead beyond one chain. The rates for Class II A are:— Men ... 1½ to 2 Women ... 1 Children ... 0½	It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodalis, so that, after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work; and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, have their own tools and bring them to the works.	2,575 5 4	138 0 0
No. 3. Kibria to Titalya.	40 miles of old Gaugree and Darjeeling road being repaired and estimate submitted.	9 parties...	739	.....	.....	739	45 20	124 0 0	The numbers on this road have since last report increased since last week. All the laborers are employed on the dressing and turning of the slopes. Compared with other parts of the district, there is a less area under paddy, as the land is high and more adapted to such crops as pulse, &c.	.....	.....	.....	124 0 0	.....

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.	
			Class I.	Class II. A.	Class II. B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.				In grain.	In cash.
No. 3, Kishengunge to Nek-mund.	The whole line has been laid out, levelled, and estimate submitted.	3 parties...	1,677	.....	.....	1,677	Mds. Srs.	Ra. A. P. 272 10 8	.....	.....	.....	Ra. A. P. 272 10 8	.....
No. 5, Den-grah Ghat to Toor-kelly.	The whole line has been laid out, levelled, and estimate submitted.	2 parties...	286	.....	.....	286	226 20	604 0 0	.....	.....	.....	604 0 0	.....
No. 6, Den-grah Ghat to Bhopia Talpore.	Whole line laid out, levelled, surveyed, and estimate submitted.	3 parties...	4,856	19	.....	4,875	201 34	538 8 0	.....	.....	.....	538 8 0	.....
No. 7, Bul-rampore to Tarapore.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled and estimate submitted for sanction.	3 parties...	4,444	.....	.....	4,444	229 56	614 7 5	.....	.....	.....	614 7 5	0 14 0

No. 765—S.R., dated Doomka, the 28th July 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., c.s., Offg. Dy. Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit a narrative for the fortnight ending July 26th.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Reports are good everywhere. It is as difficult as before to give any very precise information about the supplies, either in the markets or out of them.

From Rajmehal Mr. Stewart writes: "Prices have not gone down; at Bario and Barhait the prices for common rice still remain unchanged, but these prices are merely nominal. The article itself is hardly to be procured."

From Jamtara Mr. Hand writes: "Grain is scarce in the bazar, and will be scarcer every day for the next three weeks." The important point here is that Mr. Hand puts the turn of the tide only three weeks off, or in the latter half of August, instead of the middle of September. Mr. Wood does not notice supplies. Mr. Grant writes from Godda: "Though the supplies brought to the various hâts are not much, more food is available about the country. The well-to-do large cultivators have opened out their stores and are paying their laborers in kind; and a few of the mahajuns, I hear, have made advances of grain." This sentence, perhaps because it suits my own notions, I think very well worth noting. All through the year I never believed the poor people were fed very much from the hâts; they were fed from their neighbours' houses. They could always get food a trifle cheaper from their comfortable neighbours than from the mudies.

Prices were always a tolerably fair index to the state of the country; supply reports never were.

Mr. Wilmot writes from Deogurh: "The cheapest rice in the jurisdiction remains at Bahman Gawan, where it is reported to be selling at 15 seers per rupee. The dearest is said to be at Garh Sora, where it is 10 seers. Grain still procurable in considerable quantities at 17 to 18 seers per rupee."

The cheapest country rice in Doomka is 13 seers. At this rate it easily beats Government rice at 16 seers. There is no talk of scarcity of supply here. Mahajuns lend and sell as well as can be expected.

In Godda Government rice has come into the bazar. Mr. Grant does not say at what price it is selling. With large advances and exclusive payment in grain this must result, as people must at least have salt. The weather is as good as it could be, without an arrangement for turning on and stopping showers in every field.

In Maheshpore it seems to have been as good even as this. There had been rain enough to flood all the rice country. Then a week of fine weather came, and now the rain is on again—heavy. The crops are all doing splendidly. Mr. Wood writes: "The indian corn is now commencing to cob, and is from five to six feet high, and promises a bumper crop."

Deogurh is nearly as well off. They have had heavy rain, a week of hot sunshine, and now are having clouds, fog, and rain again.

In Godda janera had been little damaged by excessive rain. It is now looking very well. People say the yield will not be so great as last year.

Mr. Stewart argues the weather case at great length, but his summing up is—"On the whole, then, I think it may safely be said that the prospects of the crops up to date are good, and that the weather has been eminently seasonable for agricultural operations."

Small crops and janera are coming into ear, and the cheena harvest has begun in the dharaes.

The Jamtara prospects are, what I should call, very fine. Mr. Hand writes: "The rainfall during the fortnight (from the 8th to the 20th) has been 5·7 inches. We have had no rain since the 16th. Cultivators are beginning to cry out that their prospects are gloomy. If we have rain within this week, I do not think the dhan can be materially injured." I do not know what the cultivators can want that they have not got. 5·7 inches of rain, and then four days hot sun, seems to me the perfection of weather.

In Doomka we have had, up to the 26th instant, 21·29 inches against 21·51 at this time last year. I have arranged the rainfall in two monthly columns—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
January	28	11	June	5·05	7·8
February	0·0	1·87	July	13·16	8·08
March	1·54	1·32			
April	14	0·0			
May	2·36	2·11		21·51	21·29

I cannot ascertain that the slightly different distribution has made any difference. Last year prospects were considered almost as good as possible up to the middle or end of September. The one verdict all over the district was—a bumper crop lost for want of one shower.

By all accounts, we are slightly better off now all round than we were this time last year; therefore, I think I need pay no attention to little local grumbling for a field of dhan or makai the worse for either rain or sun.

About Doomka people say they want some heavy rain now to complete their highland planting. Since writing this heavy rain has come. The condition of the people I believe to be good everywhere.

As I reported some time ago, I have seen two extremely thin people, both children. There is a wide gap between this pair and the next lot; and I have been in every part of the district where distress was said to exist, though, I admit, not at the time it was said to be heaviest. I was always a day or two late to see the worst.

The sub-divisional reports are—

Godda.—"The general physical condition of the people is good, and I have not heard of any cases of death from starvation."

Mr. Wilmot makes no remark beyond saying that the health of his sub-division is unusually good. With him, this is as good as saying that there is no distress worth mentioning.

Mr. Hand says the numbers of "paupers and half-starved objects," which had decreased considerably, are increasing, now that works are being closed. I take this to mean that the poorest of the light-labor gangs are now swelling the numbers of the receivers of charitable relief.

Mr. Wood says nothing about the condition of the people. I also take this as a good sign.

Mr. Stewart's report is curious, and I don't understand a great deal of it. The pith of it is that the people have all along been in good condition, and that they owe it to the action of the Government. Here I am sure every one is very glad to agree with him; but I can make nothing of this—"I have no hesitation in saying that had we delayed much longer in commencing relief measures, the spectacle which some would apparently very much wish to have seen, viz., people reduced to the last stage of weakness by want, would have presented itself in a large portion of the distressed tract in this sub-division."

Putting aside for a moment all notions both of duty and good-feeling, and supposing a desire to prove oneself right to be the only, or much the strongest, motive anywhere, I fail to see any meaning in the words quoted. They are evidently directed against some foolish or malicious people who denied the existence of distress. But these same people would be extremely sorry to see the emaciated crowds which would at once prove them wrong. However, Mr. Stewart's verdict is that the people are doing very well, and that is really all we need care about.

Prices are almost stationary, and are a very small fraction over one-third higher than they were last year.

Twelve seers of common rice can be got for a rupee against 18 of this time twelve-months.

There is nothing to report about crime, misery, and starvation.

Cholera, generally of a bad kind, continues to break out in odd places.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Works are being closed as fast as we can. In Sultanabad there is nothing but the sloping and grassing of one little tank, which may drag on as work for old women. Jamtara works are also stopping fast, with the result of throwing more people over to charitable relief. Mr. Stewart is finishing off fast. He reports all his bunds safe after the late rush of water. Mr. Wilmot reports work very slack on his Wards' Estates bunds; but he has made the Modhupore coolies agree to take rice for payment.

I have not seen my Daman bunds lately. I hear one was carried away by the late flood—a little thing of no great value. The average daily total on all works is now 11,807; numbers are still decreasing fast. For the last four fortnights they are almost in geometrical proportion. I hope to have our bunds and tanks finished off very soon, and that work may continue only on our few great roads. I cannot give a satisfactory account of payment in grain. All relief officers report payment in grain general and universal where possible.

The Godda and Rajmehal figures show cash and grain payments mixed. Until I hear from these, the figures fail to shew the good results the officers report.

C.—TRANSPORT.

I have nothing to report.

D.—STORAGE.

I have had to ask for nearly the whole of the Calcutta store.

E.

Rupees 50 advanced during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

A statement showing the daily average of charitable recipients in the district is given. The daily averages are as below:—

Rajmehal	...	181.9	Godda	...	602.2
Dooghur	...	1.6	Doomka	...	26
Jamtara	...	2164.25			
Moheshpore	...	157.6		Total	3203.35

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

A separate statement shewing the expenditure is appended. I have said all I had to say under B.

I may here remark that the sale of Government rice to the public up to date, 11,000 maunds in a million and a quarter of people, shows that each person has bought about six chittacks.

	Amount of Expenditure.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to last narrative	.....		1,57,618 13 0
Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—			
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 11th July 1874	1,900 11 9		
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 18th July 1874	1,076 6 9a		
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 25th July 1874	1,628 2 7		
Deogurh sub-divisional officer for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874—		2,000 0 1	
Jessidi to Rohini road	51 1 6b		
Pathrole road	99 0 6		
		150 2 0	
Godda sub-divisional officer for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874—			
Godda and Barahat road	1,501 4 7½c		
Godda tank	321 12 6		
Bangor Chua bund	222 4 9		
Chandua bund	26 12 6		
Mohaspore tank	193 3 2		
Kasba tank	123 15 3		
Talberia bund	55 14 0		
Nonpore	125 11 6		
Lakormara	154 1 0		
Parsa	221 7 6		
Perozepore	232 13 0		
Maharawa	67 4 0		
Simra tank	180 1 3		
Kendua tank	100 13 9		
Lohandia "	154 12 0		
Bhora bund	175 14 9		
Chiharbina bund	41 1 6		
Gopalpore "	43 9 0		
Amba "	20 11 5		
Gobra "	64 14 6		
Ranidi "	178 14 9		
Lohandia "	138 5 3		
Mahagama "	141 10 3		
Haripore	104 0 6		
Nonphore	85 0 6		
Karnaldibo	119 6 0		
Sookulchak	11 12 0		
Dumria	2 8 0		
Murdiha tank	86 6 0		
Kobra bund	106 3 9		
Banglia "	59 6 9		
Behari "	167 1 6		
Bacha "	34 13 3		
Sripore "	15 15 6		
Belari "	103 9 6		
Pathra "	32 4 0		
Pathra village road	139 3 3		
Amapore bund	53 8 0		
Simra bund in Doo	34 9 0		
		5,345 15 8½	
Rajmehal sub-divisional officer for the fortnight ending 8th July 1874—			
To Engineers in charge, Public Works Department	1,568 8 10		
To cashier, Civil Department	963 3 6d		
Cost of transport of rice at Bahawa, &c.	200 9 3		
Office establishment and contingencies	396 5 6½		
		3,128 11 1½	
Under Revd. H. P. Boerreson for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874—			
Road from Benagarin to Kalipathar	406 0 0		
Bund in Kurundar	227 0 0		
Tank in Ghatakpore	168 0 0		
Bund in Foolpahari	140 0 0		
Holes filled in and near Sulunga...	111 0 0		
		1,142 0 0e	
Under W. M. Smith, Esq., sub-divisional officer, Doomka, for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874—			
New Cutcherry road	12 2 3		
Opening out earth round newly planted trees	15 4 6f		
Purchase of bamboos for fencing trees	1 12 0		
		29 2 9	
Sudder Office—			
Paid for construction of a temporary shed for cholera patients at Mohaspore	104 7 0		
Cost of transport of Government grain to several golas	3,189 1 9g		
Railway freight from Sahibgunge to Pakourpore division	101 5 0		
Office contingencies	89 2 0		
Travelling expense of a Sub-Inspector of Police employed to receive grain at Santia	49 8 0		
		3,483 7 9	
			18,184 12 5
Jamtara relief sub-divisional expenditure from the beginning up to 7th July 1874		Grand total	1,75,803 9 5
			21,761 15 9½h
			1,97,565 9 2½

a. Rs. 1,843-14-6 paid in cash.

b. " 2,761-4-7 in grain

c. Details of payment in grain and in cash not received from

sub-divisional officer.

d. Details not received.

e. Paid all in grain.

f. In cash

g. In grain

h. Out of this Rs. 3,000 was remitted to the Commissioner, Southal

Pergunnahs, through the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Godda.

i. In grain

j. In cash

Rs. 1 12 0

" 27 6 9

Rs. 18,223 1 0½

" 2,538 14 9

21,761 15 9½

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Southul Pergunnahs for the fortnight ending 26th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain in store, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.	
Doomka	24th July 1874	1,63,000	3,000 0 0	347 3 0	7 24 4	509 0 0	94 18 10½	949 6 4½	1,000		
Icoghur	24th "	"	3,095 4 12	440 1 0	5 1 0	320 0 0	.....	765 2 0	...		
Rajmehal	2nd "	"	643,427 0 0	11,891 24 3½	92 36 0	8,113 14 8	3,171 32 4½	25,372 27 4	5,000		a more grain received; out of this 1,000 sent to zemindar of Pakan.
Gedda	2nd "	"	63,344 0 0	4,041 20 12½	915 22 10	21,146 24 8	18,463 13 12½	44,557 11 10½	5,000		
Moheshpore	24th "	"	22,044 24 0	1,084 2 4	101 0 12	15,209 10 8	195 19 8	17,189 33 0	.....	
Jantara	2nd "	"	18,221 0 "	834 8 15½	565 8 12½	3,763 32 12	8,016 20 9½	13,10 31 1½	.....		expenditure as per special messenger's account, 14,111.

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

			Mds.	Sers.	Ch.
(a.) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	...	...	39,463	20	4½
(b.) By sale to the public	...	...	11,839	35	2
(c.) In charitable relief	...	...	1,627	13	6½
Advance to ryots	...	...	49,073	2	4
			1,02,003	31	½
Grain disposed of up to date of last report	...	...	76,904	15	5
Ditto during the fortnight	...	...	25,009	15	11½
Total	...	...	1,02,003	31	½

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

Price-current for the week ending 25th July 1874.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Doomka head-quarters	10	11½	12	12	13
Kattikoond	.....	11½	14	14	.....
Noonihaut	12	10	.....	14	14
Pakour	15½	13	.....	.....	15½
Rajmehal Sub-division	14	9	.....	.....	15
Sahibgunge	14	13	17	17	16
Barhait	.....	10	.....	16	.....
Godda Sub-division	14	12	.....	15½	15½
Saronee	14	11	.....	16	14
Deoghur Sub-division	12½	12	.....	14	18
Sarawan	13	13½	.....	16	16
Rohini	12½	13½	.....	15	17
P'athrole	.....	13½	.....	.....	15

MEMO.

Rajmehal	...	...	1,356	Benagorha	...	...	746
Godda...	...	...	3,783			Total	8,832
Jamtara	...	...	2,928	As per Executive Engineer's progress report	...	2,975	
Deoghur	...	...	59			Total	11,807
Doomka	...	...	16				

List showing the average of daily laborers on roads under the Civil officers, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

RAJMEHAL.

Serial No.	Works.	Daily average.	Serial No.	Works.	Daily average.
1.	Road from Sahibgunge to Barhait ...	329	10.	Kuronpore Bund	86
2.	Panchgurb Bund	36	11.	Nole Bandha	23
3.	Bola or Jamunee	30	12.	Bankoondie	13
4.	Simulgooree	122	13.	Doodkhole Road	22
5.	Haddaf Road	107	14.	Mirapoora	34
6.	Tinpahar Road	159	15.	Barhait Tank	99
7.	Doodkhole Bund	93			
8.	Shahabad	30			
9.	Khyrasole Bund	15			
					Total .. 1,366

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

Serial No.	Works.	Daily average.	Serial No.	Works.	Daily average.
1.	Godda and Barahant Road	1,084	22.	Lohandia Bund	66
2.	Godda Tanks	284	23.	Mohagoma	100
3.	Banduar Chuah Bund	94	24.	Haripore	134
4.	Chandna Bund	24	25.	Noonbhoree	147
5.	Mahespore Tank	84	26.	Komuldiha	127
6.	Kasba Tank	16	27.	Sooknchuck	8
7.	Talberia Bund	41	28.	Dumriah	8
8.	Sonepore	85	29.	Mardiah Tank	46
9.	Lakor Mara	97	30.	Kobra Bund	71
10.	Pursa	124	31.	Bunglia ditto	61
11.	Perozepore	67	32.	Beharee	85
12.	Meharawa	41	33.	Bacha	43
13.	Simra Tank	98	34.	Sreepore	12
14.	Kendwah Tank	72	35.	Bellari	42
15.	Lohondea ditto	121	36.	Pathra Bund	10
16.	Bhora Bund	118	37.	Pathra village road	93
17.	Churhurbona Bund	47	38.	Aumerpore Bund	29
18.	Gopalpore ditto	48	39.	Simra Bund in Doe	18
19.	Amba ditto	12			
20.	Gobra ditto	22			
21.	Ranidih ditto	103			
				Total	3,782

JAMTARA.

No.	Works.	Daily average.	No.	Works.	Daily average.
1.	Gaichand	113	23.	Palajuria	85.8
2.	Moochigurri	82.6	24.	Pakuria	65.6
3.	Dakimbahal	21.3	25.	Geria	35.4
4.	Kuruka	60.4	26.	Mahanpore	28.2
5.	Ladua	42.5	27.	Kundahit	98
6.	Chakri	34.9	28.	Bankati	98.2
7.	Majhia	33.3	29.	Cart Road to Rajnagar	114.6
8.	Kulhore	32.1	30.	Khoriam	90.9
9.	Saherdal	10.9	31.	Khajoori	58.6
10.	Situlpore	29.6	32.	Bagdohari	205.9
11.	Kanangoi	16.6	33.	Amba (Salka)	75.3
12.	Murgatona	13.9	34.	Afzulpore	112
13.	Ghatti	30.9	35.	Jamjuri	53.1
14.	Road to Railway Station	48.2	36.	Chowkhonda	42.2
15.	Nala	118.4	37.	Jalai	112.4
16.	Debjore	61.6	38.	Talpukuria	108.5
17.	Delberia	85	39.	Ashua	67.9
18.	Patharghatta	144	40.	Dhasonia	107.6
19.	Shearkatia	118.2	41.	Paharady	84.7
20.	Amlajuri	12.3			
21.	Karya	43.9			
22.	Bindapathar	114.3			
				Total	2,928.7

DEOGURH SUB-DIVISION.

No.	Works.	Daily average.
1.	Pathrole feeder-road	34.16
2.	Jessidih to Rohim road	24.91
	Total	59.07

MOHESPORE.

1.	Englishpara tank	45.5
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DOOMKA.

	New cutchery road, and opening out earth round the newly planted trees	16
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BENAGARHIA.

	Road from Benagarhia to Kalipathar	290
	Bund in Kurundar	153
	Tank in Ghotukpore	114
	Bund in Foolbari	90
	Road from Benagarhia to Soolunga	90
	Total	746

SONTHAL PER

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No.	Name of road.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice received and issued.				
				Class I.	Class II.A.	Class II.B.	Total.	Gola.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued.	Value of quantity issued.
1	Doomka to Jamarah road.	Estimate being prepared; level and survey are completed.	Works opened on the 9th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, 39th, and 40th mile.	2,453, or cont. per cent.	.....	.....	2,453	Jamara and Aparbacta.	.....	Rs. A. P.	85 mds. 38 sers. 4 chas.	252 Rs. 5 ana.
3	Jurmoondoo to Deoghur road.	Nil	155,571 cubic feet of earth-work.	5,731, or 99.48 per cent.	15 per cent. 28.	15 per cent. 28.	5,761	Deoghur.	230 mds.	Not given by the Overseer.	Grain order Tokens 275 0 0 Cash 75 0 0 242 7 9	Rs. A. P.
	Hansdeha and Godda road.	Nil	31 chains turfing	729, or 43.84 per cent.	834, or 56.16 per cent.	.....	1,603	Gola and latha.	.....	.....	80 mds. 12 srs. 11 chas.	214 2 3
6	Teenpahar and Borio road.	13 miles	13 miles	817, or 9.04 per cent.	2,873, or 31.39 per cent.	.....	3,190	.....	.....	.....	Work since stopped, 29 77	
7	Borio and Monihari road.	21 miles surveyed and pegged out.	8 miles	355, or 18.61 per cent.	1,553, or 18.39 per cent.	.....	1,908	.....	.....	.....	Grain order.	119 4 6
32	Boari Bund	.....	.....	378, or 100 per cent.	.....	.....	378	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	18 12 0
10	Collection of metal on Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	411, or 82.80.	86, or 17.31.	.....	497	Doomkah.	3 mds. 15 srs.	8 0 0	3 mds.	8 0 0
13	Repairs to ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....	66, or cent. per cent.	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Repairs to Doomka station roads.	Ditto	Ditto	.....	.....	88, or cent. per cent.	88	Doomkah.	4 mds. and 5 srs.	11 0 0	4 mds. 5 srs.	11 0 0
31	Bund at Kati-coond.	Ditto	Ditto	630 or 83.75.	42 or 6.75	.....	672	Doomkah.	32 mds. 13 srs.	101 0 0	32 mds. 13 srs.	101 0
14	Bahawa and Bura-hait road.	Ditto	Ditto	441 or 43.65.	567 or 56.35.	.....	1,008	Bura-hait.	30 mds.	80 0 0	40 mds. 26 srs. 3 1/2 chas.	100 4 0
16	Pakour and Heerapore road.	.....	.....	85 or 30.25 percent.	196 or 69.75.	.....	281	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
20	Mullarpore and Doomka road.	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	No information received.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GUNNAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 11th July 1874.

Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
Supply of Government rice in all places where works are going on.	Healthy and strong. No symptoms of scarcity prevail now on this road. Cultivation going on well. The prospect of next crop seems to be very fair.	Twice weekly in rice and cash.	CONTRACT WORK. From 4 annas to 4 annas 6 pie per hundred cubic feet of earth-work or cutting.	Supplied by department.	Rs. A. P. 262 6 3	
Rice supplied from Government golas. I am absolutely unable to understand the cash payment here, and have called for an explanation. I think it must be a clerical error. E. J. M.	Laborers are strong and healthy; the people are mostly employed in cultivation; weather favorable; prospect of next January crop good.	Payments made twice a week in grain tokens except broken parts of rupees.	4 per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto	592 7 9	
only turfing is being made. Government rice is supplied from gola at Booriland, a moodie's shop at Brinda in the 3rd mile.	Fair; most part of the people are now engaged in cultivation.	Laborers are paid in grain; carpenters and other artificers in cash. No tokens yet reached the treasury here. Cheques are disbursed.	DAILY LABOR. CLASS I. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 0 6 CLASS II. Men ... 1 6 Women ... 1 0 Children ... 0 6 Contract work, 4 to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet earth-work.	Ditto	226 3 0 93 15 3	More rice has been sold to the laborers. For want of information from the sub-cashier, the quantity, &c., cannot be given.
Government rice is supplied from golas at Boroi and Doco and 2 moodie's shops at intermediate stations.	People are generally healthy. As to this road, Assistant Engineer Baboo K. N. Shaw has been asked to put a stop to this needless payment in rice. The subordinate responsible is Baboo Gunesham Banerjee. E. J. M.	Ditto	Ditto. Contract work, 5 annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto	330 4 0	Rs. A. P. In rice ... 119 4 6 In cash ... 210 15 6 Total ... 330 4 0
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Contract work, 6 annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto	35 0 0	In rice ... 18 12 6 In cash ... 16 4 0 Total ... 35 0 0
Government rice is supplied throughout since date of last return.	Healthy ... Rice payment is now being made the Overseer reports, but the person responsible for the needless payment in cash is Baboo Behari Lal Banerjee. E. J. M.	Daily coolies. Daily and contract coolies every second day by sub-cashiers.	Digging kunker 5 annas, carting 8 annas, per mile. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0 to 0 9 A. P.	Ditto	109 0 0	Rice payment commenced in the latter part of last week.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3	Ditto	7 9 6	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	11 0 0	
Ditto	The same subordinate as last is responsible, and has done well here. E. J. M.	Ditto	Earth-work 4 to 8 annas.	Ditto	115 0 0	
Government rice is available all along the road.	The condition of the people is gradually improving. No food-grains can be had at bazars except the Government rice at golas.	Thrice weekly by sub-cashiers. As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Child ... 1 0	CONTRACT WORK. 4 to 6 annas ... DAILY LABOR. Men ...	Ditto	117 11 0	
No rice payment during the week for want of rice. The Deputy Magistrate of Rajmahal has been written to, and necessary instructions have now been only issued by him to the golas-dars in charge of rice.	Most part of the people are engaged in cultivation. Explanation as to non-payment called for, but it appears that rice not being available, the people much want to get it. E. J. M.	Thrice weekly	Earthwork 4 annas to 6 annas per 100 cubic feet. DAILY LABOR. As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	By Department	Nil.	
This work is stopped.		Total disbursement during the week			1,900 11 9	

SONTHAL PERGUN

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No.	Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice.				
				Class I.	Class II. A.	Class II. B.	Total.	Name of gola.	Quantity indentured.	Quantity issued.	Cost of indentured rice.	Cost of rice issued to laborers.
1	Doomka and Jamtara road.	Estimate being prepared, survey and level completed.	Works opened on 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, 39th, and 40th miles.	3,436 or cent. per cent.	.....	.....	3,436	Jamtara, Doomka, &c.	.....	84 mds. 18 srs. 11½ cks.	.....	Rs. 248
3	Jurmoondoe to Deoghur.	Nil.	1,25,519 cubic feet.	5,378 or 99'83 per cent.	7 or 13 per cent.	2 or 104 per cent.	5,397	Deoghur.	230 mds.	128 mds. 33 srs.	.....	In rice Rs. 339, in tokens Rs. 119.
4	Hanadeha and Godda road.	Work stopped.		1,033 or cent. per cent.	.....	.....	1,033	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...
10	Collection of metal on Soory road.	Completely projected	Completely opened	235 or 24 per cent.	345 or 54'76 per cent.	.....	630	Doomka.	Nil	35 mds. 32 srs.	.....	90 0 0
18	Repairs to Soory road.	.....	Ditto	.....	73 or cent. per cent.	.....	72	Doomka.	Nil	1 mch 31 srs.	.....	5 0 0
17	Doomka Station roads.	.....	Ditto	.....	244 or cent. per cent.	.....	244	.....	.....	8 mds.	.....	20 0 0
31	Bund at Katicum	.....	Ditto	985 or 90'19 per cent.	39 or 3'61 per cent.	.....	1,024	Doomka.	.....	Cleaned 35 mds. 18 srs., uncleared 14 mds. 32 srs.	.....	147 0 0
14	Bahawa to Burhait	13 miles	Ditto	573 or 52'71 per cent.	514 or 47'29 per cent.	.....	1,087	Burbait and Rauga.	120 mds. 31 srs.	99 mds. 31 srs. 13 cks.	Rs. 324 10 ann. 1 pie.	Rs. 368 12 ann. 7 pie.
16	Pakour and Heerapore road.	Ditto	Ditto	94 or 44'78 per cent.	116 or 55'24 per cent.	.....	210	Patna	35 mds. 27 srs. 4 cks.	11 mds. 10 ann. 8 pie.	Rs. 96 10 ann. 8 pie.	Rs. 98 8 ann.
6	Trenpahar and Borio road.	Ditto	13 miles	2,207 or 89'73 per cent.	263 or 10'27 per cent.	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Borio and Moniharree road.	21 miles	8 miles	1,324 or 77'7 per cent.	380 or 23'8 per cent.	.....	1,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Bund at Boari	Work stopped, only turfing being done		647 or cent. per cent.	.....	.....	647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Moheaspore and Doomka road.	Ditto	ditto	.....	85 cent per cent.	.....	82	No information received for this				

NAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 18th July 1874.

Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Government rice is supplied on all places where works are going on.	Healthy and strong, and there is no symptom of distress or scarcity prevailing now.	Twice by weekly cash jemadars and moodies in presence of road sircars in rice.	From 4 as. to 5 per 100 c. ft. of earth-work.	Supplied from Department.	259 8 0	Rice tokens ... 248 0 0 Cash ... 11 8 0
Supplied from Government golas.	Laborers are generally strong and healthy and able-bodied. They are now mostly employed in cultivation.	Twice weekly in grain tokens, except broken parts of rupees which are paid in cash.	4 annas per 100 cubic feet for ordinary soil.	Ditto ditto ...	379 2 3	Tokens ... 359 0 0 Cash ... 21 2 3
GOVERNMENT RICE.						
Work stopped...	.....	.....	.....	No information received from the superintendent.		
Supplied from Government golas.	Strong and healthy ...	Daily coolies, daily and contract coolies, twice a week in grain.	Digging kunkur at 5 annas per 100 cubic feet; carting 8 annas. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Boy from { 0 9 to 1 0	Supplied from Department.	93 13 0	In cash ... 3 12 0 In tokens ... 90 0 0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3	Ditto ...	5 5 6	In tokens ... 5 0 0 In cash ... 0 5 6
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Spreading and consolidating 10 annas per 100 cubic feet. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3	Ditto ...	21 9 0	In tokens ... 20 0 0 In cash ... 1 9 0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	From 4 annas to 8 annas per 100 cubic feet. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Child ... { 1 0 to 0 9	Ditto ...	151 7 6	In rice ... 147 0 0 In cash ... 4 7 6
Ditto ...	Healthy. They are generally engaged in cultivation.	Every 3rd day by cashiers and moodies.	As. 4 to 6 per 100 cubic feet— A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Child ... 0 9	Ditto ...	132 15 6	All in rice; no tokens available.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32 11 0	In rice ... 32 8 0 In cash ... 0 3 0 No tokens available.
Ditto ...	Condition satisfactory. Coolies are still engaged in cultivation.	Daily and every 2nd day by cashiers in rice. No grain tokens are yet available. Professional laborers are paid in cash.	As. 4 to 5 per 100 cubic feet, daily labor— A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Child ... { 1 2 to 1 0	Ditto ...	.....	Payments made almost entirely in grain. Information as to the quantity of rice issued and payments made are not received from the cashiers for the week.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Earth-work at 5 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	As. 6 per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	.....
work. Work stopped.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. Chalson has reported the names of individuals called for that they may be punished.
				Total ...	1,076 6 9	

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS

Progress Report of Relief Works

No.	Names of Works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice.				
				Class I.	Class II.A.	Class II.B.	Total.	Quantity indentured.	Gola.	Quantity disbursed.	Value thereof.	Total.
1	Doomka to Jam-tara road.	Survey and level completed, estimate in progress	Works Nos. 10, 16, 27, 30, 31, and 40 miles are almost completed, those on 20, 21, 22, 23, and 33 mile half done, others in progress.	4,085 or 100 per cent.	.....	.....	4,085	.....	Jam-tara and Woorbandha.	134 mds. 6 srs., 11 cks.	Rs. 363 14 as. and 8 pie.	134 mds. 6 srs. 11 cks. = Rs. 363, 1 as., pie.
3	Jourmoonda to Deoghur.	Nil	133,85½ cubic feet. Earth-work done.	5,378 or 99½ per cent.	24 or 44 per cent.	28 or 52 per cent.	5,430	230 mds.	Deoghur.	129 mds., 31 srs.	Tokena 308	.....
10	Metalling Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	264, or 10½ per cent.	2,136 or 89½ per cent.	.....	2,420	.....	Doomka	101 mds., 38 srs.	Rs. A.P. 287 0 0	101 mds. 38 srs. = Rs. 2
13	Repairs to ditto	Ditto	Ditto .. .. .	.....	16, or cent per cent.	.....	16	.....	Ditto	31 srs., 8 cks.	1 15 6	31½ s = Rs. 1 pie.
17	Repairs to Doomka Station roads.	Ditto	Ditto .. .. .	.....	191, or cent per cent.	.....	191	.....	Ditto	4 mds., 5½ srs.	10 5 6	4 mds. 5½ srs. = Rs. 1 pie.
31	Bund at Katikoond	.....	.....	1,022 or 63½ per cent.	615 or 36½ per cent.	.....	1,637	.....	Doomka	22 mds. 1½ srs.	Trkens 63	22 1½ to 63
16	Pakour & Heoran-pore road.	7 miles	7 miles	152 or 31½ per cent.	326 or 68½ per cent.	.....	478	.....	.....	19 mds. 16 srs. 10½ cks.	Rs. 52 1 anna.	19 16 10½ = Rs. 1 s
14	Bahowa & Barhait road.	Ditto	Ditto	628 or 48½ per cent.	674 or 51½ per cent.	.....	1,302	.....	.....	60 mds. 17 srs. 9 cks.	Rs. 132 As. 7.	60 17 ck = Rs.
6	Teenpahar and Protabpore road.	13 miles	13 miles .. .. .	.....	2,687 or 100 per cent.	.....	2,687	.....	.....	Pice orders give coolies for—	Rs. A.P. Rs. A.P. Rs.	240 15 3 240 15 3 24
7	Borio and Monihari road.	21 miles	8 miles	3,010 or 89½ per cent.	367 or 10½ per cent.	.....	3,367	.....	Ditto	Ditto	39 3 138	
32	Bund at Bonri ..	.....	.....	715 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	715	.....	.....	.....	mds. 26 srs. 3	6
22	Moheshpore to Doomka road.	.....	.....	214 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	mds. 6	1

DISTRICT.

for the week ending 25th July 1874.

Supply of food thereto.	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
Government rice on all places where works are going on.	Laborers are healthy and strong. No symptom of scarcity prevails now.	Twice a week in grain tokens.	From 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied by Department.	Rs. A. P. 370 12 3	Rs. As. P. In rice and tokens ... 363 14 3 In cash ... 6 14 0
Supplied from Government gola ...	Laborers are strong and able-bodied. They are mostly engaged in cultivation. Weather favorable and prospect of next crop is still good.	Twice a week in grain tokens, except broken parts of a rupee which are paid in cash.	As. 4 per 100 cubic feet; ordinary soil.	Ditto ...	318 4 3	In tokens ... 308 0 0 In cash ... 10 4 3
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily coolies; daily and contract coolies twice a week in grain.	Digging kunkur as. 5, carting as. 8 per 100 cubic feet— As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	267 11 0	In tokens ... 267 0 0 In cash ... 0 11 0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6	Ditto ...	1 15 6	Wholly in rice.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Spreading and consolidating, as. 10 per 100 cubic feet As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3	Ditto ...	10 5 9	In rice ... 10 5 6 In cash ... 0 0 3
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Earth-work from 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 c. ft. As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children 9 p. to 1 0	Ditto ...	68 13 0	In tokens ... 63 0 0 In cash ... 3 13 0
Ditto ...	Most of the people are engaged in cultivation. They are healthy and strong.	Twice a week, in rice and cash.	Contract work from 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 c. ft. As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	63 3 0	In rice ... 63 1 0 In cash ... 11 2 0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	155 10 6	In rice ... 152 7 0 In cash ... 3 3 6
Government rice is available on all roads.	Satisfactory. People are engaged in cultivation for half day and to work on roads the other half.	Twice in a week by cashiers.	Contract from 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 c. feet. Daily labour— As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	251 5 9	In rice ... 249 15 3 In cash ... 1 6 6
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Contract from as. 4 to 5 per 100 cubic feet. Daily labour— As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	39 3 1	In rice ... 39 3 1
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	67 3 0	In rice ... 67 1 0 In cash ... 0 2 0
Work since stopped, only turfing is going on		...	.....	.....	15 11 6	In rice ... 15 0 0 In cash ... 0 11 6
Total Rs. in rice order and tokens					...	1,589 14 7
In Cash					...	26 4 0
Grand total					...	1,615

E. J. MEARA, C.E.,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Sonthal Pergunnahs District

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorsheadabad District for the fortnight ending Saturday the 25th July 1874.

THE following remarks have been sent in by the Magistrate-Collector from Rampore Hât, where he is at present, for incorporation with the narrative :—

“During the past fortnight I have been over a considerable extent of country in thanas Mirzapore, Roghunathgunge, Fulsa, Nulhattee and Rampore Hât, in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. 4376 of the 10th instant. The general appearance of the country traversed by me, as regards the crops on the ground, is most satisfactory; and it is certainly no exaggeration to say that, owing to the early falls of rain, matters are nearly a month more forward than in ordinary years. Even in the high lands of Mirzapore, in which transplantation is naturally later than in other parts, a somewhat considerable portion of the crop has been transplanted; while here as elsewhere an unusual extent of land has been sown broadcast, and this broadcast sown paddy is well forward and healthy in appearance. In the country between Jungypore and Mirzapore there is a good deal of aous on both sides of the Kurkuree river. A small portion of this had been submerged by the rapid rise of the rivers, but the loss appeared to have been very inconsiderable; and, as during the last few days the river has been falling, there is reason to believe that a very good crop will be reaped at an early date. The crops in the southern part of the Fulsa thana appeared to be very forward and of exceedingly good promise. In some villages hardly 5 per cent. of the fields remained to be planted out. In the north-eastern part of this thana there is a considerable extent of aous-producing country which I have not seen, but in which it was asserted by all whom I questioned at Jungypore that the crops were quite safe, and that there was good promise of an abundant outturn. In the parts of the Nulhattee thana that I saw, the work of transplantation was very well advanced, only a few fields being left in several extensive stretches. In this thana, too, there are tracts in which the aous rice is cultivated, the reaping of which was expected in some three weeks. In the Rampore Hât thana there is hardly any aous cultivation, but very good progress has been made in the transplantation of the winter crop, and all the fields that came under my notice were looking well.

2. It was obvious that in all the country seen by me there had been no deficiency of seed-grain. In fact, in some of the villages there had been an excess of seedlings above the requirements; and while in some places the seedlings not required by the cultivators have been sold to others whose supplies were insufficient, in some no sale was practicable, owing to the fact that neighbouring villages were equally well supplied. The weather was generally favorable at the time when the seed was sown and when the seedlings were growing, and in nearly all villages the lands sown had been well manured by means of the rich vegetable deposits in the dried up tanks. Many of the fields to which the seedlings have been transplanted were similarly manured, and if the weather be as favorable in the ensuing months as it has been hitherto, there is every prospect of a most abundant crop in this part of the district.

3. The general opinion of those with whom I have conversed, in which I myself quite coincide, is, that when the transplantation has been completed, as it will be very shortly in all but the very high lands, there will be a somewhat difficult time for those whose occupation will thus be gone, and that it is above all things necessary to give employment on relief works to many who cannot obtain it elsewhere. During the past fortnight the numbers of persons employed on the various relief works have naturally decreased, but with the cessation of agricultural operations they will, I believe, again increase. I propose, therefore, to continue the works on the roads as actively as before, in order to give the necessary employment. It is true that the season is not very favorable for the repair and construction of roads, but, at any rate, a good deal of earth-work can be done, which can be consolidated and dressed at a more favorable season of the year.

4. The question of making advances to zemindars and ryots has engaged much of my attention during the fortnight, and some few of the former class have come forward to accept the advances, especially in thanas Kulyangunge and Rampore Hât. There appears, however, to be no great willingness on the part of the body of the zemindars to take these advances, and it will, I believe, be necessary to make them direct to the ryots in certain parts, insufficient as the security for repayment may be. When at Jungypore I called a meeting of the zemindars residing in the neighbourhood, and explained to them how difficult it was for the few servants of Government in the district to deal with the vast body of ryots in a matter such as this; whereas the zemindars with their numerous subordinate agents, and with the knowledge of the condition of their tenants, could so well act as distributors to those really in want of an advance of Government grain. I have not heard the result of the operations of the sub-divisional officer of Jungypore (to assist whom I deputed an intelligent and experienced police officer in addition to the Sub-Deputy Collector, who is also engaged in making the necessary enquiries), but these will doubtless be noticed in the narrative written at head-quarters. I have now similarly deputed the Sub-Inspector of Rampore Hât, an officer in whom I have much confidence, to assist the sub-divisional officer in this matter, and also in the supervision of sales of Government grain to the public in certain localities.

5. In the case of the zemindars, it has been urged, and with some truth, that there are difficulties in the way of individuals taking advances, owing to the fact that so very many estates are held in coparcenary, and that some shareholders are absentees, or are unwilling to take advances, or do not pull with those that are willing. In one village that I went to I found that there were no less than 22 proprietors of fractional shares, very many of whom were

non-resident. Any attempt to deal with a body of this kind within a reasonable time was, of course, out of the question. My impression is that some of the zemindars are hanging back in hopes of getting still better terms, and that others finding that Government is prepared to make advances to ryots direct, prefer that the advances should be so made rather than that they should run any risk of loss.

6. In the portion of the Bhurtpore thana bordering on the Burdwan district, deficiency of supply of rice was reported by the relief sub-divisional officer, though, strange to say, rice was selling at Khargram, an outpost in the vicinity, at 12 seers per rupee. I accordingly authorized him to advance small quantities of grain to the local traders, the supplies to be replenished on payment for the former supplies. A similar plan will now be followed in other parts of the district west of the Bhagiruttee, where it may appear to be necessary, at the rates fixed by the Commissioner, viz., 12 and 14 seers for cleaned and uncleared, with one seer allowed to the dealers for transport and profit, or a larger amount in cases of long and difficult transport."

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.* The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts throughout the head-quarters sub-division is reported to be sufficient. In the Jungypore sub-division the Dhulian bazar is reported to be abundantly supplied with rice and other food-grains. The Roghunathgunge bazar is also well supplied, but the supply in the markets of Mirzapore and Notungunge is deficient. In the Lalbag sub-division the supply in thanas Asanpore, Shahanuggur, Manullabazar, and Bhugwangola is quite sufficient; but as has already been remarked, the shops in thana Bhadurhât are very ill-supplied, and the sub-divisional officer intends to make advances of Government grain to shop-keepers of ill-supplied villages, to be sold at reasonable rates. At the head-quarters of the Rampore Hât sub-division there is still a sufficient supply of food-grains. In thana Khargram the markets are reported to be by no means so well provided, but no want of a serious nature has yet been felt. In thana Pulsa, too, the supply has been reported to be scanty. In the smaller bazars and hâts of thana Nulhattee it has been reported that although the supply is not abundant, still it is sufficient to meet the daily wants of the people.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.* The price of common rice in the head-quarters sub-division is slightly higher than at date of the last narrative; the average is now 10½ seers per rupee. Taking twelve of the principal marts of the sub-division: it is dearest at Latooee and Kandee, where the rates are 9½ and 9 seers, respectively, per rupee; and cheapest at Jellinghee where the rate is 13 seers per rupee. Wheat is nearly the same as at the date of the last report, 13½ seers per rupee; but gram is dearer, being 14½ seers per rupee. In the Jungypore sub-division, in the Roghunathgunge bazar, common rahri rice is 11½ seers, whilst purbi rice is 12½ seers per rupee. At Sooty, rice sells at 12 seers. At Dewanseraî bhadoi sells at 12 seers, and purbi at 11 seers. Rice is cheapest at Dhulian bazar, where it sells at 13½ seers; and it is dearest at Hazarpooorâ, where it sells at 10 seers. This difference is rather striking, considering that Hazarpooorâ is only 10 miles from Dhulian, and the means of transport by the Ganges are good. In the Lalbag sub-division the prices of best, common, and purbi rice vary from 8 to 10, 9½ to 11, and 12 to 13 seers per rupee, respectively: those of wheat, barley, and gram, from 12½ to 14, 20 to 22, and 16 to 18½ seers per rupee, respectively. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the prices of coarse rice vary from 11½ to 12½, and those of best rice from 9½ to 10½ seers per rupee. The sub-divisional officer states that in all the thanas the prices are remaining almost stationary, and among them Rampore Hât seems to be better off, the price of coarse rice there being 12½ seers per rupee. At Khargram, however, rice is selling at 11½ seers per rupee.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*—It is reported from nearly all the stations in the head-quarters sub-division that the stock of food-grains remaining in the hands of zemindars and mahajuns is very small. As regards the Lalbag sub-division, no further information has been gathered since the submission of the last report. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât states that the stock in the hands of mahajuns, zemindars, ryots and others, is not accurately known, but it is believed that it is insufficient to enable them to meet the demands of the poor ryots who are in want. The report for thana Khargram, as to the food-supply, still speaks of its insufficiency.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There was very scanty rainfall during the fortnight under report throughout the district, except in the Rampore Hât sub-division, where, the sub-divisional officer reports, there has been a considerable rainfall in almost all parts of the sub-division. It has greatly benefited the standing crops of aous, sugarcane, amun, and mulberry. It has enabled the cultivators to continue agricultural operations with vigour.

5. *State of the Crops.*—The present state of the crops in the head-quarters sub-division is reported to be good; but rain is very much wanted for their improvement. The sub-divisional officer of Jungypore reports that in the new chur formed on the site of old Noorpoor, in the bed of the Bhagiruttee, between Atpalgachi and Syedpore, and in the chur formed opposite Atpalgachi, a considerable quantity of bhadoi crop has been submerged by the rise of the river. The people of new Noorpoor cultivated not only a part of the old bed of the Bhagiruttee but a considerable part of the more dangerous and lower alluvium of the Ganges; so they have suffered more than their neighbours of Atpalgachi, Bahadurpore, and Syedpore,

The ryots of Gota, Ramakantapore, Lukhipore, Fatullapore, and Labanchoa have also suffered to some extent from the submersion. The bhadoi crop which has escaped, the sub-divisional officer reports, looks very fine, and promises an abundant harvest. The total loss in these villages is estimated not to exceed 500 beeghas. The grass which yields the edible seed called kodo, had, for the most part, been reaped early in June; but the farinaceous shama grass has suffered as much as the bhadoi crop. The sub-divisional officer states that the cultivation of bhadoi and shama in the present year considerably exceeds that of any preceding year; and as the river has fallen about a foot or so, the prospect of early rice is, on the whole, a cheering one. Everywhere the dhan has begun to flower, and in some places it is ripe. Hoimonto dhan is reported to be good, except at Takshak, Banneswar, and a few other villages in Mirzapore, where the rainfall has been scanty. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that the crops throughout the sub-division are very promising. The transplanting of the amun paddy in thana Bhadurihât, though late, is progressing. More rain, however, is required for the young plants, especially those growing on the higher lands. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the prospect of the crops are generally favorable, as previously reported. The amun, aous, and other crops are doing well, and all kinds of vegetables have turned out well, owing to the late falls of rain. Agricultural operations are not going on satisfactorily in thana Khurgram, as there has been a slight fall of rain during the last few weeks, but, generally speaking, the prospects of the crops are promising.

6. *Condition of the people.*—There is no change to be reported in the condition of the poorer classes; they still crowd in large numbers to the relief depôts and cook-houses. In the Jungypore sub-division the agricultural classes are busy in their rice-fields. In parts of Mirzapore the distress is severe, but the relief committees are doing all they can to alleviate it. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that no visible improvement has taken place in the condition of the poorer classes. The ryots in Bhadurihât are still much pinched, as the zemindars and mahajuns refuse to advance them either grain or money. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât states that there is very little change to record in the condition of the poor people.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—No such cases have come to light during the fortnight under report.

8. *Grain-thefts or Robberies.*—Eight cases of theft of grain were reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division; in one, paddy worth Rs. 40 was stolen; the rest were petty cases. Only one case of grain-theft occurred in the Lalbag sub-division,—a coolie was seized by the police while taking away rice stolen from the Lalbag gola. There have been three petty grain-thefts during the fortnight in the Rampore Hât sub-division. A crime statement is annexed.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—In the head-quarters sub-division cholera is still present in Sujagunge and Burwa, but there are very few cases. Small-pox appears to have disappeared for the present. In the Jungypore sub-division the sub-divisional officer states, as reported in the last narrative, that Mirzapore and Western Sooty are the only places where the dearth is keenly felt. Distressed people from Mirzapore constitute the bulk of those who attend the cook-house of Roghunathgunge. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that small-pox has re-appeared slightly in Baluchur. In the Rampore Hât sub-division cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared; cholera is said to be still lingering to a slight extent in some parts of thanas Rampore Hât and Pusa, but it is fast dying out owing to the falls of rain. There is no special tract in this sub-division suffering distress which deserve notice. Statements submitted by the Civil Surgeon are annexed.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

As far as reports have been received, the average daily number of people at work during the fortnight has been 3,800. The condition of the people has been reported to be good. Food is easily obtainable, except in a very few places. Payments are made in rice. The number above given shows a great falling off as compared with that given in the last narrative. The decrease is observable on almost all road works, but the numbers employed on the Gorabazar drain has more than doubled since the last narrative. The reason is, I believe, that the men are now engaged in agricultural operations. A statement showing the expenditure in money on relief works is annexed, with explanations for cash payments.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Very little information has been obtained under this head. It cannot be doubted that there is considerable importation going on in consequence of the facility offered by the rise of the rivers. Purbi rice has been imported into the Jungypore sub-division, as last reported. From a return received from the station-master at Azimgunge, it appears that 558 maunds 30 seers were exported, and 11,061 maunds were imported into the Lalbag sub-division. Of the latter 9,382 maunds 20 seers were imported from Howrah, and 1,613 maunds 10 seers were received from the Burdwan district. From the statements received from the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, it appears that the total amounts of exportation and importation during the fortnight in the Rampore Hât sub-division were 4,119 maunds and 14,030 maunds, respectively. The sub-divisional officer states that importation seems to have been very brisk during the last few weeks.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

There has been no change in the place previously selected for the storage of Government grain. The arrangements at first made for the management of the Government golas are still adhered to. Much difficulty is still experienced in keeping circles in the interior fully supplied with grain, owing to the difficulty of procuring either land or river transport. There is a sufficient supply of grain in the district for present requirements. Mr. Toynbee has promised to send a cargo from Calcutta by steamer this week, which will enable us to give a month's supply to all the golas on the banks of the Bhagiruttee. Annexed is a statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the district. The figures shown in this return are, I think, tolerably correct, though somewhat under the mark.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were eight cases pending at the close of the previous fortnight in the Sudder sub-division; nineteen fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total, twenty-seven, twenty cases are under investigation; in five cases order for payment has been made; in one case the applicant has refused to take the advance, and the remaining application has been rejected. Cheques for payment of rice in lieu of cash have been issued to the amount of Rs. 840. Numerous applications for loans have been received from ryots in the Sudder sub-division, and inquiries are being made by the several relief assistants into each case. Loans will be granted to several; but most of the applicants, excepting those residing in the Kulliangunge thana and portions of the Gokuru thana, appear to be well-to-do ryots, who can well support themselves even at this season. The poorer ryots have not been so importunate as these men in their applications; but cases of distress among them which have come to light during the inquiries now being made, have been relieved by gratuitous grants of rice varying from one maund to two maunds from the relief committees, and will be dealt with in the same manner in future. In many cases where the number of applicants in each village is large, the zemindars have been called upon to take advances of rice from Government for the relief of the applicants. An advance of Rs. 4,000, to be paid in rice, to Baboo Chandra Shikur Ghosal of Kamfulla, in the Kulliangunge thana, has been sanctioned by the Commissioner, and will be completed in two or three days. In the Jungypore sub-division 193 maunds and one seer of rice were given to ryots, and 70 maunds to a zemindar as advances. The sub-divisional officer does not mention the result of his measures for the advance of rice to zemindars on behalf of their ryots. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag intends making advances to ryots in small quantities under the head of charitable relief, and gradually exacting repayment by labor on the relief works. Each ryot will be supplied with a hâthchitta, and the days he works without remuneration, for the liquidation of his debt, will be entered on this back of this hâthchitta. In the Rampore Hât sub-division 1,098 maunds and 35 seers of Government grain have been advanced to six persons.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed as regards each sub-division separately.

The cook-house started for Mahomedans at head-quarters, is now in operation. The number resorting to this is much less than that attending the Hindu cook-house, as the majority of the inhabitants of Berhampore are Hindus. During the fortnight under report 20 persons have been relieved under heading (d) at the head-quarters.

There are eight relief works going on in the special sub-division of Kandi, employing, as far as reports have been received, 543 persons daily; and there were 2,731 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief daily in the sub-division. The numbers have been incorporated with the entry in column "total" against head-quarters. In the Lalbag sub-division there are annachatras for Hindus and Mahomedans at Shahanuggur and Mohinapore, and charitable relief under (d) is now being administered on revised lists submitted by the members of the sub-divisional relief committee. In thana Bhadrâhât relief roads have been opened wherever the people were in distress, and rice is distributed to persons who are unable to work. Out of the numbers shown in the statement, 1,997, 682, and 459 persons were relieved under headings (b), (c), and (d), respectively. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund are Rs. 6,018-7-5, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,315-11-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,702-11-8. In the Jungypore sub-division the number shown in the statement represent those relieved at the annachatra started at Jungypore. In addition to this, 642 men were employed on two embankments from the 15th to the 21st instant. During the fortnight under report four women were relieved under heading (d). The total receipts of the sub-division amount to Rs. 4,055-7-7, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,275-8-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 779-15 at the close of the fortnight. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that many of the sub-committees under him appear to have allowed the recipients of gratuitous relief to increase unnecessarily. The total amount of receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund is Rs. 2,084-11-7½, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,083-7-4½, leaving a balance of Rs. 996-4-3 at close of the fortnight.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Vide accompanying statement.

There have been no money payments in any of the sub-divisions.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 11th to 24th July 1874. ...	.....	.....	19	24	43	34	25
Jungpore sub-division, from 10th to 23rd July 1874... ..	1	.....	4	4	9	7	8
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending 23th July 1874	.....	.....	18	17	33	22	20
Rampore Hat sub-division, for the fortnight ending 24th July 1874.	.....	.....	6	5	10*	15*	7*

* Not received from one thana.

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd-Class Hospital Assistants from 27th of June to 10th July 1874, in the District of Moorshedabad.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	RESULTS.				REMARKS.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	
NOWADAH	Cholera	11	13	23	23	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant T. Coopoo-sanny, who is in charge of Nowadah Famine Hospital.
	Ague and fevers	2	21	23	21	...	2	...	
	Rheumatism ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis, secondary	1	2	3	2	...	...	1
	Diarrhoea	2	5	7	7	...	...	...
	Spleen	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Other diseases	3	8	11	6	...	...	5
	Total	20	49	69	60	...	2	7	
KATLAMARI	Ague and fevers	6	12	18	16	2	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant P. Mariswamy Pillay, who is in charge of Katlamari Famine Hospital.
	Rheumatism	6	11	17	16	...	...	1
	Syphilis	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Diarrhoea	1	4	5	3	...	...	1
	Dysentery ... ..	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	Spleen	2	2	4	1	...	...	3
	Other diseases	6	77	83	76	1	...	6	
	Total	22	109	131	116	1	...	16	
BELDANGAH	3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. Ranganatham, in charge of Beldangah Famine Hospital, is transferred to Bharathapore during the fortnight, so no return was due from him.								

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd-Class Hospital Assistants from 11th to 24th July 1874, in the District of Moorshedabad.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	RESULTS.				REMARKS.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	
NOWADAH	Cholera	12	12	12	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant T. Coopoo-sanny, in charge of Famine Hospital, Nowadah.
	Ague and fevers ... ..	...	12	12	12	...	...	...
	Rheumatism	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Syphilis	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Dyspepsia ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Dysentery ... ..	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
	Other diseases	5	17	22	12	10	
	Total	7	45	52	41	11	
BHARATHAPORE	Ague and fevers	7	7	4	3	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. Ranganatham, in charge of Bharathapore Famine Hospital.
	Rheumatism ... ..	...	4	4	3	...	...	1
	Syphilis ... ..	...	3	3	2	...	...	1
	Dyspepsia ... ..	...	4	4	1	...	...	3
	Diarrhoea ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Dysentery ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Spleen ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
	Other diseases	19	19	17	2	
	Total	41	41	29	12	
KATLAMARI	No return is due from this place, as the Hospital Assistant P. Mariswamy Pillay is transferred to Pusa.								

(Countersigned)

C. W. BOLTON,
Asst. Magte. and Collr., in charge.S. M. SHIRCORE,
Civil Surgeon.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

Expenditure up to the last fortnightly report	...	...	Rs. A. P. 70,507 14 9
Expenditure during the fortnight—			
Badshye road (contingencies only) ...	...	...	51 15 3
Radhaghât road (contingencies only) ...	...	...	15 12 0
Nulhaty road (contingencies only) ...	...	...	2 8 0
Bhugwangola and Akrigunge road (remittance sent to Mr. Savi recently on account of bridge that is required) ...	...	...	200 0 0
Total	...	...	270 3 8

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children (with total), in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.			
Head-quarters sub-divn. 17	2	4	16	16	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Lalbag sub-division ... 1	.....	3	.....	7	1,300	1,273	565	3,138
Jungypore „ ... 6	.....	2	.....	6	184	1,884	1,106	3,124
Rampore Hât sub-divn. 8	.....	.....	7	15	.....	.....	.....	2,462*

* As far as reports have been received.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. As. P. 46,894 10 3
Details of the above total—							
Amount credited to the district relief fund being payable from Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,456 1 10
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,374 12 5
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoynamaree	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0
Tuccavee advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,522 8 0
Paid for construction of a furraah	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 0 0
Advance for purchase of grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,025 0 0
Paid for digging wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 4 0
Paid to F. A. Dawson, Esq., for transport of Government grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200 0 0
Advances during the fortnight under report—							
Paid to F. A. Dawson, Esq., district grain officer, on account of transport of Government grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400 0 0
Salaries of establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0 0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560 0 0
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,454 10 3

C. W. BOLTON.

Asst. Magte. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Moorshedabad for the fortnight ending 27th July 1874.

Names of Sub-divisions.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payments in kind to labourers.	By advances to zemindars.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Jungypore	Up to 27th July.	5,440 0 0	.....	2,257 17 2	274 8 0	84 2 2	.....
Lalbagh		3,613 25 14	.....	716 7 0	.....	1,305 33 13	.....
Rampore Hât		6,906 0 0	.....	1,208 5 0	323 10 0	2,339 16 0	1,024 0 0
Kandee		2,556 33 1	16 9 9	2,534 12 4	73 13 8	965 3 15	96 0 0
Public Works Department...		.....	.....	.....	.....	5,744 12 8	.....
Head-quarters		5,777 35 7	158 23 9	2,802 25 6	12 28 0	2,402 36 6	.....
Total		24,208 23 6	174 32 2	9,508 26 12	682 19 8	12,843 3 4	1,117 0

(Countersigned.)

BERHAMPORE,
The 27th July 1874.

O. W. BOLTON,
Asst. Magte. and Collr., in charge.

J. A. DAWSON,
District Grain Officer.

No. 1594—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 27th July 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 27th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The health of the people during the period under review has been on the whole good; cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported in a few localities, but there has been no general sickness. When I last wrote, we had had a most seasonable and continuous fall of rain, the rivers were then full, and the fields flooded; what was wanted was sunshine to enable the seed in the seed-beds to germinate, and the ploughing for the winter crop to be pushed on; warm sun was also required to bring the bhadoi towards maturity. Such weather have we enjoyed during the past fortnight; we have had four or five days of hot sun, now alternated by showers. The weather has been all that could be desired, and the prospects for the future are most encouraging. The earliest species of bhadoi are being reaped, more is in flower, and will be cut in another twenty days, and as a whole, the early rice crop will, we may confidently expect, be most successful: at least twice the usual area has been sown with this crop, and the yield will be above the average. Besides early bhadoi, murwa and other grains are here and there dropping into the market, in small quantities, it is true, but still their appearance, in a small way, tends towards reducing prices, and keeping up the food-supply. The cutting of jute has been commenced, and new jute is already in the market; the crop is a very fair one, and towards the north, where the cultivation is pretty extensive, will go far towards supplying the ryots with the means to purchase food. Sugarcane is everywhere looking remarkably well, and promises a good outturn. As regards the great staple of the district—winter rice—the prospects so far are most encouraging. The greater portion of the winter rice is “ropa,” or transplanted; the sowing of the seed in the nurseries has been completed; and the plants may be seen round the ryots’ houses in various stages of development, in some just showing above ground, in others several inches high. The broadcast sowings, which are made on lower lands, were completed some time ago. The rain of a fortnight ago flooded the country most completely, and enabled the villagers to push on with their ploughing and other preparations for transplanting; in many places rice has already been transplanted, and I have seen a good deal of it in a most thriving condition. The transplanting season lasts, properly, till the 1st of September, but plants can be put out till the end of Bhadro, corresponding with the 8th or 10th of September, it will be observed, therefore, that agricultural operations are for the season well forward, and if the seasonable weather we have had continues, all operations as regards the winter crop will be completed before the 1st September. A larger area than usual of this crop will not, perhaps, be cultivated this year, because the ryots have sown such an unusual breadth of bhadoi, that they have taken up some lands generally devoted to hemanta or winter rice; and in so doing have acted wisely, securing a larger amount of the early grain, which is wanted for home consumption instead of a later crop, which is to some extent grown for exportation. We are almost certain of an unusually large return of bhadoi, and of a good crop of jute, while from the seasonable weather and the advances and promising state of the cultivation there are good hopes for the winter rice. This promising state of the country, combined with the presence of Government stocks, has induced a fall in prices, and country grain can be purchased at many places at from 11 to 12 seers per rupee; the supply, however, is everywhere reported to be scanty. Towards the north, the sale of Government grain has, to a certain extent, eased the market, but prices still rule very high in Thakoorgaon, ranging from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. As noted in a previous narrative, distress was not expected in this quarter; the demand for rice, however, is now undoubtedly great,—a want we are striving to supply. I visited this part of the district myself a few days ago, and witnessed the eagerness of the people to buy. Owing to heavy rain, supplies had not come for a day or two, and when I went there was a crowd of some thirty paikars round the gola at Thakoorgaon, who had been there a couple of days, waiting to carry off supplies for different hâts. As soon as news came that the carts were at the ghât half a mile off, away went the paikars and returned with the carts, as many as could, with their hands on particular bags, which they claimed a right to buy. The want in this part of the country is of grain, the stocks having been sold out. Of actual distress there is not much, for most of the ryots realized good profits by sale of rice, though of course high prices tell on all who have no land, or who were unfortunate in not reaping a fair harvest. That relief operations—by which I mean sale of Government grain, as well as charitable relief—were started only just in time, is testified to by Dr. Gregg, who lately made a tour through Beergunge and Thakoorgaon as well as other parts of the district. He reports that while he found no signs of emaciation or distress in those parts of the district where there was a failure of the crop, he did remark some cases to the north; relief, he observed, had been afforded, but there were signs of privation having been gone through, before relief operations were opened.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Work on the roads has not been entirely closed, for it has been found impossible to get rid of all our coolies, even of all the able-bodied. The gratuity of grain for fifteen days' supply, has in very few instances been given, for it was found that the coolies were only too glad of an opportunity of returning to their own employments, and it seemed quite useless to give a coolie fifteen days' supply of food, when he was unlikely to get work elsewhere; it seemed better to reduce him to subsistence allowance, exacting in return a fair day's work. By advancing grain gratuitously to all our coolies indiscriminately, we would indirectly have interfered with the market for agricultural labor; for as long as the gratuity lasted, the recipients of our bounty would not have sought work, but have preferred eating the bread of idleness at home. As it is, with their pay reduced to six pice per day, any coolies that remain on our hands have every inducement to look for employment elsewhere, and in fact the greater portion have provided for themselves. Nor do those coolies who remain draw subsistence allowance for doing nothing, otherwise their employment in light labor gangs might have attractions. The gangs are employed in turfing, filling in breaches, and in some places completing lengths of road where the land is high enough to admit of operations being continued; all such work is done by the piece—a certain length of turfing so much, and so on. The busiest agricultural season is now coming on, but even then I do not expect the labor market to absorb all our coolies; in some circles they will go, in others not, a good deal depending on the locality. Again, the weather will, to a certain extent, determine the demand; if we have a spell of dry weather now, and fall of rain only just before, it is too late to transplant; the work to be done being compressed into a shorter space of time, there will be a greater demand, than if transplanting can be carried on regularly, from now to the end of the first week in September. Under any circumstance, however, we may expect all our coolies in Patiram, Porsha, Patnitola, and Tamboolee, to be absorbed, when work in the fields cannot be found for all, in Bindoil, Raneesonkoil, and Bochagunge. In the former thanas there are fewer laborers as compared with cultivation, and there are many better class agriculturists, who employ labour; in the latter, there are fewer well-to-do ryots, and more persons who live either entirely, or partly, by labor. Agricultural labor is paid for in this district partly in money, partly in food; a laborer getting his three or four annas, and his food twice a day. With rice so scarce and dear, many ryots who have hitherto employed field hands, do with less help, supplementing the deficiency by their own personal efforts. It happens, therefore, that this year there is not the same demand for agricultural labor as usual. Every year the agricultural market in Patnitola and Porsha is supplied by laborers from Bindoil and Raneesonkoil, who may be seen all July going through the station in troops to find work down south in transplanting the rice, and afterwards in cutting it. This year smaller numbers of laborers have passed through, as it is understood that there is no demand for their services; at their own villages there is even less field for their employment; the consequence is that in Bindoil and one or two of the neighbouring circles men are only too glad to get work at 6 pice per day. I may add that laborers are now paid for field-work from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 per month, with their food twice a day given them; it is evident, therefore, that none come to us who can obtain employment elsewhere. To prevent all chance, however, of mistake, the circle officers of Patiram, Patnitola, &c., have been directed to enquire particularly whether there are any complaints of lack of labor; if there are, men will be sent down from other circles, their travelling expenses being allowed them as charity. The supply of Government grain in the market, but more especially the system of granting advances of grain, has done much to enable the labor market to absorb our coolies. Laborers expect part of their wages, in the shape of food, and many ryots who required help to till their lands, were in difficulties as to the necessary supply of rice, without which they could not engage laborers; advances of grain could not be obtained from mahajuns, the stocks being much exhausted; while money to purchase was not always available and could not at one time be raised. To such men advances of Government grain were a great boon, and these advances have, I am convinced, done much in enabling our coolies readily to obtain work.

C.—TRANSPORT.

The demand for rice still continues at Beergunge and Thakoorgaon; the former is now being supplied from Patiram and Patnitola by boat up the Atrai, while the latter is being supplied by cart from Raneesonkoil and Hurreepore. As our stores at the station are beginning to run short, I am getting up 10,000 maunds from Porsha, and the surplus from Tamboolee. Out of the 60,000 maunds to be sent to Purneah, 33,000 have gone from Raigunge, and 20,000 are to go from Chooramon; part only of the latter has yet gone. It was intended that 40,000 should have gone from Raigunge, but I do not think more than 33,000 can be spared.

D.—STORAGE.

Out of our total allotment, some 70,00,000 maunds have already been disposed of, and the balance distributed over a number of golas, shows no large stock in any one place. Rice has not always, as it has turned out, been stored exactly where it was wanted, but sites

expect the price of grain by the first week in September to fall as low as 20 or 22 seers per rupee. I anticipated this myself; for although the villagers will only sell their surplus, reserving enough for their own eating, the market is certain to be glutted with grain, as soon as it ripens, as every one will try and be the first to secure a sale, before prices fall; demands on account of rent and for debts, too, have to be satisfied, and this will increase the amount thrown on the market. Altogether we may expect grain to be very cheap during September, and perhaps October; though as Government stores will then consist of country rice only, some persons may yet purchase from us, new bhadoi being unwholesome as food. The exact selling price of rice at this period it is difficult to predict, but it is not likely to be above 20 seers per rupee. During November, the first rush being over, it is quite possible prices may rise again, but the prospects of the winter crop, whether for good or bad, will then be a certainty, and if good, no slight rise in prices can do any harm; for with a good harvest in prospect, money can always be raised. Our stocks are sufficient to last us till the bhadoi comes in, and after that, if the weather continues favorable, I do not consider there is any cause for anxiety, though I am bound to add that the Relief Commissioner does not altogether share in this hopeful view of the case.

E.—ADVANCES.

I subjoin the remarks by the district relief officer on this head :—

"During the past fortnight, as was expected, there was a great falling off in the amount given out in advances. In fact, this measure has almost been completed in all the districts, except in the extreme north and in Patnitola, Patiram, and Gungarapore circles, where only a portion of the amount allowed for a particular village was in the first instance given out to the applicants. This course was adopted with a view to prevent waste. In Beerunge, Thakoorgaon, and Rancesonkoil circles there is still a considerable demand for advances, but the supply of grain in those circles has not been sufficient after providing for the consumption on relief works and charitable relief, and the heavy demand for sales to the public to afford a surplus for advances. The want of advances in Beerunge directly affects the pauper rolls, as is plainly shown below. In these three circles, and in those where a second instalment remains to be given out, we may expect a further expenditure of 40,000 maunds.

"During the present fortnight the issues have been—

	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Bhadooria	... 884	634	Porsaba	.. 1,710	922
Beergunge	... 202	106	Phulbaree	.. 569	406
Bindoil	... 100	143	Ramesonkoil	.. 2,766	4,160
Bochagunge	... 1,358	717	Tan.booleo	.. 11,285	1,006
Chooranon.	... 2,527	2,502	Thakoorgnan	.. 748	1,224
Noorgapure	... 3,717	907			
Gungarampure	... 2,052	813	Total	.. 41,888	24,012
Habra	... 163	142	Dinagapore	.. 4,031	1,743
Kaliagunge	... 1,354	2,960			
Laskurhat	... 628	335			25,755
Patnitola	... 10,749	5,072			
Patiram	... 1,076	1,064			

"This, added to maunds 2,33,115-17-11½, accounted for last week, gives a total of maunds 3,05,412-4-12½, with a prospect of further demands for about 40,000 maunds.

"During the past fortnight, since it has become known to the public that the advances were to be considered as given on such favorable terms both as to the rate and the periods at which the advances were to be repaid, something like a rush has been made by the villagers to get larger quantities than had been first determined on as sufficient to meet their legitimate requirements. Only in very few cases has it been found on enquiry advisable to give further aid: only in cases where the first estimates were palpably inadequate. Likewise, in the cases of new applications, particular care has been taken in sifting the applications; indeed, they have nearly all been rejected, and the zemindars of this district cannot possibly say that advances have been unnecessarily given to their ryots. It seems certain that without the advances a considerable portion of the country would have been left uncultivated, and many thousands of ryots, with their families, would have been now on our pauper rolls. Reports have been received from two circles to the effect that the zemindars have already begun to attach the standing crops of their ryots for rent, so as to forestall Government in recovering the advances given. Much work remains to be done in altering the agreements first filed, and adjusting the amounts, and time of payment of the instalments to meet the more liberal orders recently received, also in shaping the agreements to meet the requirements of the Registration Act."

Regarding what Mr. Nicholls has noted about advances not having been given in Ranconkoil and Thakoorgaon, I may remark that advances to a certain extent have been given in the former circle; in the latter there is very little demand for advances; the ryots have means, and feel they do not require help in that shape: the applications in Thakoorgaon, only come from the western portion of the thana, where there was a failure of the crop. It is worthy of remark that where the ryots are not badly off, they have abstained from applying for advances, not because they were refused, but because they did not like to incur unnecessary debt. I would call attention to the remarks, as to the conduct of the zemindars, who are showing less and less inclination to help their ryots in this pinch. I need not repeat what I wrote in my last narrative, but I would again press on Government the necessity of making the recovery of the money due for these advances a matter within the jurisdiction of the Collector, thus doing away with the necessity for registration, a measure which cannot be enforced.

for our golas having purposely been selected, in many places on the banks of rivers, grain has been moved about without any trouble; distribution also being much expedited by our system of selling through the local paikars or dealers. If we continue to enjoy favorable weather, the Government stocks will suffice for all our requirements, though there will not be much left on our hands, when we close our operations. Now that we are almost sure of a very good crop of bhadoi, calculations as to the outturn tend to show that we may

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

I subjoin the remarks by the district relief officer. I regret that severe illness has prevented his completing his report by describing in full the organization for charitable relief.

“At the end of the last fortnight there were in round numbers 82,500 people in receipt of charitable relief. This included a great number of people, who had previously been employed on relief works, unable to find employment elsewhere, or who were kept on to finish some particular work.

“It will be seen from the subjoined statement that in the first week of this fortnight the number ran up to 1,13,600 while in the latter week it again fell to 84,870.

“Some of the circles show very great changes, while others have, during the previous five weeks varied but slightly. Circles in which Europeans are the relief officers, are decidedly in the latter class, and so far as I understand, the figures shown by some circle officers are greatly at variance with the supposed status and requirements of their people.

Phulbaree shows—

· First week 1,382, second week 5,117, third week 7,334, fourth week 5,300.

Habra is adjacent to these two circles, but shows 1,306, 1,465, 2,265, 2,410, 944, as its numbers during the past five weeks.

In Patiram, 2,038, 2,209, 2,327, 4,348, 2,582.

In the sudder circle, 3,001, 3,210, 5,261, 5,247, besides about 200 maintained by a zemindar.

“This seems to show that the officers entertain different ideas of the orders issued to search out paupers requiring relief, and some over-zeal may have been shown in this matter.

“By communicating to each circle officer what are the results in other circles, and reducing the rates of payments for light labor, it appears probable that a very great diminution will be shown in the next fortnight.

“It will be noticed that out of the total 95,139 paupers, the mass of them belong to—

“ Beergunge	...	...	...	...	19,472
“ Bochagunge	...	...	...	...	8,538
“ Durgapore	...	...	...	...	8,532
					36,542

“Probably the excessive numbers in Beergunge are owing to the later period, at which operations were commenced. In the early month signs of distress were not observable, but by the time that relief measures had to be taken in hand, the condition of the people was more reduced than in the southern circles. When operations were begun in them again, the 1st July overtook the relief officer with several valuable roads incomplete, and he naturally allowed people to stay till he could consider them safe against expected floods.

“To this must be added the difficulty of supplying the golas in this circle with grain, especially after the first fall of rain. Owing to this advances could not be given out in any quantity large enough to lighten the pauper rolls.

“Bochagunge also is, to a lesser degree, affected by the same causes. The work-people on the roads were particularly wanted at that time. The decrease in this circle from 11,201 to 8,538 would be satisfactory; but the real decrease is still greater, for some 750 out of this 8,538 are shown only, as they happened to have some arrears of pay due to them, which they received during this week.

“The numbers in Doorgapore have always stood high. The relief officer (Mr. Pollen) has satisfied himself that but very few of these people can find any employment near their homes, and they are willing to work, or at least to attend on our light labor works for one seer of rice a day. He complains, indeed, of their excessive idleness, but considering the good pay given to agricultural laborers throughout this and adjacent circles in comparison with the small subsistence allowance now given by Government, it seems that their laziness must far surpass that of all other Bengalis, or that it is certain that there is no private employment available for them.

“The adjoining circles of Bindoil and Chooramon have 3,348 and 3,186 paupers respectively. Enquiries are now being made to find out whether there is any demand for laborers in the south, with a view to sending off the adult male paupers from the north.

"I regret that severe fever prevents my describing to-day in detail the organization of charitable relief, and the system of advances as carried out."

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	1st WEEK.				2nd WEEK.			
	Gratui- tous.	Light work.	Manufac- ture.	Total.	Gratui- tous.	Light work.	Manufac- ture.	Total.
Bhadooria	1,681	.....	.....	1,681	1,881	.....	.....	1,881
Doorgapore	Figures not given, probably about	.....	.....	9,371	.....	.....	.....	8,523
Patiram	2,542	748	1,058	4,348	1,563	790	289	2,642
Cheoramon	1,423	1,518	.....	2,941	1,587	1,509	.....	3,096
Kalingunge	1,007	1,250	.....	2,257	1,137	2,007	.....	3,144
Thakoorjason	1,681	.....	.....	1,681	2,437	.....	.....	2,437
Rancesonkol	2,301	6,906	.....	9,207	2,133	.....	.....	2,133
Porsha	3,931	1,785	.....	5,716	5,084	.....	.....	5,084
Gungarampore	7,127	192	.....	7,319	1,384	1,445	1,450	4,279
Bochugunge	6,970	4,231	.....	11,201	6,233	2,305	.....	8,538
Bindol	2,288	3,000	.....	5,288	2,348	1,000	.....	3,348
Neorgunge	26,229	1,008	.....	28,137	18,303	1,169	.....	19,472
Tamboloe	4,138	255	.....	4,393	3,951	260	103	4,313
Tuskerhat	1,454	1,290	.....	2,750	1,573	1,007	.....	2,580
Habra	2,410	.....	.....	2,410	914	.....	.....	914
Phulbaria	7,334	.....	.....	7,334	5,300	.....	.....	5,300
Dinag-pore	3,349	1,565	904	5,818	3,383	1,283	570	5,247
Patnaila	1,761	.....	.....	1,761	1,764	.....	.....	1,764
Total	77,626	24,704	1,902	1,13,673	60,500	13,337	2,430	84,870

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The total expenditure up to last fortnight was	18,79,581	9	9
<i>The details of the above.</i>			
For road works	12,06,049	12	5
„ construction of golas	39,976	13	6
Hire of carts for conveying money	1,250	0	0
For purchase of fodder	2,000	0	0
„ construction of bungalows	2,793	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c.	30,940	10	3
Miscellaneous	4,489	4	2
Salary and travelling allowance of Native Doctors	534	15	0
For tank-digging	82,150	0	0
Price of gunny-bags	4	0	0
Office furniture	127	12	0
Placed at the credit of the Executive Engineer, for relief works	60,000	0	0
„ ditto Major Lindsay, R.E., for feeder roads	50,000	0	0
Railway freight of kodalees	399	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been	16,378	8	3

The details of the above.

Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, for bridge work	5,000	0	0
Mr. Pollen, for relief works	480	9	0
„ Scanlan, for transport of rice	1,000	0	0
„ Pollen, ditto ditto	4,000	0	0
„ Horsley, for construction of bungalow	200	0	0
Baboo Nilamber Paul, Assistant Relief Superintendent, on account of pay for April	16	10	8
G. J. Nicholls, Esq., on account of travelling allowance	265	7	0
„ ditto, for bringing horse	125	7	0
Mr. Tweedie, for gola establishment for May	358	7	6
„ ditto ditto for June	388	9	5
Mr. Horsley, for Kalikamora gola establishment for March	30	0	0
„ ditto, for Keshumondes establishment for March	4	13	4
„ ditto, for gola establishment for June	299	4	11
Baboo Surendro Narayan Roy, pay for June	145	0	0
„ ditto, establishment for June	242	10	8
„ ditto, pay of Inspector, &c.	129	3	0
Mr. Horsley, for contingencies	9	15	6
Lykat Hossain, compounder, pay for June	9	5	4
Jemadar Amrit Singh, pay for ditto	100	0	0
Mr. Scanlan, on account of salaries, &c.	272	2	0
Kadom Alloe, compounder, pay for June	10	0	0
Native Doctor Abdool Rahman, for ditto	10	0	0
Kadom Alloe, for travelling allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Syud Mahomed Hossain, on account of pay for June	25	0	0
Mahatab Chand, compounder, ditto	10	0	0
„ ditto, deputation allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Mahomed Hossain, deputation allowance for April, May, and June	22	5	4
„ ditto, for travelling allowance for June	10	0	0
Mr. Pollen, on account of pay of his establishment for June	155	10	1
Native Doctor Sheo Narayan, deputation allowance for May	10	0	0
„ „ Ram Lall, travelling allowance	10	0	0
„ „ Sheo Narayan, ditto	10	0	0
„ „ Ram Lall, ditto for June	10	0	0
„ „ Sheo Narayan, ditto for ditto	10	0	0
Baboo Jogodish Nath Ray, price of medicines	10	10	0
Native Doctor Koonj Behari deputation allowance from April to June	21	5	4
„ ditto, for contingencies	11	4	9
Charan Chandra, compounder, for his pay for June	10	0	0
„ ditto, travelling allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Koonj Behari, pay for June	24	8	3

	Rs	A.	P.
Mohiuddin, compounder, ditto	4	5	4
Ditto, travelling allowance	4	5	4
Native Doctor, Shabor Alee, deputation allowance	46	5	4
Ditto, pay for April, May, and June	120	0	0
Assanteoleah, compounder, travelling allowance for May and June	15	2	6
Ditto, for his pay for ditto ditto	20	0	0
Mr. Sneyd, pay of establishment for April	444	6	5
Native Doctor Khoda Bux, for contingencies	5	4	0
Ditto, for his pay for June	6	0	0
Ditto, travelling allowance	12	5	4
Native Doctor Nusseerooddin, pay for May	10	0	0
Hafiz Bux, compounder ditto for ditto	10	0	0
Native Doctor Nusseerooddin, pay for June	35	0	0
Mr. Sneyd, Manipore gola establishment for May	32	0	0
Ditto, Jangeebar ditto ditto for April	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto ditto ditto for May	32	0	0
Ditto, Bakhar gola ditto for April	15	5	4
Ditto, ditto ditto ditto for May	32	0	0
Ditto, Manipore ditto ditto for April	32	0	0
Native Doctor Jowad Alee, pay for June	14	8	3
Alee Mahomed, peon, pay for ditto,	2	3	0
Hydar Bux, compounder, pay for June	10	0	0
Ditto, travelling allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Iawad Alee, for contingencies	5	7	9
Ditto, deputation allowance for April, May, and June	30	0	0
Native Doctor, Gunput, pay for June	25	0	0
Ditto, deputation allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Semseo, pay for June	10	0	0
Ditto, deputation allowance	10	0	0
Mr. Pollen, Deputation allowance for June	200	0	0
Ditto, for tentage... ..	11	0	0
Native Doctor Lyakat Hossain, pay for June	9	5	4
Mark Christian, Relief Inspector, pay for June... ..	100	0	0
Duffadar, Abdool Rahman, ditto	110	0	0
Native Doctor Ananda Chunder Roy, pay for June	20	0	0
Boboo Ram Chunder Burmon, allowance for April, May, and June	73	0	0
Heera Kalee Mookerjee, for Chooramon gola establishment for May	23	13	10
Ditto, for pay of a store-keeper	10	13	2
Ditto, for Itahar gola establishment for June	51	0	0
Ditto, for Chooraman ditto for ditto	46	0	0
Ditto, for Itahar ditto for April	36	2	8
Ditto, for Mirzadighee ditto for June	37	0	0
Ditto, for Itahar ditto for May	43	1	4
Hurree Mohun Chaund, for gola establishment for June	217	0	0

Statement showing the Daily Average Number of Persons employed on each Work in the several Relief Circles in the District of Dinagepore.

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
BHERGUR.	Road from Khansama to Nascepore.	330	84	145	559	135	374	
	Road from Khansama to Dobigunge	5	11	2	18	.....	18	
	Ditto ditto to Durwanee	91	3	31	125	.....	125	
	Ditto ditto to Bhunsi	39	4	14	57	.....	57	
	Ditto Beerungee to Peergunge	163	15	15	193	.....	193	
	Ditto ditto to Bariapore	40	13	15	68	.....	68	
	Ditto ditto to Khansama	33	15	17	65	.....	65	
	Total ...	700	95	230	1,024	135	899	
BHADOORIA.	Ghoraghat to Sontapur road...	399	.....	.....	399	119	280	
	Bhadooria to Nawabgunge	100	.....	.....	100	98	2	
	Ghoraghat to Kulandupore,,	109	.....	.....	109	49	60	
	Ghoraghat to Kamdia	29	.....	.....	29	16	13	
	Ghoraghat to Govindogunge	65	.....	.....	65	22	43	
	Bhadooria to Borokandi	100	.....	.....	100	69	31	
	Total ...	805	.....	.....	805	373	432	
BOCHAGUNGE.	Dhukurjhari road ...	82	48	115	245	.....	245	
	Maloon " " " "	134	.....	1	135	.....	135	
	Bochagunge " " " "	222	.....	.....	222	.....	222	
	Bonbaroo " " " "	674	45	157	876	.....	876	
	Katihar " " " "	453	.....	15	468	.....	468	
	Beerungee " " " "	69	.....	25	94	.....	94	
	Azlabad " " " "	91	31	32	154	3	151	
	Raneesoonkoil " " " "	114	.....	.....	114	.....	114	
	Total ...	1,839	124	345	2,308	3	2,305	
CHOOBAMON.	Potarnj road ...	73	721	137	931	.....	931	
	Itahar road ...	29	136	57	222	.....	222	
	Mirjadlehy road ...	7	255	112	374	.....	374	
	Chooramon " " " "	6	51	16	72	.....	72	
	Total ...	115	1,163	321	1,599	.....	1,599	
KALIA-GUNGE.	Udgaon road ...	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
	Kalingunge " " " "	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
	Pakura " " " "	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
	Kussumbari " " " "	314	.....	.....	314	.....	.....
	Total ...	398	.....	.....	398	.....	.....
PATERAM.	Employed by P. W. D. Subordinates.	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
	Road from Balughat to Hillee ...	104	72	74	250	.....	250	
	Ditto Patiram to Hillee	72	50	48	170	.....	170	
	Ditto Pateeram to Balughat	58	53	26	136	.....	136	
	Ditto Kumargunge to Sundia	12	53	17	82	.....	82	
	Ditto Balughat to Foolbaree	2	12	1	15	.....	15	
	Total ...	248	230	166	644	.....	644	

DINAGEPORE MAGISTRACY,
Dated the 27th July 1874.

E. E. LEWIS,
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 859, dated Maldah, the 27th July 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Maldah,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending the 21st instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the past fortnight the weather has been most favourable for the crops. During the first week there was a good deal of rain, then came three or four days of hot steamy weather; this has been followed by showery days. The Mohanunda has gone down about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, so that the loss of bhadoi by submersion will, I hope, not be very great. In Shibgunge the circle officer reports that the loss from the rise of the Pagla river will be $\frac{1}{10}$ ths, but this loss will be counterbalanced by an equal proportion having been sown this year in excess of ordinary years, and since there has been no further rise in the river for the last few days and the crop on the higher land promises very well, even now the outturn may exceed that of ordinary years. In Nawabgunge the bhadoi is very forward, some of that which was sown early is being reaped and nearly the whole of the remainder is in ear.

In Gomastapore circle about one fourth of the bhadoi crop has been destroyed by the rising of the river, but the remainder of the crop is very good.

The prospect of the hymunti crop is so far good. The cultivators have, as I anticipated, managed to get seed without Government furnishing them with the means, and cultivation is going on briskly throughout the whole of the Bhurind. In the west part of the district a good deal of Indian corn has been sown and is now coming into ear, and will be cut during the next fortnight. This crop is a very good one.

The import of rice at headquarters during the past fortnight was 6,030 maunds, and of paddy 530 maunds. During the last few days the price of rice has gone up slightly at headquarters; at Rohunpour it is now the same as it was last fortnight, but it rose slightly at the beginning of that period. At Nawabgunge, it is now 14½ seers for the rupee, and the circle officer reports that the supply is well maintained by imports from the eastern districts. The Shibgunge circle officer gives the same report for his circle. So that the time has now come when relief operations may be contracted. A beginning has been made by closing two centres in Shibgunge circle, two in Nawabgunge, and two in Chanchal. The Shibgunge circles will be amalgamated with the sudder circle on the 1st proximo, the whole being put under charge of Mr. Livesay. This arrangement has received the approval of the relief commissioner.

The Gazole circle has been united with the Maldah under Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, who says that he will be able to close the Maldah centre about the middle of next month. I have ordered those centres to be closed where the daily average number of persons relieved is less than 20. The pauper being presented with a month's supply of rice, i.e., 20 seers. I have ordered each circle officer to personally superintend the distribution of this dole, and to have proper registers kept of the names, &c., of the recipients.

In Chanchal little or no bhadhoi has been cut, but the crop is looking excellent, and will be fit to cut in nine or 10 days.

The following tables give the latest prices of paddy and common rice at the principal marts in the district, and the quantity imported to English Bazar and Maldah during the past fortnight:—

					Paddy.	Common rice.
Nawabgunge	...	...	...	...	.....	14½
Shibgunge	...	...	...	...	.....	12½
Rohunpore	...	...	...	...	18	11
English Bazar	...	...	...	...	.....	12 to 13
Harjinagor	...	...	...	...	.....	12½
<i>Imports.</i>						
From Dacca	...	...	...	...	Rice. 5,270	Paddy. 215
" Sylhet	...	...	...	...	610	225
" Rohunpore	...	...	...	...	150	90
Total	...	...	...	...	6,030	530

RAINFALL.

During the fortnight a fall of 4.79 inches of rain was recorded at headquarters, and at Chanchal, 3.81.

The health of the people has been very good, there having been only a few cases of small-pox, and two cases of cholera. In the Maldah circle there have been a few cases of *gombasant* (rinderpest), and foot and mouth disease. I have told the police to advise the people to segregate the diseased cattle.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of people on relief works has now decreased to a daily average of 1,954 under the circle officers, and of 1,089 under the Department Public Works. The daily average increased in Chanchal during the last week of the fortnight from 241 to 711.

The following table shows the number of persons employed under the Department of Public Works and under the circle officers:—

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.		Number of Public Works Department laborers.			Number of laborers under circle officers.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.	Sudder circle ...							2,534.
	Gazole " ...	3,180	1,800	330	.....	.....	.....	106
	Maldah " ...							4,732
	Gomastapore " ...	1,908	819	335	4,679	4,111	2,030	10,820
	Sheobgunge " ...	2,295	1,204	163	180	48	.....	183
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION.	Nawabgunge " ...	1,822	1,020	220	990	1,065	275	3,240
	Chanchal " ...	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,664
Total number of laborers under Department of Public Works					Men ...	9,316		
					Women ...	4,909		
					Children ...	1,029		
					Total.	15,254		
Total number of laborers under Sudder sub-divisional circle officers					...	20,704		
ditto ditto Chanchal circle officers					...	6,664		
Grand total.						42,622		

Daily average number of laborers employed in the Sudder sub-division was—				
Under Department of Public Works	...	...	...	1,088
Under circle officers	...	...	...	1,478
Total				2,566

In the Chanchal sub-division under Department of Public Works	...	...	1
circle officers	...	...	476
Daily average of the whole district	...	...	3,043

Amount disbursed in wages by Department of Public Works during the fortnight was—			
In grain tokens.		In grain.	
Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
1,297		422 13 1	

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

There is nothing to say under this head, except that some of the boats which were sent up to Dingra with grain for Purneah stuck fast at Sonapore, near Dingra, owing to the boatmen having tried to take a short cut. I hear that these boats have got off, and have reached the main stream.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

During the fortnight 6,176 maunds were sent out to the several centres. The following figures show the quantity sent to each:—

				AMOUNT OF RICE SENT.		
				Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
From English Bazar—						
To Natheenaggor	...	...	...	7	20	0
„ Gomalti	...	...	...	192	20	0
„ Nawabgunge	...	...	...	1,930	2	0
„ Shibgunge	...	...	...	1,882	17	0
„ Kansat	...	...	...	649	38	0
„ District relief officer for loan to ryots and landholders	...	...	...	715	17	0
„ Kunalabari	...	...	...	18	16	0
„ Maldah Jait	...	...	...	15	0	0
„ Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, circle officer, for advances to ryots	...	...	...	400	0	0
„ Maldah chuttee relief centres	...	...	...	45	17	0½
„ English Bazar centres	...	...	...	18	17	0
„ P. W. moodies	...	...	...	37	14	0
From Maldah ditto ditto	...	...	...	234	4	0
Grand Total				6,176	18	0½

The quantity sent to Dengra Ghât for Purneah was 4,864 maunds and 8 seers.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight. The quantity of grain advanced to ryots was, for the Sudder Sub-division 2,800-18-12 maunds, and for Chanchal 1,897; total 4,697-18-12 maunds, making the total, exclusive of the Shibgunge circle, advanced up to date 18,709-30-4 maunds.

Only one zemindar, Srimuti Wooma Sundri Dabi, wife of Lakenath Roy, of Singabad, has taken rice to advance to her ryots. The quantity she has taken is 400 maunds.

These 400 maunds are not included in the 18,709-30-4.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

During the past fortnight the daily average number of people relieved was 10,698, against a daily average of 12,079 during the previous fortnight. The greatest decrease was in the Maldah circle. There has been an increase in the number in Gazole circle and in the Chanchal sub-division, where the number relieved is now larger than in any other circle—the number will probably decrease there in the course of another fortnight, since the bhadoi will be cut there in the course of nine or ten days.

The following tables will show the number gratuitously relieved, and the number relieved by light work at each centre:—

Names of Circle.	Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	On light work.	Number of people.			Rice distribution.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Note. The numbers shown in the second table are included in the first.				
Maldah	26,384	391 12 11		1,288	.....	.....	43 10 5½
Gazole	6,216	780 4 4					
Shibgunge	2,311	80 27 14½		Not shown separately.			Not shown separately
Nawabgunge	21,800	390 59 5½		404	1,022	1	125 23 4
Sudder	36,538	465 8 12		231	.....	.....	.....
Gommatapore	14,573	174 13 6		135	252	.....	39 31 12
Chanchal	41,949	716 33 0		4,454	.....	.....	.....
Total	149,771	2,309 19 5		6,513	1,274	1	208 25 9½

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. As. P.

Total expenditure from district Treasury as shewn in the last fortnightly narrative			3,66,188	14	9
<i>Details of the above total.</i>					
Ordinary district roads and relief works	...	...	1,13,113	1	0
Advances for purchase of grain	...	...	40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvement	...	...	17,800	0	0
Advances for helping ryots	...	...	1,650	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	1,93,625	13	9
Total			3,66,188	14	9
<i>Financial results of the fortnight under report.</i>					
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	...	...	614	0	0
Storage, including buildings and repairs	...	...	7	12	1
Transport of Government grain	...	...	500	0	0
Total			1,121	12	1
<i>Expenditure from district road fund</i>					
For repair of station roads	...	...	25	0	0
Price of printed forms	...	...	2	5	0
Grand total			1,149	1	1
(a) Final payments made	...	...	1,149	1	1
(b) Advances repayable	...	...	0	0	0
Total of the fortnight			1,149	1	1

Statement shewing the progress of charitable relief in the Maldah District.

District Committee*	...	...	1
Sub-District Committees	...	...	6
Relief Centres†	...	...	83
Number of special relief Circles opened and manned by special officers	...	...	6
Number of workhouses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	...	83
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization, daily	...	...	10,698

* Maldah and Gazah circles have been amalgamated.

† 9 centres have been closed, i. e., 2 in Nawabgunge, 2 in Shibgunge, 3 in Sudder circles, and 2 in Chanchal circle.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and zemindars.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Maldah	24th July 1874 ...	Mds. 25,000	Mds. 27,195	M. S. C. 920 20 7	M S. C. 1,346 16 8	M. S. C. 848 0 0	M. S. C.	M. S. C. 3,134 36 15	Nil.	12,000 maunds.	
Gazole	24th " " "	10,000	10,339	2,972 14 10	739 8 12	4,103 20 0	.....	7,813 37 6		
Chanchal	24th " " "	30,000	37,012	11,145 30 14†	3,914 33 0	8,129 0 0	354 0 0	23,543 23 14‡			
Sudder	24th " " "	25,000	10,899	1,171 30 10	1,774 25 6	1,271 13 8	.....	4,217 29 8		
Shibgunge	24th " " "	5,000	†	1332 14 4	80 27 14‡	.....	14 12 12	5,050 11 14‡		
Nawabgunge	24th " " "	5,000	†	862 38 5	2,739 35 1‡	4,140 38 12	2,681 17 14	10,425 6 0‡			
Gomastapore	24th " " "	5,000	†	6,591 24 0‡	1,030 30 8‡	618 0 0	.....	8,640 14 9		
Total		1,00,000	23,797 13 5	12,246 9 2‡	19,109 30 4	3,049 30 10	63,826 0 3‡			

Includes 400 maunds advanced to a zemindar.

† Column 3 is left blank since obviously incorrect figures have been furnished from some of the centres.

‡ Details given for the consumption of fortnight, as the details of up to date were not given by the circle officer, which was maunds 4,632-37.

Statement shewing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District for the fortnight ending the 24th July 1874.

Names of Circles.				Amount of grain received up to date.	Amount of grain consumed up to date of last return.	Amount of grain consumed during fortnight.	Total consumption of Government grain.
Maldah	...	...	...	Mds. S. C. 4,848 36 13	Mds. S. C. 1,854 34 7	Mds. S. C. 1,280 2 8	Mds. S. C. 3,134 36 15
Gazole	...	...	...	10,359 0 0	6,833 17 0	980 20 6	7,813 37 6
Sudder	...	...	...	10,899 0 0	2,901 2 11	1,816 28 13	4,217 29 8
Shibgunge	...	...	...	•	4,622 37 0	427 14 14‡	5,050 11 14‡
Nawabgunge	...	...	...	•	8,277 27 11	2,147 18 5‡	10,425 6 0‡
Gomastapore	...	...	...	•	7,759 4 7	881 10 2	8,640 14 9
Chanchal	...	...	...	37,012 0 0	19,370 0 0	4,173 23 14‡	23,543 23 14‡
Total	...	...	...	.....	51,619 3 4	11,208 36 15‡	62,826 0 3‡

• Left blank.

† This is not the total consumption shown in last return, since the Gomastapore circle officer shows maunds 7,759-4-7 up to the 10th July used, instead of maunds 6,012-36-10‡, as by his previous return.

No. 1837, dated Bauleah, the 30th July 1874.

From—W. H. D'O'LY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my narrative for the fortnight ending 25th instant. The Nattore narrative has not yet been received.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply in all markets has been sufficient; rice was imported from the eastern districts almost daily during the fortnight at the several markets on the Ganges. There has been little or no alteration in prices. They are still higher in parts of Tannore and Manda than elsewhere. Mr. Manisty reports that, in his sub-division, mahajuns have brought rice from Branteah to the local markets, the price being about 20 per cent. higher than at Beauleah. The state of the crops is still satisfactory, though not in all parts quite so good as it was previously. The weather has been clear, and the ryots, who at first complained of excessive rain, are now anxious for more. Only 2·64 inches were registered in Beauleah, but the fall has been greater in Nattore and in Tannore. In the Sudder sub-division, especially in the southern portion of it, the aous or autumn rice is in excellent condition, and comparatively forward; in the north of the sub-division it is less forward, and, before the last rain, was beginning to show the effects of too much sun, and want of rain. In parts of Nattore some aous has already been cut. A "bund," put up by the cultivators across the Nundangatchee khal, has saved a large area of aous cultivation from floods. The river is now falling, and there is no longer any reason to fear that any of the aous crop will be submerged. The amun promises to be a good crop. Mr. Manisty says that in parts of his sub-division the aous has suffered from want of weeding, the ryots not having been able to afford to pay for that operation. Maize is growing well in the Godagaree Bhurind. A large and important silk bund is now about commencing; the bright weather has been very favorable for this; and if it progress favourably, a great deal of distress will be alleviated.

The condition of the people generally is undoubtedly worse in many places than it has been hitherto. The numbers of persons flocking to the poor-houses ready to work have considerably increased. This is especially the case in the middle of the district; viz., in the east of Tannore, in the north of Beauleah, and Pooteah, and in Bagmarah. I have visited several poor-houses in that part of the district, and have satisfied myself that distress is more severe than it was a fortnight ago, and I can safely assert, that, had it not been for the relief afforded, there would have been many deaths from starvation. I have seen several persons so emaciated and pulled down that they could hardly walk. At Burgutchee there was a large number of boys and girls collecting *kunker*, and getting daily relief under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilcox; these had all suffered from want of food, being thin, and their bones showing in a way not natural. They were, however, beginning to improve from the food supplied to them. From the large quantity of cloth made by the weavers, *dhoties* have been supplied to those who were in rags. It has been found necessary to burn the rags, as persons receiving new clothes were in the habit of coming again in rags and of lending their rags to others to appear in. This last plan was proved, for, when the rags produced by one woman were being placed in the fire, another rushed out of the crowd and claimed the rags as belonging to her. At Khoorshadanga the number of persons relieved has far exceeded that at any other poor-house. In fact, the numbers reported have been so great that I have deputed Mr. Hawkes with a superintendent to make enquiries. From what I have learnt it would appear that the sub-committee at that place have been giving relief indiscriminately, so that they have attracted many who live nearer to other poor-houses, and who would probably have been refused relief elsewhere, not being proper objects for charity. At Pannanugger factory, not far from Khoorshadanga, Mr. Walton, who has afforded relief to a large number, reports most favourably on the silk and rice prospects, and believes that the numbers of applicants for relief will rapidly fall off.

No authenticated deaths from starvation have been reported, though one case appeared at first sight to have been caused solely by want of food. It was ascertained, however, that the deceased was a very old woman, and though undoubtedly emaciated had received rice regularly at Burgutchee. Shortly before her death she was returning alone from the poor-house, and heavy rain coming on, she slipped and fell and remained exposed to the cold and wet for hours till her son fetched her home. Her son was in good condition, her grandchildren living in her house were plump; and they had two cows in the house; two other members of the same family had received cotton from Dhooroil poor-house and rice in exchange for the thread they spun. Fifteen cases of grain-theft and numerous cases of theft of jack fruit have occurred. I have no doubt that distress from want of food has been the cause.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

See Statement.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

See Statement.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

In consequence of the rapid consumption of grain since the sudden development of distress in the middle of the district, the Commissioner has, in consultation with me, decided to increase my stock by 20,000 maunds ; this will be stored chiefly at Beaulah, Charchat, and Godagaree. The want of a small steamer is much felt. It would be of the greatest importance with a barge to convey rice from one golah to another as the supplies run short.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advanced up to end of previous fortnight—

							Rs.	A.	P.
In money	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,533	12	0
In grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,580	2	0
Total						...	1,37,112	14	0

Advanced during fortnight—

In money	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
In grain	...	...	...	1,256	maunds, value	...	3,744	0	0
Total						...	1,40,856	14	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

See Statement.

No. 744.

B.—Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 18th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.														How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	GRAIN.															
		Sunday, 12th July.			Monday, 13th July.			Tuesday, 14th July.			Wednesday, 15th July.			Thursday, 16th July.				Friday, 17th July.			Saturday, 18th July.			Total.									
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.			Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.		Children.								
10	Byah road	107	12	6	104	8	5	97	4	3	39	5	94	8	10	105	10	6	111	8	4	657	53	34	10th Sept.	Metalling road	...	...	...	Government rice from 12 and 14 seers per rupee.	Byah Hat	2 miles.
11	Natore road	117	...	5	132	...	8	95	...	5	116	...	90	...	6	154	...	5	137	...	5	...	831	...	39	1st "	Three-fourths would not work on the road.	...	...	...	Baroldah	2 ditto.
12	Road from Natore to Bagur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st "	One-half of these men would not work.	...	...	...	...	Dighapata	1 mile.
2	Dinapore road	18	13	...	14	9	...	31	14	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	13	...	27	18	...	128	69	...	August	Laboring class (Boonas)	...	...	...	Sootsange	2 miles.	
1	Maldah road	29	15	...	22	...	...	33	16	...	23	15	28	5	...	23	16	...	45	12	...	211	79	...	Ditto	These men would not work in ordinary years.	...	...	...	Ditto	2 ditto.	
5	Godagore road	6	2	...	19	8	...	19	10	...	17	13	4	6	...	4	9	...	20	18	...	89	66	...	August	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	Prentelli.		
13	Pubna road	23	...	...	32	...	...	26	...	...	25	...	28	...	...	30	...	...	37	...	...	169	...	...	August	Laboring class.	...	...	...	
Minor works	Saipara road, 1st section	11	...	...	25	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	August.							
	Saipara road, 2nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Feeder road (Tannore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kathoom to Goolia Hat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tant at Saipara	268	...	...	347	...	...	370	...	...	308	...	...	...	...	231	...	76	...	...	...	1,020	...	...							
	Cutting canal at Buragatchee	78	...	...	81	...	...	60	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	432	...	...							
	Provincial works	4	...	...	5	...	...	18	...	...	29	...	7	...	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	79	...	...							
	District works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...							
Total number employed		686	42	11	801	25	13	775	44	8	627	53	316	19	18	688	50	11	532	56	9	4,426	269	75									
																											On all works laborers are paid by grain only.						

BAULEAH,

The 22nd July 1874.

WOOMESH CHUNDER MUKERJEE,

Accountant to the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District.

No. 773.

B.—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the Week ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.																		Length of road, &c.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of rice.	GRAIN.																		
		Sunday, 19th July.						Tuesday, 21st July.						Wednesday, 22nd July.										Thursday, 23rd July.						Friday, 24th July.						Saturday, 25th July.						Total.
		Men.			Women.			Children.			Men.			Women.			Children.							Men.			Women.			Children.			Men.			Women.			Men.	Women.	Children.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.							
10	Byah road ...	125	10	...	127	12	2	175	25	8	191	26	8	188	16	8	58	4	5	185	12	6	1,087	105	37	16th Sept.	...	...	Government rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee.	Byah Hat ...	3 miles.									
11	Natore road ...	105	...	5	133	...	5	120	...	...	131	...	4	124	...	4	125	...	5	142	...	5	831	...	28 1st "	...	Three-fourths would not work on the road.	Beroldah ...	Ditto.											
12	Road from Natore to Bagdi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	Dighapata.	...	.										
2	Dinapore road ...	25	21	...	19	18	...	18	14	...	40	25	...	28	19	...	31	21	...	22	16	...	183	181	...	August	...	...	Sultangunge...	3 miles.										
1	Maldah road ...	45	15	...	28	10	...	55	15	...	56	17	...	42	17	...	8	...	...	23	13	...	230	85	...	Ditto	These men would not work in ordinary years.	Ditto ...	Ditto.											
5	Godagaree road ...	16	14	...	16	15	...	25	1	...	28	8	...	28	...	...	10	2	...	29	3	...	150	45	...	.....	Ditto ditto	Premtoli.	...	.										
13	Pubna road...	34	...	...	25	...	...	28	...	...	38	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	21	...	...	187	...	...	August	...	...	...	...	.						
Minor works	Saipara road, 1st section...	46	...	...	50	...	...	38	...	...	28	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.			
	Saipara road, 2nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
9	Feeder road (Tannore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
16	Kalboom to Goolia Hat...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Tank at Saipara ...	64	102	156	172	146	No reports received						640									
	Cutting canal at Bur-gatchee.	81	...	...	77	...	...	94	...	...	107	...	...	131	...	...	126	...	...	Not recd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Provincial works										
	District works										
	Total number employed .	541	58	5	575	55	7	685	53	8	797	74	13	736	51	12	578	27	10	471	44	11	4,153	362	65										

BAULEAH,
The 29th July 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District.

SAHEBGUNGE. Despatches.—Nil.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Maunds.		
31st July 1874	Store-keeper, Nowgong	102	M.	S.	C.
			100	0	0

BEAULEAH.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Maunds.		
21st July 1874	Store-keeper, Godagaree	63	M.	S.	C.
Ditto	Store-keeper, Belwa	8	24	26	0
			15	11½	0

BEAULEAH.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.		
21st July 1874	P. C. Shing	6	M.	S.	C.
Ditto	C. B. Walton	175	12	0	0
Ditto	Mr. Wilcox	59	334	18	8
22nd Ditto	Ditto	114	100	0	0
Ditto	C. B. Walton	78	165	11	8
Ditto	P. C. Shing	10	100	0	0
23rd Ditto	Kusadanga Relief Officer	128	20	0	0
Ditto	Ditto ditto	60	200	4	0
Ditto	Ditto ditto	94	115	33	0
Ditto	Byah ditto	75	184	3	0
Ditto	Ditto ditto	179	147	37	8
			352	2	8

NOWGONG. Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.		
12th July 1874	Palit Chunder Datta	68	M.	S.	C.
15th ditto	Ram Chandra Chukrovarti	10	65	0	0
20th ditto	Store-keeper, Sahabgunge	102	10	0	0
24th ditto	Girish Chandra Lahori	208	100	0	0
ditto	F. F. Grant, Sahabgunge	344	200	0	0
			600	0	0

GODAGAREE. Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.		
12th July 1874	Jadu Nath Sen	4	M.	S.	C.
Ditto	Luchmandas Mohunta	356	7	32	0
Ditto	Store-keeper, Beaulah	258	686	0	0
13th ditto	Store-keeper, Chowbeesnuggur	72	508	18	8
14th ditto	Ditto, ditto	86	141	6	12
Ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	20	168	24	8
17th ditto	Ditto	16	40	0	0
18th ditto	Ditto	6	30	0	0
Ditto	Store-keeper, Chowbeesnuggur	86	10	0	0
Ditto	Ramjoy Mozumdar	31	71	32	4
19th ditto	Store-keeper, Beaulah, for Chowbeesnuggur	11	60	0	0
20th ditto	Ditto, ditto, ditto	19	24	26	0
21st ditto	Transferred to Purneah district from Dinagepore reserve.	200	87	33	0
			400	0	0
22nd ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	8	15	0	0
24th ditto	Ditto	5	10	0	0
Ditto	Transferred to Beaulah from Dinagepore reserve	735	1,470	0	0
5th ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	300	600	0	0
Ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	83	45	0	0

**NOWGONG (NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY). Receipts.—Nil.
Despatches.**

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
			M. S. C.
13th July 1874	Not stated in the returns.	16	32 12 0
16th ditto		30	57 20 0
19th ditto		16	30 18 0
21st ditto		24	44 2 8

Statement showing Operations of Charitable Relief in the Rajshahye District during Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

Names of Sub-Divisions.	Names of Poor-houses.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY.		REMARKS.
		Gratuitously.	Doing light work.	
Sudder Sub-Division	Bauleah	954	181	
	Kooshadanga	13,574	5,981	
	Panunugger	2,615	5,503	
	Tahirpore	4,421	2,584	
	Burgschee	2,818	480	
	Beehmaria	316	5	
	Sardah	224	106	
	Nowhatta	77	2,132	
	Gahinpore	297	...	
	Arance	346	...	
	Pooteah	Return not received.		
	Madareeunge			
North Bhurind Sub-Division	Nurullabad	13	5	
	Shalpoore	123	21	
	Narnpara	35	181	
	Bamingram	55	122	
	Dasatina	56	25	
	Kusamba	19	18	
	Shabei	62	99	
	Chandunugger	26	38	
	Bandaikhara	14	14	
	Backsoil	55	68	
	Bagmara	182	129	
	Haludighur	150	168	
	Hajinugger	56	57	
	Thackerparah ... ..	...	113	
	Paulparah ... ..	...	47	
	Tegalchee ... ..	...	98	
	Kour ... ..	...	113	
	Mahomedpore ... ..	...	38	
	Fengram ... ..	...	3	
South Bhurind Sub-Division	Saiparah ... ..	...	8,171	
	Chowbeesugger			
	Tannore			
	Hattara			
	Dhoorail			
	Mehrapore			
	Raneenugger			
Total ...		26,408	26,400	

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	4,06,732	8 5
Details of the above—		
Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	1,90,877	15 3
Advanced to Mr. Luff, &c., N. B. S. Railway, Burrul Division, on his cheque	1,66,907	7 2
Paid to Mr. J. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, No. 2 Burrul Division, on his cheque	5,038	9 9
Advanced for storage of Government grain	1,589	13 9
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	8,926	13 0
Paid on account of contribution to District Relief Fund	465	0 0
Salary and deputation allowance	11,400	15 8
Advanced for purchase of gola materials	9,453	0 0
Advanced for relief work	1,873	12 0
Expended for relief work	3,005	0 0
Tentage and travelling	340	1 8
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution	600	0 0
Contingencies	745	0 0
Package	229	15 6
Miscellaneous charges	179	1 8
Permanent advance	4,100	0 0
Expended during the fortnight—		
Permanent advance	200	0 0
For conveyance of Government grain	2,386	7 0
Salary and deputation allowance	1,002	4 9
Total ...	3,588	11 9
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ...	4,06,732	8 5
Grand Total ...	4,09,321	4 2

Memo.—The above does not include the Nattore expenditure, the returns from that sub-division not having been received.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Rajshahye District during the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.				9	10	11
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.			
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
Sudder Sub-Division ...	25th July 1874	Mds. S. C. 19,500 0 0	Mds. S. C. 19,461 4 0	Mds. S. C. 1,148 4 10	Mds. S. C. 15,631 17 13	Mds. S. C. 1,998 34 0	Mds. S. C. 1,874 6 0	Mds. S. C. 20,540 22 6	Mds.	Mds.
South Bhurind Sub-Division ...		13,868 0 0	13,629 29 0	827 3 6	4,813 38 0	1,875 20 0	1,815 4 0	10,531 25 6	20,000	20,000
North Bhurind Sub-Division ...		24,407 5 0	24,083 11 4	1,107 35 13	9,814 27 0	537 0 0	335 34 13	11,798 17 9		
Nattore Sub-Division ...		28,426 35 0	28,426 35 0	220 7 15½	333 30 3½	.....	141 35 14	700 32 1		
Total ...	.....	86,900 0 0	86,550 39 2	3,303 11 12½	31,588 32 15½	4,309 14 0	4,166 38 10	43,368 17 6		

W. H. D'O'LY, Collector.

FORM A.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Charitable Relief in the District of Rajshahye from the beginning of the Scarcity of 1873-74 down to the end of June 1874.

MONTH.	Average number in receipt of charitable relief.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GRAIN ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.				EXPENDITURE OF CASH ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.								Total expenditure debitable to charitable fund.	REMARKS.
		Private grain bought in bazar.		Government grain supplied from store.		In pie given with the daily grain dole.	On special donation.	Net expenditure on spinning, &c., light labor relief.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
		Maunds.	Cost.	Maunds.	Cost.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
February 1874	(A)	.....	.....	(B)	Rs.	Rs. (C)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (D)	Rs. (E)	Rs.	Rs.	(A) These figures are for the whole district.
March	200	200	200	(B) These figures do not include amount consumed in the North Bhurird sub-division, but from the district grain office it appears that up to the end of June, the total quantity issued throughout the district to relief department amounted to 18,464-57 maunds, value Rs. 38,470-8.		
April	..	444	1,115	.....	.....	64	.....	10	1,763	2,689	4,515	600	(C), (D), (E) Incomplete.
May	..	325	989	2,194	6,268	443	16	130	2,568	3,680	6,774	5,680			
June	10,205	29,158	1,648	.....	1,454	2,453	2,656	8,911	14,041			
Total	..	789	2,114	12,399	35,426	2,154	16	1,584	6,771	9,785	20,300	37,369			

Amount of local charitable subscriptions	Rs.
Government grant on the above	8,763
Grants yet received from central committee	8,590
Total	23,000
Estimated further expenditure debitable to the charitable fund from 1st July to end of scarcity	40,352
	1,20,000

W. H. D'O'LY, Collector.

No. 1907, dated Beaulah, the 3rd August 1874.

From—W. H. D'ORLY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of my narrative for the fortnight ending 25th ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith financial results of Nattore, and the number of persons relieved in that sub-division.

Nattore Sub-division.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Paid to J. R. Scott, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, No. 2 Division, on his cheque, Rs. 5,020.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Name of poor-house.	Number of persons relieved daily.	
	Gratuitously.	Doing light work.
Nattore	446	97
Galimpore	168	...
Kashimpore	11	15
Total	620	112

No. 1282, dated Pubna, the 28th July 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Fortnightly Narrative ending the 27th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DURING the last fortnight the state of the country has become considerably worse; the expected bumper crop of aous can no longer be looked for; a great portion of the country has been flooded by the very unusual and rapid floods, especially towards the east and in the low lands. The aous, too, in the high lands have been slightly injured by want of rain. During the last few days, however, the rivers have greatly subsided and are still subsiding, and about 12 annas crops may be now expected. The amun crop, for which some fears were entertained in consequence of the floods, is doing fairly well. Prices of food-grains have been slightly affected by the above circumstances, but I trust that this slight rise is only temporary. The health of the people is on the whole good; some cases of fever have occurred, but such is usual about this time of the year.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works still continue at the following places, against which the numbers on the works are also given:—

Sujanuggur	95	Chatmore	131
Furadpore	6	Dulai	72
Ataikula	49		

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

No grain stored during the fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

No advances made during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

2,577 persons received gratuitous relief during the fortnight. It is somewhat difficult to check the sub-committees in this respect; but every endeavour is being made to put a stop to gratuitous relief. The sub-committee at head-quarters refused all such relief last week, and the consequences are being carefully watched.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

No private subscriptions promised or realized during the fortnight.

Expenditure as detailed below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of four road sirkars for June 1874, at Rs. 7 per month, (one for 11 days and the remaining three for whole month)	28	9	0
Contingencies of two supervisors from 26th April to 30th June, at Rs. 1 per month	4	5	0
Cost of sending medicines, &c., to Golam Nabby, native doctor, in Ryegunge	8	4	0
Pay of three mohurirs attached to sub-committees for June 1874, at Rs. 10 each per month (two at Rs. 10 each, and one at Rs. 8)	28	0	0
Pay of eight mohurirs attached to sub-committees for June 1874, at Rs. 10 each per month	80	0	0
Total	144	2	0

The following payments have been made in kind :—

	M.	S.	C.
Paid to Maligacha road coolies	37	24	14
Charitable relief given in sudder sub-committee	25	0	0
Paid to Ameer Khan, native doctor, for giving charitable relief	1	0	0
Paid to Maligacha road coolies	47	21	2
Sent to Chatmore sub-committee	100	0	0
Sent to Ataikula sub-committee	40	0	0
Total	251	6	0

Statement showing Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Pubna for the fortnight ending 27th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Stored.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.					Balance.	Estimated grain expended during the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous relief.	By advances to ryots.	For payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
			M. S. C.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
Pubna ...	21st June to 26th July 1874.	2,000	1,956 13 0	...	901 0 0	633 33 4	318 23 6	1,873 16 10	82 36 6	1,000
Chatmore ...	14th to 26th July 1874.	500	484 15 13½	...	72 14 2	.....	412 1 11½	484 15 13½	.....	.....
Maldah ...	Ditto	500	472 20 12	100	.....	82 26 0	.....	182 26 0	289 34 12	.....
Sagarkandy ...	Ditto	500	465 15 0	...	200 15 0	.....	.....	260 15 0	225 0 0	.....
Furzedpore ...	Ditto	600	585 19 0	...	173 21 0	369 11 6	.....	642 32 6	42 27 6	.....
Dulai ...	Ditto	500	464 32 8	..	48 1 4	.....	26 27 12	74 29 0	300 3 8	...

Thirteenth Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Serajgunge Sub-division from 9th to 22nd July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The immediate pressure of distress on the body of the cultivating classes has been, for a time, removed during the present fortnight by the cutting of the aous crop, the harvest of which is half completed. Rice, however, continues to be imported both by steamer and by country boat. The aous crop would have been a 14-anna one if it had not been for the flood, which I reported in my last narrative. This inundation is higher than any which ever occurred at this season, and within 10 inches of the flood of September 1870. The amount of damage done by it in Ryegunge has been inconsiderable, but in the other three thanas it seems to have been very destructive. About 5 annas of the aous crop has been thus destroyed in Ullapara and Serajgunge, and about 3 or 4 annas in Shazadpore. This would leave a crop of something over 10 annas, enough to carry us on until the amun was reaped; but unfortunately the yield is most unequally distributed. The highlands have benefited by the flood, while on the churs and in the beels the loss has been nearly complete.

The gradual fall in prices which had been going on until the flood has been checked, and has been followed by a moderate rise, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Name of the station.	Number of seers sold per rupee last fortnight.	Number of seers sold per rupee this fortnight.
	Seers.	Seers.
Serajgunge	13½	13½
Shazadpore	12½	12½
Ullapara	13½	12½
Ryegunge	12	12½
Taras	11½	10½

On the whole, though the harvest has brought immediate relief, our prospects have become much darker during this fortnight. The rainfall during the fortnight has been 2·60.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

All relief works have been closed on account of the flood, except some road work in the west of the sub-division, where 262 coolies are employed.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

I have during the fortnight sent 1,000 maunds of rice to Taras, where there is most distress.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

There are 15,951 maunds 17 seers 9 chittacks of rice in the sub-district, according to my returns, distributed as follows :—

Name of station.	Date.	Quantity in hand.		
		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Serajungo ...	22nd July 1874 ...	5,791	0	10
Ullapara ...	10th ditto ...	3,450	10	5
Ryegunge ...	10th ditto ...	4,108	3	8
Taras ...	7th ditto ...	1,603	3	2
In transit ...	... ..	1,000	0	0
Total		15,951	17	9

This stock is sufficient. I estimate the consumption of grain during the next fortnight at 2,000 maunds.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

During the fortnight I advanced maunds 410-9-6 of rice to zemindars, and maunds 181-11-4 to ryots on the khas churs. The disbursements under the latter heading are likely to increase, as a large portion of the flooded country is Government property or under khas management.

F.—CHRITABLE RELIEF.

The number of persons receiving relief has been reduced from 10,274, entered last fortnight, to 5,038. This result has been the effect of the kodo and aous harvests. I do not anticipate any considerable changes in the numbers on our lists for some time, as the reduction in prices partly in the villages on high lands will be counteracted by the necessity for giving assistance in the flooded tracts. Of the total number 400 were relieved, on the daily average, at unnochatras for the distribution of cooked food. The others, 4,638, are assisted on the village system, receiving bi-monthly doles of uncooked grain. They are classified as (a) persons receiving gratuitous relief as paupers, (b) persons doing light work, and (c) respectable persons to whom the rice is given as a loan to be repaid. 2,962 belong to the first class, 1,292 to the second, and 384 to the third.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of cotton for manufacturing into thread ...	303	15	6
" of jute for manufacturing into twine ...	32	15	6
Repairs of goas ...	7	0	10
Transport charges for conveying manufactured articles ...	35	6	0
Transit charges for carrying grain and bags ...	422	14	6
Medical charges passed by Civil Surgeon ...	13	12	1
Office contingencies ...	1	0	0
Price of dal for charitable relief ...	224	10	0
" of salt for " " ...	3	15	6
" of oil for " " ...	1	9	6
" of chilli for " " ...	0	15	6
" of turmeric for " " ...	0	8	3
Fuel ...	4	10	6
Earthen pots ...	0	4	0
Total	1,053	9	8

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sub-district of Serajungunge for the fortnight ending 10th July 1874.

Name of circle, Serajungunge; date for which figures are given, 26th June 1874 to 10th July 1874; total allotment of Government grain, 5,298 maunds 13 seers 8 chittacks; total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred to other districts, 5,298 maunds 13 seers 8 chittacks; by sale to the public or to labourers, nil; by gratuitous distribution in any shape, 1,280 maunds 32 seers 8 chittacks; by advances to ryots, 541 maunds 20 seers 10 chittacks; by payment in kind to laborers, 177 maunds 13 seers 4 chittacks; total, 1,999 maunds 26 seers 6 chittacks; estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight, nil; estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 2,000 maunds consumption; 1,000 maunds remittance to Pubna.

REMARKS BY MAGISTRATE.

Ever since submission of his report the rivers have considerably subsided, judging from the reports on the papers, and the state of the rivers in the head-quarter sub-division, and I am, therefore in hopes that the next fortnightly report will be more favorable.

With a 10-anna crop, recipients of gratuitous relief ought, with care, to be reduced.

PUBNA,
The 28th July 1874.

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate.

No. 18.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Rungpore District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Supplies, abundant before, are more abundant; and prices, already easy, are easier. The markets are full of new aous rice. Importation has ceased in Govindgunge, and exportation has commenced to Pubna and Nattore. Up the Teesta supplies from the south still come in a less degree, and find their way together with local rice from Sundergunge to Ghoramarah and elsewhere in the north where the aous is not yet reaped. Even in Dimla and Durwani, however, the new aous has made its appearance and is selling at 15 seers the rupee; elsewhere the rates are 20 to 26 seers. The supply of amun is scarce, and the better classes are glad to get that portion of the Government stores which consists of clean country-rice, which is however a comparatively small quantity.

Market quotations.

OF 80 TOLANS WEIGHT PER RUPEE.

	Last fortnight. Seers.	This fortnight. Seers.
Head-quarters	14	18
Govindgunge	16	13 to 22
Peergunge	16	20
Sadullapore	20 to 25	20 to 26
Molung	18	20
Mahigunge	16	20
Kumargunge	15	16
Borobari	13	13
Durwani	12	12 to 15
Dimla	10	15
Kallygunge	14	14

The rainfall has been moderate, 4.45 during the fortnight. The previous floods did some damage, but as the water rapidly subsided the damage was slight. The people now have been taking full advantage of the fine weather to get in their aous. Harvesting is going on everywhere; in some parts three-fourths have been already gathered. In the backward parts, the red lands especially, the plant is not fully in ear, but everywhere the safety of this crop is assured, and the yield will be far more than average.

Transplantation of amun rice is now especially active. More rain is now wanted, mainly to the south. In Peergunge a dry week has made the people anxious, as the cessation of the rains last year commenced about the same time. In some tracts here owing to the want of rain the amun cultivation has not made much progress, but there is no present cause for anxiety. From two divisions (Sadullapore and Mahigunge) I have reports that the amun plants have been attacked by an insect called "khaur" (খাঁড়), a species of caterpillar which feeds on the tender shoots. I am having inquiries made in the other divisions whether this is the case elsewhere. All other crops look well; jute is especially flourishing.

In the condition of the people there is little change to note. In two divisions—Borobari and Sundergunge—relief operations have closed. Down the east of Molung and south and east of Govindgunge all is safe and satisfactory, and the people are being left to themselves. On the west of Molung and in the Kamdya tract of Govindgunge help will be needed for three weeks longer. In Mahigunge the large number of recipients of relief has been reduced one-half. In Dimla distress will last till the aous is reaped, but there it is only a small pauper class that is being cared for. The health of the people is in its normal state: cholera has appeared in Durwani and a few other places, but not of a severe type. The great heat has been the cause of much sickness; and in Molung fever is said to have appeared in every village. As a matter of fact, however, it is never absent from a village. Dr. Coates has just made a tour of the district from the Dinagepore boundary to the southern extremity at Govindgunge, and I am given to understand that the result of his observations shows an extremely low state of health to be the common characteristic of the people, but I have not yet received from him any memorandum on the subject.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

This department remains the same as before. The Jelalgunge road is still approaching completion, and the executive engineer is employing some laborers on roads in the north. The road overseers are now busy, surveying the roads with a view to taking up the land for public purposes. In Govindgunge 130 miles of new road have been constructed. I have not particulars yet from other circles.

Statement.

Circle.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wage.	REMARKS.
Roads under executive engineer...	239	...	...	239	234	5	
Jelalgunge road	29	..	...	29	10	19	
Total ...	268	...	...	268	244	24	

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Nothing to report.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Statement showing Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore for the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Circles.	Dates for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Stored.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN.					Balance.	Estimated grain receipt during the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Govindgunge ...	22nd July 1874	55,000	55,463	16,212	8,628	2,321	4,881	32,042	23,421	}	30,000
Peergunge ...	Ditto	30,000	29,425	7,937	6,290	4,889	5,761	28,480	939		
Sadullapore ...	Ditto	20,000	17,951	4,389	5,124	2,549	3,033	15,005	2,856		
Sundergunge ...	Ditto	10,000	8,523	635	1,958	136	293	3,020	5,503		
Mohung ...	Ditto	40,000	34,157	12,048	5,880	9,801	9,538	37,067	1,300		
Mahigunge ...	Ditto	30,000	21,906	1,971	3,360	2,029	1,145	8,508	13,401		
Kumargunge ...	Ditto	5,000	5,821	4,141	1,381	277	.....	5,804	17	
Borobari ...	Ditto	25,000	12,446	5,332	968	126	.....	5,826	6,620	
Durwani ...	Ditto	5,000	24,255	21,752	227	.....	229	22,208	2,047	
ungpore ...	Ditto	35,000	29,331	23,029	.....	2,535	322	25,896	3,445	
ishoregunge ...	Ditto	15,000	4,471	4,506	20	.....	385	4,871	.....	
Chillakhal ...	Ditto	30,000	37,616	31,407	.....	.....	935	32,342	5,274
Premgunge ...	Ditto	.....	13,330	6,374	.....	.....	.....	6,374	6,366
Kallygunge ...	Ditto	.....	848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848
Total ...	.....	3,00,000	3,00,246	1,39,796	33,248	28,063	26,422	2,27,629	72,717	

The anticipated expenditure of 50,000 maunds has been all but attained, and 30,000, maunds more will probably be used during the next fortnight. Of the Govindgunge balance, a large amount will be used for advances in Peergunge in excess of the allotment of that circle and a good part of the remaining balance will be sold. I have received information in advance of the return that some of the gola buildings and all their contents have been disposed of to local mahajuns, but I have no particulars of the transactions which will be shown in the next report. The Mahigunge balance will be all used locally, as a demand for advances has sprung up there. Weevils have attacked the Borobari balance, half of which has already been moved to Chillakhal and sold there; and as transport is now difficult and costly from that division, and the remaining rice would probably be much damaged and reduced in value by the time it reached Chillakhal, I am selling it on the spot at a wholesale rate, varying according to the state and quality of the grain.

The only large stocks remaining undisposed of will be those at head-quarters—Rungpore and Chillakhal, and the reserve at Premgunge about to be moved up to Chillakhal. Durwani sales have now come to a stop, and so has the Dimla wholesale trade, as the local rates now are everywhere cheaper than the Government rate of 14 seers for clean rice. If we can keep a reserve for emergencies in October and November, we shall not have more left than we want; but if our head-quarter stocks are to be cleared out and the Cooch Behar reserve at Kallygunge is to be sold, prices must be still further materially reduced. I have separately addressed the Relief Commissioner on this subject.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For purchase of food	7,500	0	0
To zemindars for advances to their ryots	1,50,844	0	0
To jotedars	27,706	0	0
Add advances sanctioned but not taken	19,700	0	0
Total	2,05,750	0	0

Great progress has been made under this head during the fortnight. 28,000 maunds have now been issued in advances, and in Peergunge and Mahigunge further large quantities will be used in this way. In Peergunge the red soil is more extensively diffused than in any other thana. The relief officer thus reports: "This is the time when, even in years of plenty, the cultivators are assisted by mahajuns, and in this year the mahajuns are either unable or unwilling to help the ryots with loans; the latter have no other alternative than to ask for Government aid." This is being freely given. In Mahigunge the people at first refused advances, even though they alone in the district had a bad season's crop. They saw large stores of rice, and thought that by holding out for a while they would get it cheaper; but as soon as I began to transport the stocks to Rungpore for sale, the ryots came forward, and are eager for the advances which will enable them to make up for the deficiency of their early crop. In

the smaller divisions also—Kumargunge (whose advances are drawn from Rungpore gola), Sundergunge, and Sadullapore—advances are being given. In Sadullapore the ryots are careful not to take more than they need. In one case a cultivator with a large family applied for an advance of grain to last for a week only, urging that his own rice crop would be ready at the expiration of that time. In a few cases advances have been taken, and the rice sold in the market to get money for seed, but most of the ryots have saved some seed, or got money to purchase it in other ways.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

(Prepared by the District Relief Officer.)

Fifteen Government food-relief centres and eight private food-relief centres were closed from the beginning of the fortnight under notice. Distress was reported among the laboring poor of Dimla, and a special inquiry in that neighbourhood led to the opening of Government food-relief centres at Dimla and Jaldhaka for the benefit of the pauper classes there in addition to the road work recently provided as a relief measure in that part of the district. There are now nineteen Government food-relief centres and one private food-relief centre of Maharani Sornomahi's at Naldanga. This last has just been closed. Baboo Ramoni Mohun Ray, Chowdhry, zemindar of Tushbhandar, has reported to the Magistrate that there is now no distress in this part of the district, and the price of rice has fallen considerably, and his distribution of rice to the poor has been discontinued. From the 12th April to July 15th, during which time rice was given, 41,155 people were relieved by the distribution of 510 maunds of rice at Tushbhandar.

The recipients of charitable relief under all heads have fallen from 32,777, as shown in the last return, to 16,154.

In Sadullapore there has been an increase of numbers charitably relieved, as in closing the operations the relief officer has relaxed the former stringency of the rules, and is dealing liberally with applicants for assistance. Clothing has been given to 536 persons, and donations to the extent of about 400 maunds of rice have been made among the poor ryots and laborers of that circle. Sufficient grain for subsistence for a reasonable time, according to circumstances, has been advanced to all those who have been dependent upon relief works or organised food-relief, and clothing has also been given where it seemed expedient. Provision is everywhere, as far as possible, being made for the wants of those who have hitherto become dependent on organised relief, and for any others who can show that they are deserving of charitable assistance.

M E A N.

Statement showing the daily progress of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISIONS.	Government centres.	Private centres.	Number relieved at Government centres.	Number relieved at private centres.	Home relief on ticket system.	Home relief on cotton distribution.	Casualty relieved by distribution of money and grain.	Other relief—weaving and spinning.	Number employed on village light work.	Total.
A. Govindgunge ...	6	...	554	.....	436	104	.....	80	2,705	3,579
B. Peergunge ...	1	...	37	.....	684	238	1,051	.....	2,508	4,518
C. Sadullapore ...	2	1	199	18	1,226	.....	1,295	23	280	3,046
D. Sundergunge ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Molung ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	1,231	1,250
F. Mahlgunge ...	3	...	194	.....	1,827	390	149	131	.....	2,691
G. Kumargunge ...	1	...	...	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
H. Borobari ...	1	...	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
I. Durwani ...	1	...	512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512
Head-quarters ...	1	...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Dimla ...	1	...	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Jaldhaka ...	1	...	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Ghoramarah ...	1	...	No return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	19	1	1,578	18	4,349	732	2,614	239	6,724	16,154

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative ...	7,68,967	7	3
Expenditure during the present fortnight ...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,68,967	7	3
Deduct refund from the Govindgunge division ..	55,000	0	0
Net amount ...	7,13,967	7	3

RUNGPORE,
The 25th July 1874.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1746, dated Bogra, the 27th July 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief operations which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

2. Ever since I came to this district it has been my good fortune to be able to report to the Government, fortnight after fortnight, that the state of the country was getting better and better; that the condition of the people was improving; that the rainfall had been propitious; that the season was favorable; that the growing crops were all that could be desired; that all the bazars were well supplied with food-grains; and that the price of rice was steadily falling everywhere. This fortnight has been no exception to the favorable aspect which has characterized its predecessors. The singularly seasonable nature of the weather has continued. As in previous fortnights the rain fell just when it was wanted, so in this one we have had a most propitious sunshine, which has conferred great benefits upon the country by ripening the aous, and permitting the people to hurry on the transplanting of the amun crop. Very great progress has been made with the latter operation. The seed time and the transplanting time have been alike favorable. Everywhere the ryots may be seen in their fields from morning to night, and the surface of the country is getting gradually covered with plantations of amun rice.

3. A considerable tract in the south-east of this district towards Dhunat, Madhupore, and Shariakandi, was inundated by the overflowing of the large rivers which intersect that region. The damage which this inundation would have caused was very materially lessened by the fact that before it happened much of the aous had become ripe and the ryots had cut it. Some of the aous was spoiled, and the planting of the amun will be retarded. That much general injury has not been inflicted, is clear from the fact that clean rice is selling in that part of the country now at 18 pukka seers the rupee. There have, however, been cases of individual hardship, where ryots, who had been impoverished by the previous scarcity, lost all their crops. These men were relieved by loans of Government grain.

4. The fall of prices which has characterized all previous fortnights since the 1st of June

Name of Circle.	Number of pukka seers of rice per rupee in fortnight ending 1st June.	Number of pukka seers of rice per rupee in fortnight ending 26th July.
	Seers. Seers.	Seers. Seers.
Bogra	9½ to 10½	12 to 15
Shibgunge	9 to 10½	15 to 17
Khetlal	10½	12 to 13½
Sherpore	7½	14 to 20
Arlandighi	10½	12 to 14
Panchibibi	9	12

has also been a prominent feature in this one. In the margin I give figures contrasting the prices which prevailed during the fortnight ending 1st June with those which obtain now. The figures speak for themselves, and show a very marked improvement in the food-supply of the country. The cutting of the aous is just beginning, and the earlier species of that rice have already appeared in the markets. The greater part of this crop is still uncut, but is rapidly approaching maturity. When this, too, gets into the market, the prices of food will fall lower still. I should not be surprised if they fell to 20 pukka seers in

the rupee, which also is the opinion of very intelligent mahajuns.

5. It has been a very marked feature in the bazars for some weeks past that large quantities of old rice, the produce of the last amun crop, are being offered for sale. These are the stores which the better classes of people were holding for use in the event of the aous failing and the scarcity continuing. Mahajuns also, who had been holding on for higher rates, have been getting alarmed before the prospect of perpetually falling prices, and are now, and have for some weeks been placing their stocks of old rice in the markets.

6. In connexion with this it may not be out of place to remark here that in ordinary years Bogra is a rice-exporting district, and that as much as three-eighths of its amun harvest are usually carried out of it and expended elsewhere.

RELIEF WORKS.

7. In my last fortnightly narrative I pointed out that for some time past these works had in this district been gradually contracted with a view to shutting them up speedily; that certain of them had been shut up altogether, and that a process of weeding out and discharging inefficient laborers had been persistently but cautiously pursued. Our numbers, which stood at a daily average of 37,147 as reported in my fortnightly narrative of the 1st June, had been gradually diminished by these means till they stood at the daily average of 16,371 on the 6th July—(See appendix E of my last fortnightly narrative.) During the whole of this period the works were managed with the smallest possible expenditure of cash. I introduced grain payments with all the despatch I could, and for weeks past the laborers have been paid in this way. I added in the last narrative that preparations had been matured for closing the works altogether.

8. These preparations have, during this fortnight, been carried into complete effect, and I am now in a position to report that every relief work under the executive engineer has been finally closed.

9. There can be no doubt that the 16,371 people who were still upon these works on the 6th of this month belonged to the most destitute classes—to those classes who had been impoverished in the greatest degree by the scarcity and the great dearth of provisions

which has prevailed now for many months. The whole of them were living from hand-to-mouth. Among other grounds which I had for concluding that these people were in most abject circumstances, I may mention that, when I was closing works in previous fortnights, troops of them who were turned off came into Bogra and assured me that their destitution was very complete, and that if they were turned off the works, they did not know how they could obtain a livelihood.

10. Being well aware of the great anxiety of the Government that all destitute persons should be relieved, and that the local officers should be most careful to see that no one in their districts should perish from starvation, I was naturally solicitous that, in shutting up relief works by which tens of thousands had been supported for many months, everything should be done towards securing that this very delicate measure should be carried out with the least possible danger to the lives of those who were affected by it. Large numbers of aged men and women were among our laborers. There was nothing before me to show that they had not been forced upon the relief roads by dire necessity. Altogether it seemed to me to be a dangerous thing to turn these abject people adrift in the middle of the rainy season without giving them some provision sufficient to support them till they could procure other means of livelihood. I therefore proposed to give them, on their dismissal from our works, a full supply of food for one month on a liberal calculation. The Relief Commissioner, being anxious that nothing should be left undone to ensure their safety, thought they might get up to a three months' supply, and wrote to me accordingly.

11. I did not interpret this order to mean that in all cases this very liberal supply was to be given, but I supposed that this was a maximum which the most deserving cases would be permitted to reach. I therefore, on the 13th instant, issued the following instructions to relief officers on the subject of the subsistence allowance to be given to dismissed laborers:—

"Regarding the Relief Commissioner's order or suggestion that an allowance of grain for three months should be given to each laborer turned off the roads, I beg that you will work it with some discrimination. I should think that, as a general rule, a two months' supply should be the maximum given. Plainly there are cases where more grain should be given than in others. You may have destitute people who may have been working on your roads for months, and you may have others who may have been working for only a day or two. To the former a two months' supply might be given, and to the latter a smaller quantity.

"I beg that you will on no account empty your golas by a too lavish distribution of grain to the laborers who are being turned off the roads."

12. I have every reason to believe that these instructions have been very carefully followed.

13. In order to lessen as much as possible the strain upon our interior golas, and limit the expenditure in this way of grain for the transport of which a heavy cost had been incurred, I directed that in all practicable cases the people should be sent into Bogra, where they could get their rice, and whence they would themselves carry it to their homes. This has been done. From the 16th up to the 21st instant no less than 11,163 people who had been turned off came into Bogra and got their subsistence allowance of grain. They carried away 8,935 maunds, being an average of about 32 seers a head, or a very liberal supply of food for one month or six weeks. All the laborers have not yet received their grain, and some expenditure under this head will therefore appear in my next fortnightly narrative.

14. These grain payments were made on a simple system of printed cheques (foil and counterfoil) which worked very smoothly, prevented anything like imposition, and has secured a very exact record of the whole transaction for account purposes.

.. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

15. The great demands upon the golas, which have formed a very prominent feature of the fortnight, necessitated a considerable movement of grain during this fortnight. Many of the interior golas had become nearly empty, and it was necessary to fill them again partially; consequently 10,329 maunds were despatched from the central depôt at Bogra into the interior, and I have called up from the Chandanbasia reserve 20,000 maunds, in order to replenish the almost exhausted stores at head-quarters. A good part of this latter quantity has already arrived. It is very necessary to keep the central depôt at Bogra well supplied, for upon it nearly all the interior golas depend. The transport was mostly done by boats, which is much cheaper than overland by carts.

16. *Sales of Government Grain to the Public.*—The marginal statement will show the

Name of Circle.	Amount sold last fortnight.	Amount sold this fortnight.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Bogra	532 25 4	421 11 12
Adumdighi	590 9 7	1,163 30 14
Sherpore	102 26 4	332 14 12
Shibgunge	9 14 4	351 38 8
Khetlal	238 24 2	133 38 13
Panchbibi	1,307 16 3	1,080 36 14
Total	2,773 35 8	3,467 20 0½

transactions under this head. The sales to the public are higher this fortnight than they have ever yet been, but they are still very low. As I have repeatedly pointed out, it is impossible that with country rice selling at the rates which have prevailed in the bazars for many weeks past, we should sell large quantities of Government grain. The rates which I have quoted in paragraph 4 of this narrative will be sufficient to show that our grain must to a large extent be excluded from the local markets, unless we cheapen it very considerably.

17. I had the advantage of meeting the Relief Commissioner at Hilee, near the northern boundary of this district, on the 15th instant, and

conferred with him on the subject of sales of Government rice to the public. He agreed to the following instructions which I issued to all my circle officers on the 16th instant, viz.—

(a).—“Clean rice of all qualities to be sold to the public at 14 pukka seers the rupee, and mixed rice at 17 pukka seers, whether the sales are made from our golas direct or through bunnias.

(b).—“All rice with any, even a small quantity of paddy in it, is to be considered mixed, and sold at 17 pukka seers the rupee. The old rule, whereby rice with less than two annas of paddy in it was considered clean, is cancelled.

(c).—“Mahajuns living at or near the gola will be allowed a profit of 3 seers in the rupee; and mahajuns taking Government rice for sale at places in the interior, which are distant from the gola, will be allowed a profit of 5 seers in the rupee. This large profit is to compensate them for expenses of transit, wastage, and other charges. Mahajuns are to sell this grain to the public at the rates fixed in rule I.”

18. As my sale figures come down only to about the 21st instant, the effect of these rules upon the returns for this fortnight is probably not large, and could not be so.

19. Although these concessions are very considerably greater than any I have yet been able to obtain, I am still of opinion that they are not sufficient. The rule binding bunnias to sell clean rice at 14 seers, and mixed rice at 17 seers the rupee, will certainly limit our operations in this direction very considerably. Country rice is now in several places selling cheaper than this, and this fact will effectually exclude our grain from the markets. I therefore do not anticipate that our sales to the public will increase. In fact, unless we cheapen still further, they will cease altogether soon in many places. I have duly represented these opinions to the Relief Commissioner.

Name of Circle.	Amount lent last fortnight.			Amount lent this fortnight.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Bogra	2,984	20	8	3,198	38	0
Shibgunge	585	0	0	912	26	0
Sherpore	340	15	0	1,481	10	0
Khetlal	2,367	31	0	4,130	7	4
Panchbibi	5,708	7	3	5,201	12	10
Adumdighi	3,660	30	0	4,973	13	0
Total	15,628	23	11	19,877	26	14

20. *Rice Loans.*—These loans have been prosecuted very actively during this fortnight, as the marginal figures will show. The closing of all relief works has given them an impetus. The cultivators are devoting all their energies to their fields and the planting of the aman crop. This, too, has had its effect, for it has withdrawn numbers from extraneous remunerative labor. The inundations in the south-east of the district stimulated loans in the Sherpore relief circle.

21. *Gratuitous relief, and the payment of a subsistence allowance to the people turned off from the roads.*—The Relief Commissioner has directed that all the grain expended upon the charitable allowance given to laborers dismissed from relief works should be credited under the heading of gratuitous relief; therefore the statistics of this grain expenditure find their place here.

22. I give below the figures showing the numbers gratuitously relieved and the grain thus expended:—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	LAST FORTNIGHT.		THIS FORTNIGHT.	
	Number relieved.	Expenditure of grain.	Number relieved.	Expenditure of grain.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.		Mds. Srs. Chs.
Bogra	1,401	1,084 33 0	14,154	10,513 8 0
Adumdighi	2,860	652 36 12	5,206	1,520 17 0
Sherpore	4,940	485 29 0	7,404	895 39 0
Panchbibi	2,183	601 14 7	1,645	1,428 36 0
Khetlal	3,019	323 2 0	699	3,054 2 0
Shibgunge	2,159	657 21 10	5,946	4,191 27 0
Total	18,563	3,805 16 13	35,114	21,604 9 0

23. These figures (for this fortnight) include not only those who have been gratuitously relieved in every way, but also all laborers who have been turned off relief works. The latter supply the majority of the figures in columns 4 and 5 for the relief circles of Bogra, Shibgunge, and Khetlal. I empowered the Shibgunge and Khetlal circle officers to give the dismissed laborers cheques on their own golas, as these places are distant and somewhat difficult of access now. The principal portion, however, of this work, and of the grain expenditure connected with it, was done at Bogra.

24. *Relief by Spinning and Weaving.*—Considerable numbers, chiefly women, continue to be relieved in this way, as will be seen from the marginal figures. I think the time has now come when this form of relief also may be discontinued, and the women thus employed be got rid of on terms somewhat similar to those granted to laborers on the roads. It is an expensive form of relief. The raw material has to be bought, and is somewhat costly. The manufactured articles, chiefly cotton-thread, yarn, and jute twine, have hitherto remained on our hands. Payments, however, are made in grain only.

Name of Circle.	Number relieved last fortnight.	Number relieved this fortnight.
Shibgunge	969	1,643
Khetlal	2,216	2,205
Sherpore	200	119
Panchbibi	841	177
Adumdighi	680	433
Bogra	535	318
Total	5,441	4,895

When the raw material at present in the hands of circle officers has been worked up, I shall close this form of relief.

25. *Village Visitation and Registration.*—All the circle officers have been sufficiently active during the fortnight. The condition of the country now does not seem to me to require anywhere the special treatment of the group system of relief; I have therefore ordered that the services of all the group mohurirs should be dispensed with.

Name of Circle.	Number of annachatras open.	Number fed at them.
Khetal	2	547
Panchbibi	1	...
Bogra	1	2,232
Sherpore	5	5,034
Total	9	7,813

26. *Annochatras.*—The figures of relief by means of kitchens where cooked food is distributed are given in the margin. Three of the Sherpore *annochatras* are conducted at the expense of private individuals. When the laborers came in vast crowds into Bogra from the roads, we re-opened the Bogra *annochatra* and gave them a meal there. During the fortnight two *annochatras* in the Panchbibi circle were closed.

27. *Total Grain Expenditure.*—I show below, fortnight by fortnight, the amount of grain which has been expended in relief operations in this district down to about the 21st instant:—

					Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
(a).	Total amount of grain consumed in the district up to 2nd May 1874	...	...	...	487	0	0
(b).	Total grain expended in the fortnight ending 16th May	...	...	...	6,772	34	0
(c).	Ditto ditto ditto 30th May	...	...	...	8,656	11	0
(d).	Ditto ditto ditto 13th June	...	...	...	13,702	9	0
(e).	Ditto ditto ditto 27th June	...	...	...	17,164	0	0
(f).	Ditto ditto ditto 11th July	...	...	...	32,487	39	13½
(g).	Ditto ditto ditto 25th July	...	...	...	46,640	33	15
Total					1,25,911	7	12½

28. *General.*—The total grain expenditure up to date has thus been 1,25,911 maunds 7 seers 12½ chittacks, leaving a balance of 1,32,479 maunds still available. I do not think that the condition of the district at present is such as requires the continued prosecution of relief with the energy and activity which have prevailed during the last eight weeks. The relief officers think that all in their circles requiring relief have received it. I fully expect that prices will rise again towards the end of September or the beginning of October next, when the effect of the aous harvest will probably be disappearing from the markets. If the amun crop show any prospect of being seriously deficient, this rise in prices will probably be very great. These are contingencies which are worth taking into consideration, and it might be well to economize our present stocks in order to be able to meet them.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from the district treasury as shown in the last narrative	4,78,849	4	8
Details of the above—			
Relief roads and works	2,78,328	1	7
Transport of Government grain	1,20,417	7	9
Establishment	12,361	13	4
Construction and repairs of rice golas, &c.	6,122	15	0
Loans to zemindars	47,170	0	0
Advances to ryots	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalow	1,200	0	0
Relief works and relief officers	10,000	0	0
Packages and incidentals	700	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,335	15	0
Total	4,78,819	4	8
Expenditure during the Fortnight under report—			
Salaries, &c	2,499	3	11
Miscellaneous	120	9	6
Permanent advance	2,000	0	0
Total	4,619	13	
Total of the last fortnight	4,78,849	4	8
Grand Total	4,83,460	2	1

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight.

Name of Circle.	Charitable relief.	In payment for work.	Transport.	Purchase of material, as raw cotton, jute, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bogra	8 3 6	.....	.....	.....	31 15 0	35 2 6
Adumdighi	10 4 0	.....	3 0 0	1,051 0 0d	9 0 0	1,073 4 0
Shibgunge	6 3 0	.....	5 2 6	9 4 0	44 1 9a	64 11 3
Sherpore	138 1 0a	.....	.....	.....	7 14 9	145 15 9
Panchbibi	27 1 0	.....	40 13 6	.....	498 3 1b	500 1 7
Khetlal	540 8 0c	282 1 0c	0 12 0	.....	1 6 0	824 12 3
Total ...	725 5 3	282 1 6	49 12 0	1,060 4 0	526 8 7	2,643 15 4

- a.—A great part of the expenditure under this head was incurred on account of relief kitchens.
b.—This sum represents payment of the group superintendents in the Shurbati sub-circle. These men have been now discharged, as the improved condition of the country has rendered unnecessary the group system of relief.
c.—This represents relief in cash which was given to a few families of high caste who were found to be in a state of distress. This relief falls under heading (f) of the committee's rules, and the sum so disbursed will be recovered. The whole of the sum, Rs. 540, was not expended this fortnight. The greater part of it was spent in previous fortnights.
d.—This represents payments made for cotton and jute, which were purchased by the circle officer of Adumdighi in May and June
e.—This cash payment was it seems made a long time ago. I have received no particulars of it, but have called for them.

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the Expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the Fortnight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Relief Circle.	Grain sold to public.	Grain given away gratuitously.	Grain given away in exchange for labor of all kinds.	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots.	Other expenditure of grain.	Total expenditure.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	421 11 12	10,513 8 12a	.....b	3,108 33 0	0 32 0	14,134 10 8
Adumdighi	1,163 39 14	1,520 17 5	136 38 13	4,973 13 0	.....	7,794 29 0
Shibgunge	354 38 8	4,191 27 14	.....	912 26 0	.....	5,459 12 6
Sherpore	332 14 12	895 39 3	28 32 2	1,461 10 0	.....	2,718 16 1
Panchbibi	1,060 36 14	1,428 35 0	.....	5,201 12 10	.....	7,691 4 8
Khetlal	133 38 13c	3,054 2* 0d	.....	4,130 7 4	.....	7,318 8 2
Additional expenditure on relief roads through the Executive Engineer.	.....	.....	1,524 33 6	.....	.....	1,524 33 6
Total ...	3,467 20 9e	21,004 10 2f	1,680 24 5	19,877 26 14	0 32 0	46,640 33 15

- a.—The greater part of the grain shown in column 3 represents the subsistence allowance given to laborers dismissed from relief works. This expenditure has, under the orders of the Relief Commissioner, been included in that of gratuitous relief. The value of the grain thus disposed of will, I believe, be paid by the relief committee.
b.—The entries in column 4 show grain payments made upon carting works during the fortnight before they were closed.

APPENDIX C.

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the Fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of people relieved by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE.	Date.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By loans of grain.	By spinning.	By weaving.	At centres.	By other means.	Total.
Bogra	760	13,394a	8	1,882	218	100	.....	.....	14,563
Adumdighi	1,474	3,732	.....	11,875	304	129	.....	.....	17,014
Shibgunge	522	4,805	.....	740	1,619	24	1,119	.....	8,835
Sherpore	5,034	196	5	588	113	8	2,234	8	8,184
Panchbibi	17	.....	.....	860	161	16	1,638	55	2,546
Khetlal	699	.....	.....	622	2,077	128	.....	140	3,666
Total	8,508	21,627	13	10,182	4,493	403	4,981	303	56,497

(a).—The entries in column 4 include laborers who were turned off the roads.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 25th July 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Total allotment of grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Total quantity consumed.
			By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Bogra Circle.</i>	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	1,00,000	38,012 0					
Sabul ... ..	.....	2,000 0					
Dargahat	2,000	2,000 0					
Chandmus ... ..	.....	700 0					
Chanchaitra ... ..	.....	600 0					
Gohail	4,000	4,644 0					
Narusmala	2,000	1,998 0					
Nungola ... ..	.....	610 0					
Bisalanoha	2,000	510 0					
Durkapore ... ..	.....	400 0					
Gokul	3,000	3,232 0					
<i>Khetlal Circle.</i>							
Khetlal	20,000	20,000 0					
<i>Panchbibi Circle.</i>							
Badalgachi	3,000	6,200 0					
Panchbibi	15,000	17,377 34					
Hili	10,000	10,535 34					
Mergas ... ..	.....	1,000 0					
Sheratti ... ..	.....	1,000 0					
Baluchara ... ..	.....	423 6	12,410 24 34	35,902 1 14	22,137 18 7	55,461 5 5	1,25,911 9 1
Hili a ... ..	.....	5,000 0					
Jaypur a ... ..	.....	5,000 0					
<i>Adumdighi Circle.</i>							
Adumdighi	3,000	4,404 6					
Shonamookhi	5,000	2,179 0					
Elahigunge	2,000	402 0					
Doobchancha	10,000	15,214 0					
Nobabgunga a ... ..	.....	5,000 0					
<i>Shibgunga Circle.</i>							
Shibgunga	5,000	6,244 0					
Burigunga	5,000	5,098 0					
Mokantola ... ..	.....	440 0					
<i>Shariakandi and Sherpore Circle.</i>							
Sherpore	5,000	5,000 0					
Dhunat	3,000	3,000 0					
Madhupore	3,000	3,000 0					
Shariakandi	30,000	26,500 0					
Chandaubasia	3,000	3,000 0					
Reservo at Chandanbasia ... ..	.....	56,108 0					
Total ... ..	.....	2,54,590 0					
Sent to Ghoraghat ... ..	.....	20,194 0					
Grand Total ... ..	.....	2,84,784 0					

a This is railway rice.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the daily average of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works in the District of Bogra for the Fortnight ending the—July 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers.

Number.	NAME OF WORK.	Daily average number employed during the fortnight.				Amount expended in the payment of them.		REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Grain.	Money.	
						Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Sultangunge road	40	122	162	11 12 4	6 2 0	The daily average employed shows the resultant average on the whole fortnight. Some works were closed in the beginning, and some in the middle of the fortnight.
2	Matidali road	8	.....	11	17	9 5 8	.....
3	Dunagore road	1,487	1,305	2,233	5,115	1,061 18 10	.....
4	Nungola road	440	91	604	1,225	93 15 8	.....
5	Nashipore road	187	420	534	1,141	174 33 0	.....
6	Tank at Sukhanpukhuri	20	.....	.....	20	17 8 10	30 5 0
7	Badalgachi and Adumdighi road	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
8	Badalgachi and Nawabgunga road	15	2	.....	17	6 11 8	.....
9	Khetlal road	60	.....	.....	60	.....	49 4 6
10	Khetlal and Ghoraghat road	112	409	141	752	24 37 8	.....
11	Panetola road	6	.....	.....	6	14 33 0	.....
12	Shariakandi road	74	17	116	207	21 27 0	42 13 0	
13	Madhupore road	42	304	235	581	89 32 8	6 0 0	
	Total	2,482	2,728	4,086	9,296	1,524 38 6	134 8 6	

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Relief by work on Cotton and Jute in the District of Bogra from the beginning of operations up to date.

CIRCLE.	JUTE.				COTTON.				Expenditure of grain in the payment of those working at jute and cotton.
	Amount of jute issued.		Amount of twine returned.		Amount of cotton issued.		Amount of thread returned.		
	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Panchbibi ...	111 12 0	18 33 4	72 22 8½	20 22 11	34 22 8	3 5 0	8 23 9	2 14 8	71 24 9
Khetlal ...	206 31 10	6 25 0	164 20 7	10 2 7	54 17 0	1 31 15	38 14 4	3 2 3½	205 16 0
Adumdihi ...	117 23 8	3 30 0	97 38 15½	0 14 4	92 31 12	5 21 3	65 33 13½	8 15 14½	776 0 0
Sherpore ...	464 12 12	10 30 0	271 4 5	11 10 14	12 4 3½	1 30 0	7 18 13½	0 16 6½	114 16 7
Bogra ..	228 19 3	3 32 0	201 38 2	3 27 0	128 23 5½	2 13 10	100 35 4½	2 39 7½	34 31 0
Shibjunge ...	152 33 9	6 27 12	90 2 1	8 28 0	63 20 12	4 8 0	39 2 6	6 20 0	311 10 6
Total ...	1,281 12 10	50 18 0	898 6 7	66 31 4	385 39 9½	18 30 1	280 8 2½	23 28 8½	1,513 18 6

E. J. BARTON,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 17, dated Rungpore, the 13th July 1874.

From—E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Rungpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the District of Rungpore for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The price-current below will show at a glance the great fall in prices that has occurred all over the district. Supplies are abundant. In the north-west tract only is any deficiency still reported, namely, at Durwani and Dimla, where 12 and 10 seers respectively are quoted as the local rates, and keen demand exists for Government rice both on retail sale and for passes to the trade. The new aous rice is brought in large quantities to market, while a good supply of imported amun is still forthcoming. New kawn is produced in less quantities, and there is little demand for it. The poorer agriculturists who eat it have their own stocks of it now, and do not need to frequent the market as buyers. Importation still continues much the same, but a falling off may speedily be expected. Govindgunge is largely supplied from the southern marts, and the Teesta trade keeps up in a less measure, although about 25,000 maunds of rice have been registered as imported from the south, against an equal quantity locally produced from the new crops. This import trade, however, cannot last much longer; already in Sundergunge, where the crops have been splendid, exportation has been commenced.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.
	Seers per rupee.	Seer of 80 tola weight.
Head-quarters ...	11½	14
Govindgunge ...	10	16
Peergunge ...	10	16
Sadullapore ...	12	20 to 25
Sundergunge ...	16	20
Molung ...	11	18
Mahigunge ...	11½	16
Koomargunge ...	12	15
Borobaree ...	13	13
Dimla ...	...	10
Durwanee ...	10	12
Kallygunge ...	12	14

The rainfall has been more than copious, 18 inches during the fortnight, and the country has been flooded in parts. Of the above quantity, 14 inches have fallen within the last week, and 5 inches during one night (that of the 8th). Damage has been done in places, the crops being drowned, and the Brahmapooter has overflowed at Kallygunge and washed away some fields. The same large quantity of rain has not fallen generally; in Sadullapore and Peergunge they still want rain in order to plough the high lands. The crop of aous is however assured, and the harvest will be a brilliant one. It will be reaped continuously till the end of August.

Sowing and transplanting of amun rice are being prosecuted with eagerness. The prospects of all other crops, jute, sugarcane, &c., are good.

The improvement in the condition of the people continues. In Mahigunge, where distress had been widely extended even up till the date of last report, the relief officer finds it gradually disappearing, and there is aous in almost every house. In Govindgunge operations will shortly close all over the greater portion of the thana that lies east of the Kurotoya. It is clear that no anxiety need be felt on behalf of the people here, as they have a supply of aous amply sufficient to last them beyond the time of the next amun harvest. On the Kamdya side there will be need for help for some little time yet. Generally relief operations are coming to a close, and matters are reverting to their former footing. With a view to this winding up, I have lately addressed relief officers, directing them to deal liberally with all recipients of charitable relief when discharging them, and to give them food supplies for some time, in order that there may be no distress caused to them in the transition from this public poor-law relief to their former means of livelihood. Provision will also be made for the poorer laborers who have worked steadily on the roads to the last, and for all needy agriculturists. During the height of the distress we had to work on somewhat strict rules in order to prevent abuse, but now at its close I considered that we should best fulfil the oft-expressed wishes of the subscribers to the Charitable Relief Fund by dealing liberally with the recipients of their bounty. All these out-goings, however, are in rice, as cash payments have been absolutely stopped in all cases; but if the late resolutions of the Central Relief Committee, published in the last *Gazette*, that they will not pay for the Government rice expended, are to take effect, the poorer classes of this district will have the Government to thank instead of the charitable public for the assistance rendered to them.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Road works have now stopped. I issued general orders to this effect on the 1st instant, and all works, with a few exceptions, were stopped on the 5th. The exceptions are—one road in Mahigunge circle, which is a very useful one and requires little more work to finish it, and a few roads under the Executive Engineer to the north of the district, where the ground is high and the people need employment for some time longer. All payments are in grain. A few bamboo bridges, half finished, I have allowed the officers to complete, as in many cases the roads would be useless without them. Thirty thousand grain tokens were received here a few days since, but they will not be of any use.

Statement showing the average number of Coolies employed.

NAMES OF CIRCLE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number employed on task-work.	Number employed on daily wages.	Unenumerated.
Under Executive Engineer	434	.....	4	438	427	11	.
Jelalgunge road in Mahigunge Circle.	21	.....	.....	21	16	5	.....
Total ...	455	.....	4	459	443	16	.....

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Nothing to report.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Except at Durwani, the sale of Government rice to the public has almost come to a stop, owing to the sudden fall of prices. On the 2nd July the circular telegram was received directing the clearance of the rice stocks by affording a liberal margin to wholesale dealers, but the old retail rate of 12 seers per rupee was still maintained. However, on the 4th, permission was obtained to lower the rate to 14 seers the rupee, but at even that rate there are no retail purchasers, as the local rates are almost everywhere cheaper. Immediately on receipt of the Government orders I fixed very liberal rates for wholesale transactions, graduating up to 20 seers clean rice, and 30 seers cargo, according to distance that the rice had to be transported and the quantity taken. I anticipate that I shall be able to clear out the large Govindgunge balance, but the Mahigunge, Sundergunge, and Borobaree balances must be brought to head-quarters for disposal. I have made liberal allowances to induce traders to fetch the rice for sale at head-quarter markets, and for zemindars and others to store in large quantities, but the heavy rain has for the present impeded operations, though I expect a good quantity will be taken up in that way, and the transport to head-quarters to that extent spared.

The sales to the public during the fortnight have taken place either at Durwani itself or at Chillakhali in supply of traders from that circle. The fortnight commenced with a very brisk sale. On one day 700 maunds were sold. The demand has somewhat fallen since, but now that the new rates have been sanctioned there it will probably rise again. Traders, too, have brought rice from Chillakhali and sold it in every market in the thana; on one day 1,290 maunds were thus taken. The heavy rains have interfered with this trade, but there is every prospect of its reviving, and a large demand from this quarter and also from Dimla thana taking place during the ensuing fortnight.

The consumption of Government grain shown since last return has nearly come up to my estimate of 50,000 maunds, and I expect fully that a similar quantity will be shown as used during the next fortnight.

Statement showing Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAMES OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Stored.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.					Balance.	Estimated grain receipt during the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous relief.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A. Govindgunge ...	8th July 1874	55,000	55,603	15,619	7,854	1,102	5,593	30,168	25,524	}	50,000
H. Peergunge ...	Ditto	30,000	30,236	7,447	5,751	3,578	3,683	20,650	9,577		
C. Sadullapore ...	Ditto	20,000	19,228	3,466	4,123	685	2,875	11,154	8,074		
D. Sundergunge ...	Ditto	10,000	9,992	387	492	10	276	1,105	8,827		
E. Molung ...	Ditto	40,000	38,044	11,051	4,393	3,620	9,450	29,414	9,530		
F. Mahigunge ...	Ditto	30,000	24,534	1,645	2,823	122	998	5,587	18,947		
G. Kumargunge ...	Ditto	5,000	5,428	3,000	1,394	277	.....	5,331	97	
H. Borahareo ...	Ditto	25,000	13,436	439	606	70	.....	1,124	12,315	
I. Durwani ...	Ditto	5,000	21,245	17,809	179	.....	225	18,213	3,032	
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto	.....	5,265	3,317	.....	.....	238	3,585	1,680
Chillakhal ...	9th July 1874	15,000	30,293	23,400	.....	.....	535	24,135	12,160
Sankamari ...	10th " "	35,000	20,701	20,952	.....	.....	291	21,243	5,458
Preimgunge ...	8th " "	30,000	13,409	6,274	.....	.....	.....	6,274	7,135
Kallygunge ...	10th " "	.....	848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848
Total	3,00,000	3,01,253	1,16,796	27,619	9,473	24,164	1,78,052	1,23,201		

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.
For purchase of food ...	7,500
To zemindars, for advances to their ryots ...	1,50,844
To jotedars, ditto ditto ...	27,706
Add advances sanctioned but not taken by the parties ...	19,700
Total	2,05,750

I have found, since writing my last fortnightly report, that a good deal of misapprehension exists regarding the matter of advances in this district; the figures at the head of this have not hitherto been further explained, as no necessity for it was apparent. These show a total of Rs. 1,78,550 taken in this district from Government by zemindars and jotedars for helping their ryots during the months of March to May, and they may be taken roughly as the equivalent of 90,000 maunds of rice. In addition to this the large zemindars have given liberally advances without taking any Government loans. The result of this action is, that the majority of the people have now such a bumper aous crop as has not been seen for years, and they do not need and will not take further Government advance. In Molung, Peergunge, and Govindgunge, and in parts of Sadullapore alone, are found those kheor soils where the aous is late and scanty, and the people need help at this time. Up to the date of last report all in need were provided for by road work, but lists had been under preparation, and during the present fortnight the bulk of the work of giving advances has been done. In the three principal divisions—Molung, Peergunge, and Govindgunge—13,726 mannds have been advanced up to date, and a commencement of the small amount that may be needed has been made in Sadullapore. In Mahigunge, where some of the aous rice was withered, some advances will be made where the people are willing to take them, and in other divisions the relief officers have received clear instructions to give liberally wherever required. Molung shows most advances, 7,595 maunds, but that circle contains the largest quantity of the red land. Govindgunge shows a very small amount, 1,400 maunds only, but here the tract of the kheor soil is comparatively small, with only a population of 12,000, though it has been grievously distressed. The relief officer thus explains his proceedings:—

"I have given my best attention to the subject of advances, and the statement appended shows the progress made. The quantity advanced seems small, but it must be remembered that the people to the east of the Kurotoya, that is in nine-tenths of the thana, have nearly all reaped some aous, and do not need or ask for advances; on the Kamdya side too the zemindars of Babanpore, Rajahar, and Radha Govinda Roy of Dinagepore, and the Cooch Behar State, have all advanced to their tenants, so that the number of persons requiring advances is very small.

"I have made advances to almost every one who has applied. I find the people near Kamdya very unwilling to take more than they actually want. In several instances they refused to take as much as I offered them, saying they would manage with less; they, most of them, owe two years' rent, and are in debt to their mahajuns, so that they are naturally unwilling to burden themselves more than is actually necessary. Not the slightest fear need be entertained that the cultivation will be less than usual, or that people have been or will be kept back from cultivation for want of advances on the Kamdya side. Cultivation will not, I think, be more

than usual, as the people have been much pinched in getting seed-grain; it will be, I believe, fully up to the average, and in the rest of the thana will exceed the average."

The conditions of circular No. 8266, dated 18th June 1874, have been extended by the relief committee to this district, and I have, on the authority of Government telegram, received 3rd July, fixed the rates for advances at 15 seers dhani rice, 18 seers cargo. In several cases it has been found that the people propose to pay back the whole of the advances in March next, and refuse to take the three instalments offered by the above circular, as they wish to get rid of some of the burden of debt which oppresses them on every side—to the Mahajuns, the zemindars, and now the State.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Prepared by the District Officers.

The numbers have fallen from 40,346, as shown in the last return, to 32,777. Two Government and seventeen private food-relief houses have been closed during the last fortnight. The reduction of 7,569 people will be found mostly under heads 4 and 5—public and private food-relief, and head 7—cotton relief.

The food-relief houses have been willingly left. Where those remaining were few, grain enough was given to last them till the next late rice harvest, so that needless establishments might be got rid of, and the almost empty poor-houses closed. Where there were resident paupers, in no case as many as ten, those who have friends have taken them home, or else they have been sent to the nearest poor-house still kept open. The cook-food relief centre at Sunkamari, some three miles from head-quarters, as a central poor-house, with Hindu and Mahomedan lodging-houses and a pauper hospital attached, will be available to the last for any transfers that have to be made as the out poor-houses are gradually abandoned and closed.

The substitution of a present of grain for a present of money, and the shorter time given for spinning out the cotton, has checked the applications for this kind of relief.

The numbers might have been still very considerably reduced, but great care is being taken, so that relief may not be withheld until inquiry has satisfied the circle officer that assistance cannot really be required.

Under the grain advance system, by which the relief operations are being brought to a close, when it is found that cultivators are unable to give security or too poor to be expected to pay back the price of the grain, an advance of grain is made to them gratuitously at the charge of the charitable relief fund.

During the past fortnight, much help towards present and future wants has in this way been provided for the village-poor through means of the charitable fund's allotment.

(MEAN.)

Statement showing the Daily Progress of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION.	Government centres.	Private centres.	Number relieved at Government centres.	Number relieved at private centres.	Home relief on ticket system.	Home relief on cotton distribution.	Casually relieved by donations of food and money.	Other relief—weaving and husking.	Number relieved on village light work.	Total.
A. Govindgunge ...	6	...	866	.....	2,080	272	.....	122	7,008	10,417
B. Peergunge ...	1	...	167	.....	1,194	1,080	153	44	2,644	5,281
C. Sadullapore ...	3	1	100	27	1,280	153	.....	48	632	2,245
D. Sundergunge ...	2	...	135	.....	261	111	.....	18	.....	525
E. Molung ...	5	...	115	906	1,036	2,454	15	.....	2,639	7,155
F. Mahigunge ...	3	3	209	475	2,509	1,377	128	100	277	5,135
G. Kumargunge ...	4	...	634	.....	150	291	.....	.....	.....	1,075
H. Boroharee ...	5	...	112	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
I. Durwani ...	1	...	354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354
Head-quarters ...	1	1	11	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
Bhowanigunge ...	...	2	...	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
Ghoramarah ...	1	...	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Total ...	32	9	2,837	1,720	8,610	5,734	313	314	13,259	32,777

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ...	7,65,967	7	3
Advance to Baboo Ram Taruc Dass for transport of Government grain ...	2,000	0	0
Advance to Moonshi Muteoollah, relief officer, for transport and charitable relief ...	1,000	0	0
Total ...	3,000	0	0
Grand total ...	7,68,967	7	3

A refund of remittance of Rs. 55,000 from Govindgunge just received will be shown in next return.

Statement for the month of June 1874, showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, &c., in the District of Rungpore, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of June 1871, 1872, and 1873.

1.—Number of cases reported, including cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.

DACOITY—

(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return, AI) ...	{	Month of June 1874	...	1
		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	1
		Ditto ditto 1872	...	0
		Ditto ditto 1871	...	2

ROBBERY—

(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return, AI) ...	{	Month of June 1874	...	0
		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	1
		Ditto ditto 1872	...	0
		Ditto ditto 1871	...	0

THEFT—

(Heading 43 of Crime Return, AI, including cattle theft) ...	{	Month of June 1874	...	56
		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	37
		Ditto ditto 1872	...	41
		Ditto ditto 1871	...	31

HOUSE-BREAKING—

(Headings 35, 36 and 42 of Crime Return AI) ...	{	Month of June 1874	...	49
		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	49
		Ditto ditto 1872	...	11
		Ditto ditto 1871	...	19

Total of all 4 Crimes ...	{	Month of June 1874	...	106
		Corresponding month of June 1873	...	98
		Ditto ditto 1872	...	52
		Ditto ditto 1871	...	52

RUNGPORE,
The 11th July 1874.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 1577, dated Bogra, the 13th July 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to send you herewith the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due. The operations have been conducted in the same way as in the previous fortnight, and all the circumstances of the district remain much the same. The only matter which distinguishes the period under report from those which have preceded it is, that there has been a much larger expenditure of grain than in any previous fortnight.

2. *Condition of the country and people.*—There is really nothing new to report under

Names of place.	Prices last fortnight.	Prices this fortnight.
	Pucca seers.	Pucca seers.
Bogra	11½ to 12½	10½ to 15
Shibgunge	9½	12 to 13½
Khetlal	10½ to 11½	11½ to 12
Sherpur	13	13 to 15
Adamdighi	12	12 to 13
Panchbibi	13 to 14	10½ to 12

this head. Prices of rice have continued much the same, and they now stand throughout the district as marginally noted. The bazars are well supplied everywhere with food-grains at these quotations. The aous crop still continues to be of excellent promise, and its yield will in all probability be a weight of grain unprecedented for years. The early aous rice in the pali lands is already being cut, and the ryots in these lands even now have ceased to give anxiety. The weather continues very propitious for the planting of the amun crop. There has been a total rainfall during the fortnight of 7.92 inches. The supply of food in the bazars is further increased to a very appreciable degree by importations of grain in boats, which have now become possible by the rise of the rivers and the filling of the *khal*s everywhere.

3. *Relief Works.*—As reported in my last narrative, many of these have been stopped

For what week.	Average daily number employed.
Ending 30th May 1874	32,000
" 27th June "	17,193
" 4th July "	15,580

altogether, the laborers paid off, and the subordinate establishment which was entertained for superintending them discharged. It is, however, neither practicable nor safe to stop suddenly extensive works like these, and we have proceeded therefore in this direction with safe and cautious steps. The figures noted in the margin will show the progress which has been made and the gradual diminution of the laborers. These, however, do not show the work actually done. Our preparations are now matured for turning the laborers off very many roads, and I hope to show a very considerable reduction in the numbers during the current fortnight.

Names of month.				Cost of subordinate establishment.
				Ra.
May	...	...	...	7,489
June	...	...	...	5,000
July	...	...	...	3,000

4. The figures noted in the margin will further show the reductions which have been made in the subordinate establishment under the Executive Engineer. The Government will see that there has been a steady reduction and cutting down. I hope very soon, probably during this fortnight, to be able to get rid of the whole of this establishment.

5. Similarly, the shutting up of road works under the circle officers and the dismissal of their establishments have been ordered.

6. The order of Government to make only grain payments, and to cease cash payments even on the 7th day, was received during this fortnight and duly communicated to all officers concerned. I believe that it was carried out universally and without delay wherever it was received. The Government will observe that there has been a slight cash expenditure. This was effected before the Government order was received. The cash expenditure shewn by the Executive Engineer represents payment of his subordinate establishment and not of laborers on the roads. I find that many supervisors, bajiree navises, and others, have been kept in arrears with their pay. The Executive Engineer explains that he allowed their pay to fall into arrears, as that was the only hold he had on these temporary men. These arrears have to be paid now. Much of the cash expenditure shewn in the last fortnightly narrative also represented the payment of these arrears. It was a mistake to suppose that all this cash was spent on the laborers. These payments, being arrears due to men with whom we cannot possibly settle in grain, are inevitable.

7. By a recent order of the Relief Commissioner, each laborer turned off the relief roads is to receive a three months' supply of food.

8. As grain payments for all kinds of work—roads, tanks, jungle-cutting, cotton, jute-weaving, &c.,—were in full force during the fortnight, the expenditure of rice in this direction was heavy. I find that a total of 10,276 maunds 20 seers 5½ chittacks was expended in the payment of labor of all kinds throughout the whole district.

9. *Transport and Storage of Government Grain.*—This has been finished long ago. The only thing done in this direction now is the movement of grain from gola to gola to suit the exigencies of particular localities.

10. *Advances.*—Advances remain in much the same state as last fortnight. There have been a few small advances of grain to zemindars. Advances in cash have long ceased.

Names of Circle.		Sales last fortnight.	Sales this fortnight.
		Mds. S. C.	M. S. C.
Bogra	...	300 20 0	532 25 4
Adamdighi	...	15 0 0	500 9 7
Sherpur	...	133 8 12	102 26 4
Shibgunge	...	20 27 8	9 14 4
Khetlal	...	253 8 13	228 24 2
Panchbibi	...	934 28 13	1,307 16 3
Total	...	2,108 13 14	2,770 35 8

11. *Sales of Government Grain to the Public.*—The marginally noted figures will enable a comparison to be made between the sales of this and the last fortnight. The figures show a slight increase in sales, but they are still far from satisfactory. As I have been reporting for a full month past, the cause of the smallness of our sales is simply that our grain is too dear. Had I been allowed to conduct sales in the way proposed by me a month ago, I should have been able to

sell ten-times the amount I am now doing.

Kind of rice.				Rate per rupee.
				Seers.
Best country atab (clean)	...	...	...	13
Country ushna rice	...	...	...	13
Burmah atab rice	...	...	...	13
Red ushna rice	...	...	...	14
Country ushna (mixed)	...	...	...	16
Burmah " "	...	...	...	17

12. During this fortnight the Relief Commissioner sanctioned the sale of clean rice at 14 seers the rupee. I am now selling the various kinds of rice in our golas at the appended rates, which have been graduated by me, taking 14 seers the rupee for clean red ushna rice as the basis of value. The Government have further authorised a larger profit than 1 seer in the rupee to be given to mahajans, and I have accordingly fixed this at 2 seers the rupee. Information regarding these measures reached me too late, and they could not be introduced in sufficient time to show any marked effect upon sales during the past fortnight.

They are now in force, and I am sanguine that they will produce a good effect next fortnight.

13. I do not, however, think that the rates are yet cheap enough to produce really extensive sales. The bazar rates of rice, the produce of the country, which I have quoted in the 2nd paragraph of this letter, will show the Government that even at these lower rates our grain has but a poor chance in many places of being sold in large quantities. This chance is lessened by the early aous, which is now being cut and brought into the market. When the great aous is cut, it is expected that prices will fall to about 16 to 20 pucca seers the rupee.

14. In order to stimulate sales, I have removed nearly every restriction. I have resolved on one important measure, which will, it is thought, have an effect in increasing sales, viz., merchants will now be allowed to sell up to a maximum of three rupees' worth to one individual at one time. This is equivalent to removing every limitation. The bazar, however, is so

easy, and is so well supplied with country grain, that I do not think there is a chance of a great rush of buyers to our golas.

15. *Rice Loans.*—During no previous fortnight has this form of relief been so actively

Names of Circle.	Amount lent last fortnight.	Amount lent this fortnight.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	404 10 0	2,984 20 8
Shibgunge	2,089 80 8	565 0 0
Sherpur	36 85 0	340 15 0
Khetlal	427 24 4	2,367 31 0
Panchbibi	1,400 10 1	5,708 7 3
Adamdighi	1,477 30 0	3,660 30 0
Total	5,445 28 13	15,026 23 11

worked. The marginally noted figures will show what has been done in this and the previous fortnight. It is not to be forgotten that this rice has been lent to the ryots direct on their own personal security or that of the village munduls. The zemindars have steadily declined (with one or two exceptions) to be security for the ryots. It is no use disguising the fact that the security we have for the re-payment of the greater portion of this grain is of a fragile nature, and that the value of much of it may be irrecoverable.

16. The very liberal terms offered by the Government letter No. 3966 of 18th June last, to zemindars who would take loans for their ryots, were duly promulgated here, and a few small loans were effected. But the zemindars as a body continue to hold aloof.

17. Most of these loans have been given to ryots on the *khiar*-lands. For the last six weeks I have been actively urging the relief officers to work loans energetically, and during this fortnight nearly all of them have done so. For the next week or two there will be no relaxation, and loans will be strenuously made to ryots, especially those on the *khiar* lands who are pinched.

18. The closing of relief-works is a further incentive to the energetic prosecution of loans as a measure of relief. I have accordingly repeatedly urged the circle officers not to relax their exertions in this direction.

19. In the Sherpur circle the people are now reported to be so well off that they do not care for loans.

20. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The statement below will show that in this direction also there has been considerable activity on the part of the relief officers, and that the outturn of work is greater than in the last fortnight. There will probably be no diminution of gratuitous relief for the next three or four weeks, as many of those who will be turned off our roads will become recipients of this form of charity :—

NAMES OF CIRCLE.	LAST FORTNIGHT.		THIS FORTNIGHT.	
	Daily average relieved.	Expenditure of grain.	Daily average relieved.	Expenditure of grain.
Bogra	2,285	802 1 0	1,401	1,084 33 0
Adamdighi	2,312	463 20 2	2,860	652 36 13
Sherpur	3,686	339 14 6	4,940	485 29 0
Panchbibi	1,106	611 21 4	2,183	601 14 7
Khetlal	756	349 37 14	3,619	323 2 0
Shibgunge	1,533	500 10 8	2,159	657 21 10
Total	11,738	3,066 25 2	10,562	3,805 16 13

Names of Circle.	Number relieved last fortnight.	Number relieved this fortnight.
Shibgunge	1,509	969
Khetlal	1,729	2,216
Sherpur	229	200
Panchbibi	509	841
Adamdighi	1,597	690
Bogra	480	535
Total	6,024	5,443

21. *Relief by Spinning and Weaving.*—This still continues to afford assistance to very many families, but the number of applicants is in some parts reported to be diminishing. The marginal figures will show the numbers who have been thus relieved both this fortnight and the last.

22. This form of labor is paid solely by grain. I have just increased the remuneration about one-third, and this measure will show its effects next fortnight. The previous remuneration seemed too low.

23. Improvements in the quality of the manufactured cotton-thread and jute-twine are reported from most places.

24. *Village Visitation and Registration.*—The circle officers everywhere have been moving about actively within their jurisdictions. I find that during the fortnight nearly 500 villages were visited. The registration of people to be relieved in the worst tracts is finished everywhere. There does not seem to have been any remissness in the execution of this work.

Names of Circle.	Number of Annachatras open.	Daily average number fed at them.
Khetlal	2	1,069
Panchbibi	3	658
Bogra	1	.....
Sherpur	5	950
Total	11	2,677

25. *Annachatras.*—The marginal figures give the statistics of annachatras or relief-kitchens for this fortnight, and show the daily average number fed at them. They require no comment at my hands.

26. *General.*—I have said that in no previous fortnight has the grain expenditure been so heavy as in that under report. In order to bring this fact out prominently, and to show the steadily progressive increase in the distribution

of the Government grain, I append a statement which I have compiled, and which shows what has been done in this direction before the 13th of May, the date when I joined my duties here, and what has been done since.

						Mds. S. C.
(a)	Total amount of grain consumed in the district up to 2nd May 1874 ...					487 0 0
(b)	Total grain expended in the fortnight ending 16th May ...					6,772 34 0
(c)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	30th "	...	8,656 11 0
(d)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	13th June	...	13,702 9 0
(e)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	27th "	...	17,164 0 0
(f)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	11th July 1874	...	32,487 39 13½
Grand total of grain expenditure ...						79,270 13 13½

27. These figures represent an expenditure of about two months only. Should we continue to expend and distribute the grain with the activity which has characterized the last fortnight, we should come to the end of our last maund in about eight weeks; as it is, several of the interior golas are already almost depleted, and it will be a work of trouble and expense to fill them again with rice.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shewn in the last narrative	...	4,71,264	6	1
<i>Details of the above.</i>				
Relief roads and works	...	2,78,328	1	7
Transport of Government grain	...	1,18,447	7	9
Establishment	...	6,834	14	9
Construction and repairs of rice golas, &c.	...	6,122	15	0
Loans to zemindars	...	47,170	0	0
Advance to ryots	...	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalow	...	1,200	0	0
Relief works under relief officers	...	10,000	0	0
Packages and incidentals	...	700	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	1,277	15	0
Total	...	4,71,264	6	1
<i>Expenditure during the Fortnight under report.</i>				
Establishment	...	5,526	14	7
Transport of Government grain	...	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	58	0	0
Total	...	7,584	14	7
Total of the last fortnight	...	4,71,264	6	1
Grand Total	...	4,78,849	4	8

Crime Return of the Bogra District for the month of June 1874.

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Column IV of A1, minus Column IXA.	Total.
Dacoity—						
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1	...	Month of June 1874	...	2	0	2
	...	ditto 1873	...	1	1	2
	...	ditto 1872	...	0	1	1
Robbery—						
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1	...	Month of June 1874	...	0	1	1
	...	ditto 1873	...	0	0	0
	...	ditto 1872	...	0	1	1
Theft—						
Heading 40 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle-theft	...	Month of June 1874	...	72	23	95
	...	ditto 1873	...	40	16	56
	...	ditto 1872	...	19	11	30
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, &c.—						
Heading 35 of Crime Return A1	...	Month of June 1874	...	57	5	62
	...	ditto 1873	...	24	9	33
	...	ditto 1872	...	29	4	33
Total of all four crimes	...	Month of June 1874	...	131	29	160
	...	ditto 1873	...	65	26	91
	...	ditto 1872	...	48	17	65

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight.

NAMES OF CIRCLE.	Charitable relief.	In payment for work.	Transport.	Purchase of materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Adamdighi...	26 0 6	36 1 6	62 2 0	<i>a</i> This expenditure falls chiefly under headings (d) and (f) of the Charitable Committee's rules. <i>b</i> The payments were made before the Government order prohibiting payment in cash was received. <i>c</i> An explanation of this item has been called for from the circle officer of Panchbibi.
Sherpur ...	a 243 11 3	12 0 3	.....	23 4 0	40 9 3	319 8 9
Shibgunge ...	14 12 0	14 6 0	.....	311 8 6	26 8 8	367 2 9
Panchbibi ...	a 174 9 6	b 367 0 0	210 0 0	.....	c 793 4 0	1,544 13 6
Bogra ...	6 2 6	30 6 6	103 12 0	.....	17 9 0	167 14 0
Khetlal ...	a 203 7 9	32 9 9	2 5 0	.....	8 4 0	246 10 6
Total ...	612 11 0	482 7 0	316 1 0	334 12 6	922 4 0	2,608 3 0	

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the Expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the fortnight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAMES OF RELIEF CIRCLE.	Grain sold to public.	Grain given away gratuitously.	Grain given away in exchange for labor of all kinds.	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots.	Other expenditure of grain.	Total expenditure.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Adamdighi ...	590 9 7	652 36 12	840 35 0	3,660 30 0	0 11 4	5,745 2 7
Sherpur ...	102 26 4	485 29 0	129 15 12	340 15 0	.....	1,058 6 0
Shibgunge ...	9 14 4	657 21 10	1,078 37 0	565 0 0	8 12 4	2,319 5 2
Panchbibi ...	1,307 16 3	601 14 7	869 32 3	5,708 7 3	.....	8,486 30 0
Bogra ...	532 25 4	1,084 31 0	2,951 39 0	2,984 20 8	.....	7,553 36 12
Khetlal ...	228 24 2	323 2 0	8,461 1 11	2,367 31 0	.....	4,380 18 13
Additional expenditure on relief roads through Executive Engineer.	.....	.....	2,944 20 11½	.....	.....	2,944 20 11½
Total ...	2,770 35 8	3,805 16 13	10,276 20 5½	15,626 23 11	8 23 8	32,487 39 13½

APPENDIX C.

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of people relieved by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE.	Date.	In poor-house.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By loans of grain.	By spinning.	By weaving.	At centres.	By other means.	Total.
Adamdighi	1,295	1,565	.....	9,260	566	114	.....	.....	12,800
Sherpur	2,869	40	6	244	182	20	2,031	141	5,533
Shibgunge	970	211	.....	510	654	16	988	.....	3,038
Panchbibi	47	1,188	4,970	2,101	744	97	948	109	10,204
Bogra	1,461	10	1,378	477	68	.....	.....	3,324
Khetlal	81	2,938	.....	125	2,067	149	.....	118	5,458
Total	5,262	7,373	4,980	13,598	4,990	453	3,927	369	40,957

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 11th July 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total allotment of grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Total quantity consumed.
			By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Bogra Circle.</i>							
Bogra	Mds. 1,00,000	M. S. 38,012 0	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Shreef ... ..	...	2,000 0					
Dargahat	2,000	2,000 0					
Chandman ... ..	...	700 0					
Chanchaitra ... ..	...	600 0					
Gohail	4,000	4,014 0					
Narumala	2,000	1,998 0					
Nu isola ... ..	...	610 0					
Malancha	2,000	510 0					
Durgapore ... ..	...	400 0					
Gokul	3,000	3,232 0					
<i>Khetlal Circle.</i>							
Khetlal	20,000	20,000 0					
<i>Panchbibi Circle.</i>							
Badalgachi	3,000	6,200 0					
Panchbibi	15,000	17,377 34					
Hili	10,000	10,535 31					
Mergas ... ..	...	1,000 0					
Sherutti ... ..	...	1,000 0					
Palubhara ... ..	...	622 0					
Hili, A ... ..	...	5,000 0	8,943 3 10	14,296 38 15	20,446 34 2	35,383 18 7	79,270 15 2
Jeypur, A ... ..	...	5,000 0					
<i>Adamdighi Circle.</i>							
Adamdighi	3,000	4,401 6					
Shouamookhi	5,000	2,179 0					
Elahigunge	2,000	402 0					
Dupchancha	10,000	15,211 0					
Nobahgunge, A ... ..	...	5,000 0					
<i>Shibgunge Circle.</i>							
Shibgunge	5,000	6,244 0					
Lurigunge	5,000	5,998 0					
Mokamtola ... ..	...	440 0					
<i>Shariakandi and Sherpur Circle.</i>							
Sherpur	5,000	5,060 0					
Lhmat	3,000	3,000 0					
Madhupur	3,000	3,000 0					
Shariakandi	30,000	26,500 0					
Chandanbasia	3,000	3,000 0					
Reserve at Chadanbasia ... ..	...	56,108 0					
Total ... ..	...	2,58,390 0					
Sent to Ghoraghat ... ..	...	26,194 0					
Grand Total ... ..	...	2,84,584 0					

A. This is Railway rice.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the daily average of men, women, and children employed on relief works in the District of Bogra, for the Fortnight ending the 6th June 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers.

Number.	NAME OF WORK.	Daily average number employed during the fortnight.				Amount expended in the payment of them.		REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total (b.)	Grain.	Money (a.)	
						Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Sultangunge road	164	364	408	1,026	226 7 12	19 14 0	(a) The money expenditure is not a payment to laborers.
2	Matidali road	13	15	58	223	42 1 4	32 14 6	
3	Khetlal road	62	...	...	62	36 16 0	...
4	Dupchancha road	300	32	511	843	89 36 8	137 13 0	
5	Dinapore road	2,551	2,233	2,614	8,718	1,440 34 5	2,577 3 0	
6	Shibgunge road	20	283	192	504	112 6 4	86 2 0	
7	Nungola road	147	4	228	377	44 8 12	12 10 6	
8	Nashipore road	234	571	713	1,518	204 27 0	124 7 6	
9	Shouamukhi road	97	256	194	547	117 21 0	117 2 0	
10	Nankhila road	4	...	...	4	5 10 6	...
11	Tank at Sukhampukhuria	25	...	...	25	38 35 12	40 3 3
12	Mudhupur road	118	245	381	744	192 26 7	70 8 0	
13	Tank at Norhata	9	...	...	9	161 28 0	40 3 3
14	Khetlal and Ghoraghat road	63	453	188	694	...	92 8 0	
15	Badalgachi and Adamdighi road	8	7	9	24	68 14 14	7 13 6	
16	Badalgachi and Nongalgunge road	37	45	49	131	10 4 13	54 7 0	
17	Panetola road	8	...	...	8	...	...
18	Shariakandi road	82	8	180	270	58 0 8	65 3 6	
19	Dupchancha and Booregunge road	190	219	277	580	105 22 11	103 0 0	
	Total	4,070	5,194	7,098	16,371	2,944 20 11 1/2	3,892 2 6	(b) Work has now ceased altogether on very many of these roads. The figures here shown come down to the 4th instant only, and since then several works have been shut up. The process of closing the works is being continued, and I hope to have them all stopped in the course of another week.

E. J. BARTON, Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1564, dated Dinagore, the 21st July 1874.

From—W. L&F. ROBINSON, Esq., Relief Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to report that in consequence of a telegram received from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, regarding sales of rice in Bogra, I arranged to meet the Magistrate of that district at Hillee last week to consult whether it was necessary to take any further measures than those which had already been taken both before and after the receipt of the telegram alluded to.

2. I accordingly left this on Wednesday last, met the Magistrate of Bogra on Thursday at Hillee, and went over the whole subject with him. I must premise here that the Magistrate is afraid that he is being blamed for want of energy and activity in carrying out orders; but, as I pointed out to him, that I am convinced is not the case, as what he has done since he took charge at Bogra shows considerably, I hope, that he has not let the grass grow under his feet, and he cannot be in any way responsible for what occurred before he took charge at Bogra, and this is a view which I feel quite sure will be acquiesced in by Government.

3. The allotment for Bogra was 2,40,000 plus 50,000 for Ghoraghat, but of the latter only 26,194 maunds were sent from Bogra to Ghoraghat, the rest being made up from Rungpore. This gives a total for Bogra of 2,66,194 maunds, but the amount of grain actually received in Bogra was 2,84,584 maunds; so that Bogra really has about 18,000 maunds in excess of its allotment.

4. Mr. Barton assumed charge of Bogra on 26th May, and the following figures will show what the disbursements of grain have been both before and since that date:—

			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Total amount consumed in the district up to 2nd May ...			487	0	0
Ditto	ditto	16th „ ...	6,772	34	0
Ditto	ditto	30th „ ...	8,656	11	0
Ditto	ditto	13th June ...	13,702	9	0
Ditto	ditto	27th „ ...	17,164	0	0
Ditto	ditto	11th July ...	34,993	39	0
Total ...			81,776	13	0

These figures show that since Mr. Barton took charge there has been a very large increase in the distribution of grain. I have not yet received the figures for last week, but Mr. Barton told me that they would be expected to be considerably in excess of any that have preceded them, and if the expenditure goes on at the same rate, the whole supply would be exhausted in another couple of months.

5. The principal alterations which I made in the arrangements in force were to sanction higher wholesale rates than those hitherto allowed, and to remove the scale which Mr. Barton had fixed for the sale of Burmah rice according to several degrees of cleanness. The wholesale rate fixed by Mr. Barton were one and half seers only for sale at a head-quarter gola, and 2 to 3 seers, according to distance, for sale in the interior of a circle. This, I think, is too small, and I authorised him to allow 3 seers and 5 seers respectively, which I trust will be approved of.

6. The bulk of the Bogra allotment is stored on the banks of the Bengalee river, and I authorised him to sell there wholesale only at 20 seers clean, and 25 seers cargo for retail sale in the interior of the district, and this I hope will also be approved of.

7. With regard to the sliding scale which Mr. Barton had fixed for the sale of Burmah dhanee rice, I think it was a mistake going into such great detail, and that it is much better to have only one distinction between clean and cargo rice. It gives endless trouble in sorting the grain and in keeping the accounts, and the amount to be saved by it is trifling in the extreme. It also leads to haggling and disputations with purchasers regarding the quantity of the rice, and I therefore deemed it better to order all dhanee rice to be put in one category, and to be sold at one price, and I think it will be found that this will give a considerable stimulus to sales during the next fortnight.

8. The Burmah rice is not in such very great favor that it can be weighted with any conditions likely to make the purchase of it less popular than it actually is.

9. There can I think be no doubt that since the opening of the rivers very considerable supplies of country rice have been imported by private trade into the eastern portion of Bogra, from which they are gradually getting distributed westwards, and this of course has affected the demand for Government grain.

10. The Magistrate of Bogra is, and always has been, very strongly of opinion that the price at which Government rice is offered for sale is not sufficiently low to create a demand for it in the market, especially when country rice is being imported into the district. He has several times urged that the Government rice should be sold at a cheaper rate since his first application to that effect was submitted by me to Government and rejected as contrary to the rules laid down on the subject, and such being the case, I of course declined to forward his subsequent recommendations on the subject.

11. He still, however, urges this as the best method of quickening sales; and in a letter to me (demi-official) of 10th July says—

“I beg again to propose what I proposed a month ago, viz., to empower me to sell at a maximum of 16 seers for clean and 20 seers for mixed rice.”

I do not however, I confess, advocate this course myself, as I think it a mistake to be constantly changing the rates, and also that it would be a direct interference with private trade. The real cause of the comparatively small amount sold in Bogra I attribute principally to the slowness of the former Magistrate, Mr. Kelly, in making arrangements for transport and pushing forward his supplies of grain into the interior of his district. Had he been in a position to commence sales early in May, I have no doubt whatever that there would have been a very much greater sale of Government grain, but he was all behind hand, and by the time the present Magistrate got things straight, private trade had begun again, and as Mr. Barton says in the same letter from which I have previously quoted, “the markets have been falling ever since the 29th May until now, good clean country rice is selling for 13 pukka seers the rupee, where it was once selling for 8.”

12. I think, however, myself that a good deal more rice will yet be required in Bogra, and I think the expenditure will probably exceed a lakh and a half of maunds by the end of August. It may be more, but I don't think it will be less. If this rough estimate of mine turns out to be correct, there will be a surplus of Government rice in Bogra certainly (unless anything unforeseen occurs) of some ninety thousand maunds, allowance being made for some portion of the original lot having been damaged by rain or other causes. I enclose a copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Bogra on this subject regarding the reserves at Chandunbassia and Shariakandi.

13. It is of course a question for the Government to decide upon the course to be taken with regard to this rice, whether it is required more elsewhere or not, whether it shall be disposed of on the spot by lowering the price, or whether it shall be kept till we are perfectly certain that it will not be required, and then disposed of to the best advantage. If I may venture to give my own opinion, I should say the last course was the best, unless the grain is really wanted now somewhere else, and my reasons are these: I say that we are not certain, and that nobody can be certain, that we are out of our difficulties yet; that things are promising is true enough, but there is plenty of time for a change to occur, and it is, I maintain, quite possible that every maund of it will yet be required. If it is not, there is still a good chance of disposing of it hereafter, as the bulk of it is stored close to the Brahmapootra, and it might probably be disposed of for export to Assam.

No. 1541, dated Bogra, the 10th July 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Bogra,
To—The Relief Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

		Mds.
Shariakandi	...	30,000
Dhunat	...	3,000
Madhupore	...	3,000
		<hr/> 36,000
Reserve at Chandunbassia	...	57,000
		<hr/> 93,000

I HAVE the honor to call your attention to the marginally noted stores of grain in this district.

2. At Shariakandi, Dhunat, and Madhupore, rice is selling at 15 pukka seers per rupee. Generally in all the country commanded by these golas rice is selling so cheap that it is now, and always has been, impossible to effect sales at the Government rates.

3. Three things may be done with the grain, viz.—

(a)—It may be sold at such rates (say 20 seers for clean, and 25 seers for mixed grain) to the public as will ensure our getting rid of it.

(b)—It may be transferred to other districts where there is more distress.

(c)—It may be retained where it is as a reserve for this district.

With regard to this plan, it is to be observed that there is a probability of prices rising again about October next, but I do not believe they will rise high if the prospects of the amun crop continue good.

4. I believe it will continue to be impossible to dispose of this grain at the places where it is lying at the rates now fixed, as the aous crop in this part of the country is one of superlative excellence, and the bazars will certainly grow cheaper still.

5. I lay the matter before you for your orders. Meanwhile I suggest that no harm would be done if I were allowed to sell the Madhupore and Dhunat rice, and a few thousand maunds of the Shariakandi grain, at the rates quoted in paragraph 3 (a) of this letter.

No. 4839—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1874.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

To—The relief Commissioner, Dinagepore.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1564, dated 21st July, reporting upon the sales of, and the demand for, Government grain in the Bogra district. As Mr. Barton's letter of the 10th July, and his remarks at paragraphs 12 to 14 of his narrative of the 13th July, would show that he may have misunderstood the policy of Government as to sales of grain to the public, and as Mr. Glazier's remarks at section D. of the Rungpore narrative show traces of the same misunderstanding, I am again to explain, for the guidance of those officers, the rules under which sales of grain are regulated.

2. The instructions by Government to Relief Committees direct that the retail price of Government grain, where it is sold to the public, must be regulated by the prices ruling at the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river. Under this rule 12 seers per rupee was settled, and for some months remained as the retail price of clean Government rice in the districts under notice. Afterwards prices fell somewhat in the marts near these two districts; but the district officers at the same time held that Government sales ought to continue. And therefore it was (on the 2nd July) decided that in accordance with the rule above cited, the retail price of Government rice should be 14 seers per rupee.

3. As you will recollect, the Rungpore and Bogra transport arrangements were not, at first, so successful as elsewhere. Government grain had been delivered in considerable quantities on the banks of the Berhampooter, and it was emergently wanted in the interior of the district. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned your selling Government grain on the river to wholesale dealers in the interior at a considerable discount on condition that they carried it into the interior.

On the same principle the Government authorized you to grant liberal discount to wholesale dealers in these districts who would, during the months of July and August, take the Government grain from the river-side depôts, carry it into the interior, and so save the Government the cost of distribution during the rains. Your action, as described in your letter under reply, has been quite within these orders.

4. You were, I am to add, quite right in declining to support Mr. Barton's proposal that the price of Government rice should be lowered in order to under-sell the rice privately imported. The Lieutenant-Governor's orders of the 5th July (copy of which is forwarded for facility of reference) are quite clear on this point. I am to request that a copy of the present letter, with the orders of the 5th July, and copy of your letter of the 21st idem, may be forwarded to the Magistrate-Collectors of Rungpore and Bogra for their guidance.

5. If there should be any surplus Government grain in Bogra, it should for the present be kept as a reserve against the possible requirements in neighbouring districts, and it should not be thrown on the market at retail rates lower than can be sanctioned under the standing orders of Government.

6. So also the Collector of Bogra (doubtless with the best intentions) writes of his wish to stimulate sales to the utmost, apparently supposing that if there be a prospect of surplus in Bogra, the Government would desire to begin to sell off the stocks. Now, on the one hand, Government does desire that grain should be distributed among the people in the several manners prescribed in the rules, so far as may be absolutely needed, and no further—so far as it cannot be otherwise supplied by private trade and the like—and no further; on the other hand, Government desires to avoid selling, where the need does not absolutely and especially exist, where private trade either brings in, or is likely immediately to bring in supplies. As to anything like competition on the part of Government with traders, it is the very thing which is most strictly prohibited.

7. Moreover the local authorities would be quite mistaken in supposing that there is at the present time any large quantity of disposable surplus grain. Whatever surplus may be found in any district, is much needed for the reserve supply, which we ought to have in hand for meeting contingencies or emergencies.

No. 190—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 29th July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

1. I HAVE the honor to forward in original the accompanying district narratives for the fortnight ending Monday, 27th July.

2. *Hooghly*.—The report of the Collector is remarkable chiefly for the apprehensions arising from the want of rain, as the rainfall during the fortnight had been scanty and partial. So much misapprehension, coupled with a want of observation and recorded experience of the annual variations in agricultural processes seems to prevail, that I cannot attach much weight to these remarks on the prospects of the crops. Possibly the heavy rain of the last two days may have allayed some anxiety, but the Collector requires “twelve inches of rain at least, and in a short time, and fair showers afterwards, if the main rice crop is not to be a failure.” Unfortunately the condition of the people is said to have much deteriorated during the last week in consequence of the want of rain, and the daily number of people receiving charitable relief has risen from 5,061 in the previous fortnight to 8,194 during the fortnight under report. On the other hand, the total daily number of laborers employed on relief works of every description has fallen from 3,555 in the last report to 2,851 in the fortnight under report.

3. The imports of Government grain appear to be well in advance of the local expenditure. Out of 20,438 maunds received, only 4,429 maunds had been expended up to date. Only 363 maunds have been expended in payment to laborers, and the road contractors decline to take the Government grain in part payment of their contract laborers, except at 20 seers for a rupee, as has been separately reported. The price of common rice has fallen in most parts of the district, and is at 14½ seers at Jhinkrapotagunge (French Chandernagore), where the Collector states that the merchants are anxious to get rid of accumulated stores for which they failed to find a market up-country.

4. *Howrah*.—The report for Howrah is similar to that for Hooghly in its tone regarding the want of rain. With regard to the cutting of Government embankments for irrigation purposes, I have instructed the Collector that this is only to be done with the approval, and under the direction of the executive engineer, and on the deposit by the applicants of the cost of cutting the embankment and refilling the cut. If this precaution is not taken, the Government is left exposed to every risk of loss, whilst the cultivator is to have all the gain.

5. *Beerbhoom*.—The Collector's report is brief; but he states that there is no material alteration in the state of the country since the last report, though pauperism is gradually increasing. The average price of rice is the same as before throughout the district, with only slight local variations. The export of local grain still continues to the amount of 3,222 maunds during the fortnight, whilst the imports of Government grain amounted to 13,868 maunds. The average daily number of laborers on public works has fallen from 8,683 to 5,322, as shewn in the Collector's statement C. The daily average number of persons receiving charitable relief had risen from 20,154 in the previous fortnight to 24,515 in the fortnight under report.

6. The narratives for Burdwan, Bankoora and Midnapore will be forwarded as soon as they are received.

No. 267, dated Hooghly, the 27th July 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Collector of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. *Abundance or scarcity of food-grain in the bazars*.—There is no scarcity of food-grains in the bazars.

3. *Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts.*

1	2	3	4	5	6					
Names of principal marts.	QUANTITY BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.									
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Babookunge, in Hooghly ...	12	12	...	...	9½ to 10	9½ to 10	13½ to 14	13 to 13½	13½	13½
Chinsurah, Khurooa Bazar ...	12	12	...	...	9½ " 10	9½ " 10	13½ " 14	13 " 13½	13½	13½
Balore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13½ " 14	13 " 13½	13½	13½
Jhinkrapottagunge ...	12½	12½	...	...	9½ to 10	9½ to 10	14 " 14½	13 " 13½	13½ to 14	13½ to 14
Serampore ...	12	12	16	16	8 " 8½	8 " 8½	13 " 13½	13 " 13½	13 " 14	13 " 14
Chinnaditallah ...	13	13	17½	17½	8	8	12½	10 " 12½	12	12
Bydabatty ...	13	13	17½	17½	8	8	13½	12½	13½	13½
Bhudrossur ...	12½	12½	19	18½	.....	.....	13½	11½, 13	16	14

4. On the whole, there appears to be a further fall in the price of common rice, but the price is higher in some parts, viz., as much as 10 seers at Haripal. The fall in price is probably occasioned by the fact that the merchants of Jhinkrapotta (French Chandernagore) are anxious to get rid of accumulated stores for which they fail to find a market up-country.

5. *Information as to the kind and amount of grain in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, &c.*—No reliable information available.

6. *Rainfall, if any.*—There were slight showers of rain during the fortnight in many parts of the district as shown below. The rain has been insufficient. Transplantation of the late rice has ceased for the present. It is fortunate that very little has been transplanted up to date, as most of what has been transplanted has withered. 12 inches of rain at least, and in a short time, and fair showers afterwards, are urgently required if the main rice crop is not to be a failure. At the same time heavy rain as above described would still restore the prospects of the crop. Other crops, including the early rice, are doing fairly :—

Date.	Hooghly.	Mahanad.
14th July	...	...
15th "	...	24
16th "	...	78
17th "	1.52	04
18th "	...	...
19th "	...	...
20th "	...	...
21st "	...	74
22nd "	...	13
23rd "	...	...
24th "	...	...
25th "	30	not known.
26th "	20	do.
27th "	50	do.
	2.52	1.93

At Serampore the fall has been 2.20 in the fortnight.

7. *Prospect of Crops.*—Given under last head.

8. *Condition of the People.*—There is little doubt that distress is gradually increasing amongst the poor, sick, and infirm. The critical state of the main rice crop has made people apprehensive. There is little or no tillage left to do, and the only agricultural work remaining to be done for the present, viz., the transplantation of seedlings of late rice, is at a standstill for want of rain; hence the agricultural laboring population is out of work temporarily. I have been much engaged during the last week in providing work for able-bodied men and women of this class. Heavy and continuous rain would still, I believe, remove all cause for special anxiety, but it must be borne in mind that the country ought to be 6 inches deep in water, whereas the ground has been merely softened. On the 16th instant I rode over what are generally rice swamps in July, at full gallop, in Thana Dhunyakhally. On the whole, I am to report that owing to the unfavorable weather the condition of the people has deteriorated, especially in the last week, and the number of the recipients of relief is rapidly increasing. There have been no deaths from starvation, nor is there any danger of such.

9. *Grain-theft.*—There are two cases of grain-theft reported—one in Bansberya, and one in Ballagurh. The cases are under police inquiry.

10. *Condition of special tracts.*—There are no tracts here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

11.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

B.—Statement of relief works during the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

Names of Roads.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hooghly Sub-division.</i>						
Dhunyahally road ...	216	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Under contract; coolies are paid by task labor, also at a daily rate of annas 3-3 each, taking Government rice in advance for khora-kee.	Supplied by contractor.	Greater portion are imported skilled coolies. The road is under contract.
Sahagunge and Tribany road ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
Tribany to Gooptiparah road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
Pundooah to Culna road; metal- ling.	56	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Under contract; coolies are paid by task labor, also at a daily rate of annas 3-3 each, taking Government rice in advance for khora-kee.	Partly by contract- or and the rest by department.	All local. Greater portion are imported skilled coolies. The road is under contract.
Muggrah to Tribany road ...	8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	By contractor ...	Ditto ditto.
Moolye to Jamgram ...	11	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Paid in Govern- ment rice only.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Kooleahparah to Nischindipore	13	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local coolies of agricul- tural classes.
Dakchara to Ballaghur ...	32	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Khonyan to Chapta ...	22	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Chandpore to Bukooliah...	73	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Baksagore to Chandra ...	52	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Dhunyahally to Khanpore ...	16	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Naksa to Dignui ...	26	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Tahirpore to Mamoodpore ...	15	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Pundooah to Cooltee ...	63	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Chapta to Sikra ...	11	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Mahanad to Gopikantpore ...	111	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Revd. Jogodishur Bhattacharjee.
Bhastara to Goorup ...	24	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Jogeshur Sing.
Muggrah to Nowserai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	Under Joint-Magistrate, return not received.
Bhastara to Dhunyahally ...	120	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Paid in Govern- ment rice.	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Jogeshur Sing.
Dwarbasinee to Kamrye ...	24	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Joykrisho Mookerjee.
Dignui to Pakree ...	59	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under executive engineer.
Pakree to Mohibalpur ...	73	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Muggrah to Bhastarah ...	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local coolies.
Total ...	1,035					
<i>Serampore Sub-division.</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road ...	20	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Partly in Govern- ment rice.	Partly by contract- or and the rest by department.	All imported. The circum- stances under which cash is still paid partly for this road have been reported.
Sheakhalla road; metalling ...	68	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Employed in task labour, taking khora-kee 1 seer rice and rest pice.	By contractor ...	13 local, all the rest im- ported skilled laborers; the work is under a contract and the contractor has agreed to take a part in rice only.
Bydabatty feeder-road; metal- ling.	30	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Partly by contract- or and the rest by department.	12 local coolies, all the rest imported skilled laborers; the work is under a con- tract and the contractor has agreed to take a part in rice only.
Old Benares road; metalling ...	62	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nearly 32 local, all the rest imported skilled laborers; the work is under a con- tract and the contractor has agreed to take a part in rice only.
Bhola to Nalicool and Junction of old Benares road.	14	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under contract, employed in breaking old metal at 9 annas per 100 cubic feet.	By contractor ...	All imported coolies; the work is under a contract and the contractor has agreed to take a part in rice only.
Bydabatty Strand road ...	7	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under contract ...	Partly by con- tractor.	Ditto ditto.
Connugger to Jonye road ...	8	Ditto ...	Good ...	2 of the work will be paid in rice if the contractors agree.	By contractor ...	Coolies scarce.

Names of Roads.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
Bora to Nucibpore road ...	98	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Partly paid in Government rice.*	.....	Under Baboo Anoorup Chundra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Bora road ...	92	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
Jonye to Barnset ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
Harida to Bakshah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
Kristonugger to Sitaporo ...	174	Plentiful...	Good ...	Partly paid in Government rice.	.....	Under Baboo Kartie Chundra Dirhango.
Dirhango to Durgarampore ...	61	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	Under Baboo Sarat Chundra Banerjee.
Bhudresaur to Nucibpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
Atpur to Rajbalhat ...	99	Plentiful...	Good ...	Partly paid in Government rice.	.....	Under the Canoongoe of Serampore.
Hooghly ...	728 1,085					
Total ...	1,763					

* I have called on the sub-divisional officer for explanation as to why cash payments as well as rice payments are still made to coolies on these roads which are not under contract, and on which the sub-divisional officer can stop cash payments at pleasure. These payments have been made in disobedience to repeated orders from me.

12. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah figures separately.

13. The following laborers were employed daily on tanks and works in the municipalities, towns, and unions:—

Hooghly and Chinsurah	...	...	...	...	262
Serampore	...	...	...	...	No return.
Kotrung	...	...	...	...	26
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	57
Total	...	...	...	...	345

14. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following work is in progress:—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average number of coolies during the fortnight.	Condition.
Bydabatty	Kannanuddee and Surroonty canal	185	Good.
	Ordinary embankment repairs	about 73	Good.
	Total	258	

15. The returns of works on tanks which are being dug or improved from tuccavi advances which have been received show a daily average number of 485 coolies employed, of whom 84 are local. Almost all the tanks are completed.

16. I give here a comparative statement of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and present report:—

	Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under chairman } Sudder Sub-division ...	1,403	1,085
of the road cess ... } Serampore Sub-division ...	663	728
Municipalities, towns, and } Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	425	262
unions ... } Serampore ...	Not received.	
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division ...	197	258
Employed on works executed from tuccavi advances ...	730	485
Total	3,555	2,851

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

17. The following is an abstract of the railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874:—

Up—Outward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandernagore	.....	.....	577	.....	1,749	.....	2,326	.....
Hooghly	1,931*	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,931	432
Muggrah	.....	33	.....	.....	169	.....	169	33
Pundooah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,931	465	577	.....	1,918	.....	4,426	465

* Chiefly Government rice sent from Hooghly to Pundooah, Muggrah, &c.

Down—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	603	.....	...	176	..	.....	603	176
Chandernagore ... ..	...	.....	...	919	...	.....	.....	919
Hooghly	85	.....	...	186	...	202	85	388
Muggrah	38	.....	24	6	...	.....	62	6
Pundooah	232	.....	...	.....	...	.....	232	.....
Total	958	.....	24	1,287	...	202	982	1,489

Up—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	1,600*	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....
Chandernagore ... ..	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Hooghly	7,459*	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7,459	.....
Muggrah ... ..	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Pundooah	1,046*	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,046	.....
Total	10,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,005	.....

* Government rice.

Down—Outward.

				Under 150 miles. Rice. Mds.
Hooghly ... ..	...	...	...	688
Chandernagore ... ..	...	...	...	13
Total ... ..	...	...	...	701

18.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED.				AMOUNT SENT OUT.				
STATION.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	Balance in hand.
	Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.			Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.		
	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
hly	8,105 20	7,815	15,920 20	Bullagurh	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	...
rah				Goopitiparah	382 20 0	.....	382 20 0	...
ooah				Chapta	100 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	...
ipore				Pundooah	437 10 0	517 0 0	954 10 0	...
Amount transferred from Hooghly to Serampore.	500 0	500	500 0	Soontangacha	85 0 0	300 0 0	385 0 0	...
				Mahanad	601 0 0	300 0 0	901 0 0	...
				Dwarhasinee	250 0 0	612 0 0	1,042 0 0	...
				Boichee	127 0 0	390 0 0	427 0 0	...
				Harsi	115 0 0	300 0 0	415 0 0	...
				Bhustarah	312 0 0	100 0 0	412 0 0	...
				Gooroo	160 0 0	300 0 0	460 0 0	...
				Makhalpore	70 0 0	300 0 0	370 0 0	...
				Basu	100 0 0	266 0 0	366 0 0	...
				Dhunyakhally	100 0 0	293 0 0	393 0 0	...
				Bhandarhatty	100 0 0	300 0 0	400 0 0	...
				Sainbazar	396 0 0	.....	396 0 0	...
				Muggrah	110 0 0	300 0 0	410 0 0	...
				Bansberya	50 10 0	50 0 0	100 10 0	...
				Executive Engineer	678 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,778 0 0	...
				Police foranals, &c.	16 20 0	.....	16 20 0	...
				Municipality	356 0 0	125 0 0	481 0 0	...
				Bakooliah	100 0 0	300 0 0	400 0 0	...
				Basna	100 0 0	302 0 0	402 0 0	...
				Doomoordaha	100 0 0	378 0 0	478 0 0	...
				Taragonee	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	...
				Rajhat	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	...
				Sooghundhya	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	...
				Hari	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	...
				Serampore, by transfer	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	...
Balance	1,347 21	3,170	5,017 21	Total	5,877 20 0	4,873 0 0	12,750 20 0	3,170-0-0
Total ... ..	.....	.....	20,988 1*	Amount sent out by the sub-divisional officer of Serampore.	1,431 4 8	1,111 10 8	2,542 15 0	2,475-6-0
					7,308 24 8	7,984 10 8	15,292 35 0	5,845-8-0

* 500 maunds shown again in Serampore figures, as the amount was transferred from Hooghly to Serampore.

19. Statement shewing the consumption of Government grain in the district of Hooghly for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874 :—

Name of circle. Date for which figures are given.		Shewn in Statement D. For the fortnight ending 25th July.	
		Mds.	S. C.
Total allotment of Government grain	...	20,438	1 0
Total quantity of grain stored	...	20,438	1 0
Total quantity of grain consumed up to date of last narrative	...	1,211	33 15
By gratuitous distribution in any shape during the fortnight—			
Hooghly	...	1,636	29 12
Serampore	...	1,196	33 3
	Total	2,833	22 15
By payment in kind to labourers	...	383	85 6
	Total consumption in fortnight	3,217	18 5
	Total up to date	4,429	12 6
Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	...	6,000	0 0
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	...	6,000	0 0

* Returns imperfect.

20. E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances for grain as already reported	18,000	0	0
Advances under the Tuccavi Act up to date of last narrative	33,461	0	0
During the fortnight—			
To Baboo Harihur Mookerjee in 2 cases	1,150	0	0
	Total	40,611	0 0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

21. Number of sub-committees as yet appointed—

District Committee	...	1
Sub-divisional Committee	...	1
Sub-Committees	...	50
	Total	52

22. Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the 3 heads is shewn below :—

B.			
Sudder Sub-division.		Serampore Sub-division.	Total.
Men	754	No details.	
Women	2,534		
Children	1,429		
	4,717	2,321	7,038
C.			
Sudder Sub-division.		Serampore Sub-division.	Total.
Men	148	(No details.)	
Women	616		
	764		
	764	61	825
D.			
Men	77	(No details.)	
Women	165		
Children	48		
	290	41	331
Add under heading B	...	...	7,038
		Grand total	8,194

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

23. The disbursements to executive engineer and other officers in charge of relief works are as follows :—

During the fortnight.

To executive engineer	...	Nil
Advances for the purchase of food	...	Nil

* Returns from three committees were unintelligible and are not included.

Disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements—

To nazir for transport of Government grain for Government relief works (up to commencement of fortnight)	...	420	0	0
During the fortnight	...	58	1	10
Payments on account of establishment for storage golas	...	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	5	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		483	1	10

24. On account of advances for purchase of food:—

Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	...	Nil		
To traders for purchase of grain	...	Nil		
To municipalities	...	Nil		
To zemindars and others for land improvement during the fortnight	...	1,150	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,150	0	0

25. Local subscription to relief committee—

Up to date of last narrative	...	7,295	15	0
In fortnight	...	165	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	7,460	15	0
Government contribution up to date of last narrative	...	7,100	15	0
In fortnight	...	145	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	7,245	15	0

Received from the central committee up to date of last narrative ... 18,000 0 0

26. The disbursements are as follows:—

Up to date of last narrative	...	17,153	7	10
During the fortnight	...	1,715	10	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	18,868	2	1

F. H. PELLEW,
Offg. Collector.

No. 283, dated Howrah, the 27th July 1874.

From—J. B. WORGAN, Esq., Offg. Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the weather, crop, and prices report for the fortnight ending on Saturday, the 25th instant.

2. The civil surgeon's sudder statement *rainfall report* for the first week of the fortnight shows very light showers on four days out of seven, only amounting to .29 for the week. The district superintendent's report for the same period shows that this was general, and that much need of water existed in the mofussil, and he stated that irrigation from the canals and the rivers Hooghly, Damoodur, and Roopnarayan would have to be resorted to. The rainfall of the second week is shown by the civil surgeon as 1.73, there having been showers every day for the last five days of the week. The district superintendent reports of this week that there was "some rain during the week throughout the district," but that much more is wanted.

3. I fear that *the crops* have, from the above mentioned insufficiency of rain, suffered a good deal, and that, unless heavy rain should fall soon, they will be seriously damaged. Near the rivers and canals aid can of course be afforded to the ryots by permitting cuts to be made in the embankments. On this subject I have been in correspondence with the executive engineer of the northern drainage and embankment division, and it has been arranged that applications for cuts in the embankments be entertained and acted on, on certain conditions, agreeably to instructions already received by Mr. Whitfield from Government in reference to cases that have occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. These arrangements have been communicated to the Deputy Collector of Mohesrakha.

4. The *price of common rice* for the first week underwent very slight variation, rising 2 annas in Khanacool and 6 pie in Doonjoor per maund. In the second week it fell 2 annas in the Sudder Station, Bagnan, and Oolaberiah. The highest price continues to be at Jugguthullubpore Rs. 3-10 per maund, the highest at Bagnan and Oolaberiah Rs. 2-12-6 and Rs. 2-12 respectively.

5. The district superintendent submitted an account of *relief expenditure* on the 24th, showing that by the amounts received by him up to that date Rs. 4-14-9 had been expended on 29 persons since his last preceding report, or an average of 2 persons relieved per diem. The Deputy Collector of Mohesrakha gives figures (only up to the 17th) as Rs. 7-5 spent by the Khanacool relief committee. Accounts of expenditure up to the end of June, as called for in Government letter No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd July 1874, will be submitted as soon as received from the district superintendent and Deputy-Collector.

6. The executive engineer's fortnightly statement shows 310 men employed in the Sudder and 159 in the Mohesrakha Sub-divisions: laborers reported as scarce.

7. One case was decided under Act XXVI of 1871 during the fortnight; no fresh applications were filed, and none are pending.

Extract from the fortnightly return of coolies employed on the ordinary district road works during the fortnight ending 22nd July 1874.

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payments and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Howrah Sub-division.</i>						
Old Benares road*	80	Coolies purchase their own food.	Good ...	Generally 3 annas per day given to each coolie to find food. Payment made at the end of the week : men at 4 annas per day and women at 3 annas 6 pie per day each ; & the value of work to be paid in rice from henceforth if contractors will take it.	The contractors supply the tools.	Coolies scarce.
Howrah and Doomjoor road...	130	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			
Connuggur and Jonye road*	3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			
Branch Grand Trunk Road*	70	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			
<i>Mohesrakha Sub-division.</i>						
Ampta road	22	Food is supplied by the coolies themselves.	Ditto ...	Rate of wages in average 4 annas : payment made in advance and also daily.	Tools are supplied by the contractors.	Local coolies.
Juggutbullubpore road ...	137	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Government rice has been sent to the contractor of this road for payment of coolies, but the result is not yet known.

* Contractors of these roads are unwilling to take rice as already reported.

W. H. WELLS,
Exe. Engr., Hooghly and Howrah District.

No. 426, dated Soory, the 27th July 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There is no material alteration in the state of the country since last report to notice. Pauperism gradually increases, and will no doubt go on increasing till the end of August, when the harvesting of the aous crops in other districts, and the near prospect of the harvest in this, may be expected to cause a general fall in prices; but no great diminution in the numbers on the relief list can be hoped for till the end of October, when the reaping of the first early crop of any importance in this district commences. The crops continue to promise well, cultivation is going on energetically, and there is no sign of any check to agricultural operations from want of means to carry them on. There has been no failure of the markets or considerable rise in prices; no death from starvation during the fortnight has been reported, and the public health continues to improve steadily. Three grain robberies occurred during the fortnight. Prices are given in appendix I.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

No new relief works have been opened during the fortnight. The returns show large reduction in the number of laborers since the introduction of payment in grain.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 3,222 maunds of rice having been exported against 3,238½ maunds of the preceding fortnight. The Government imports of the fortnight amount to 13,868 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The imports of the fortnight have been stored.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Are shown in appendix, Statement II.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Vide appendix, Statements III and IV.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rupees 125 were paid to the zemindar in charge of the Naguri road on account of brick-burning and masonry, skilled laborers refusing grain payment, and the road being useless, unbridged; Rs. 1,000 were paid to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell on back accounts of weavers and spinners, and Rs. 2,790-4-3 were expended in the purchase of cotton. With these exceptions, and transport and storage charges, all payments connected with scarcity and relief during the fortnight have been made in Government grain.

APPENDIX I.

Prices-current of food-grains and salt in the District of Beerbloom for the week ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.							
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.	
	FIREWOOD.		SALT.		Next preceding return.		Present return.	
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sooty (Sudder Station)	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Cynthesa	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Purandarpore	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Futtipore	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Bolepor	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Doobrajpor	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Ahmadpore	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Krinahar	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Rajpore	12 0	12 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Barwan	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Average	12 12	12 12	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0

C.

Abstract Statement of men, women, and children employed on public works in the District of Beerbhoom during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 18th July 1874.

Serial No. of work.	NAME OF WORK	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
1	Soory to Doobrajore	87	87	6	6	21	...	21	1 1/2 months.	All are doing full work and are receiving the wages noted below, the returns of the Doobrajore to Nambar road have not been received, owing to the absence of the gentleman in charge of it; all payments on relief works are made in Government grain.
2	Doobrajore to River Adjai	143	66	...	209	10	1	...	11	21	7	28	1 1/2 ditto.	
3	Mollarpore to Andi	16,197	4,119	...	20,316	1,156	293	...	1,449	1,022	397	1,419	1/2 ditto.	
4	Soory to Nagore	77	4	1	82	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	1/2 ditto.
5	Soory to Cynthia	424	...	...	424	30	...	...	30	31	...	31	2 1/2 ditto.
6	Soory to Bhagulpore	421	86	...	507	30	6	...	36	31	10	41	1/2 ditto.	
7	Soory to Mahomedbazar	121	...	...	121	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	1 week.
8	Ahmadpore to Laghatta	700	622	...	1,322	56	44	...	100	47	54	101	1 1/2 ditto.	
9	Dangal tank	56	80	...	136	4	5	...	9	...	...	...	...
10	Wells	14	18	...	32	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
11	Barawan to Panchthooper	1,311	10	9	1,330	93	1	...	94	...	...	...	...
12	Bolepora to Shacoolipore	1,283	3,406	...	4,781	91	240	...	340	156	282	438	1 ditto.	
13	Mouressur to Mullarpore	5,330	373	...	5,703	350	28	...	406	326	18	344	1 ditto.	
14	Bolepora to Bangochattrra	5,421	3,202	1,520	10,243	387	283	111	731	331	288	746	1/2 ditto.	
15	Labpore to Kalgiam	4,154	...	...	4,154	298	...	...	298	152	...	152	1/2 ditto.
16	Bolepora to Kushba	2,408	1,142	...	3,640	178	51	...	239	212	84	206	1 ditto.	
17	Cynthia to Andi	2,270	510	...	2,780	162	32	...	194	431	36	467	1 ditto.	
18	Poorandarpore to River Adjai	759	3,883	...	9,171	413	241	...	654	297	349	646	1 ditto.	
19	Metalling road Bolepora to Soorool	700	712	169	1,617	50	53	12	115	10	15	8	...	
20	Bolepora to Supore	65	119	...	184	4	8	...	12	...	...	...	...
21	Mullarpore to Mahomedbazar	5,683	2,181	6	7,870	405	155	...	560	455	288	743	1/2 month.	
Total number employed		32,972	20,221	1,745	74,938	3,767	1,482	123	5,322	3,543	1,828	130	5,501	
Rate of wages paid for full work— As p. To each man ... 1 2 6 " woman ... 1 0 6 " child ... 0 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 8,631-5-0.														

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man Rs. 2 6
 " woman " 1 3
 " child " 0 6
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 8,631-5-0.

All are doing full work and are receiving the wages noted below, the returns of the Doobrajore to Ilambazar road have not been received, owing to the absence of the gentleman in charge of it; all payments on relief works are made in Government grain.

APPENDIX RETURN II.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

1. Name of Circle—Beerbhoom	
2. Dates for which figures are given—11th and 25th July 1874.	
3. Total allotment of Government grain—uncertain.	
4. Total quantity of grain stored	Mds. 13,868
5. By sale to the public or to laborers	.....
6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape	3,637
7. By advances to ryots	.....
8. Drawn by zemindars under concession G.	1,950
9. By payment in kind to laborers	1,419
TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.	
10. Total	.....
11. Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	15,000
12. Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	10,000

APPENDIX STATEMENT III.

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

1. Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	12
2. Ditto of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	23
3. Ditto of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	14
4. Ditto of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	13
5. Ditto of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	27
6. Ditto of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily as on the 18th July	24,515

REMARKS.—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief, 4,636 are spinners and weavers, and 1,440 are employed in light labor on village tanks, roads, and conservancy, leaving 18,439 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. These numbers do not include a daily average of about 100 pauper patients in receipt of rice at the dispensaries.

APPENDIX STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the number of Persons relieved up to July 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R. of the 19th May 1874, paragraph 5.

Total number of meals given up to 18th July 1874, i.e., persons fed for one day.	B.		C.		D.		Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 18th July.	Total disbursements up to 18th July under all heads.
	Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice at present on the 18th July.	Total disbursements up to 18th July, including cost of laborers employed on light out-door work.	Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with thread and cotton and advance on the 18th July.	Total disbursements to 18th July—weavers and spinners only.	Total number of families relieved under heading D on the 18th July.	Total disbursements up to 18th July.		
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
		By cash for rice—		By cash—		By cash—		
		13,970 12 11½		21,300 5 9		48 15 6		
		By rice—		By rice—		111 4 0		
		10,938 3 9		780 0 0		By Government rice—		
		Miscellaneous—				37 8 0		
		520 15 1½				197 11 6		
8,57,065	18,429. Out of this, 157 are respectable persons.	31,429 15 10	6,076 0 0	22,140 5 9	18 families and 157 respectable persons.		24,515	53,708 1

REMARKS.—Vide appendix return V of the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

R. D. HIME,
Officiating* Collector.

No. 192—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 31st July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

IN continuation of my No. 190—S.R., dated 29th instant, I have the honor to forward in original the district narratives from Burdwan, Bankoora, and Midnapore, for the fortnight ending 27th instant.

2. *Burdwan*.—The Collector's remarks on the condition of the people are important. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of distress and want among the crowded population of this district, in which there is always a large proportion of sickly and unhealthy and weakly beings, whom we are now absolutely preventing from dying in the ordinary course of nature. I was at Cutwa with the Collector and Dr. French, and I think that the people there were no worse than the people in Bood-bood. There were fewer lepers, but there was more ophthalmia. The marks of cautery for spleen are, I fear, to be seen on eight persons out of ten throughout the Hooghly and Burdwan districts; but this is as much due to the ordinary local fever and ague of a low marshy country as to the recent migratory fever, which has been more promptly fatal to its victims. With such a radically hopeless material to operate upon, it is in fact the verification of the Bengali proverb of carving rotten wood when we attempt to do good to these poor people.

3. With regard to the Collector's remarks on the difficulty of preventing impostors obtaining relief, I have no doubt that the best remedy is to be found in vigorous European supervision; but with the small European staff at our disposal, European supervision cannot stay long enough at any place thoroughly to sift the claimants for relief, and any hasty mistake in rejecting those who really need relief would have very disastrous consequences. The Collector does not state what use he has made of Captain King-Harman's services, but he proposed to employ him at Sonamookhee, so as to supervise the southern or trans-Damooda part of the Bood-bood sub-division. Dr. French has been very useful, but his visits are made chiefly with the view of providing relief and seeing that none are neglected who require aid on medical considerations, and he cannot stop to eliminate unworthy applicants for relief. Unfortunately Dr. French has suffered severely from fever in consequence of the fatigue and exposure which he has undergone. I should be glad if another special relief officer could be added to the Burdwan staff, especially if an officer like Mr. Macaulay, who has been sent to Bankoora, can be found.

4. The number of laborers on public relief works has fallen from 7,711 in the previous fortnight to 3,334 in the present fortnight, but the number of persons receiving charitable relief had risen from 50,677 to 52,771 during the fortnight.

5. *Bankoora*.—The report from this district seems to shew a general tone of improvement, but not so much as may be expected in the next fortnight, when the work of the special relief officers will have produced its effect.

6. *Midnapore* calls for no remarks.

No. 810 F.R., dated Burdwan, the 27th July 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Officiating Collector of Burdwan.
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative due to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Raneeunge Sub-divisional officer says that there has been quite enough rice in the bazars; that the prices are 11 seers 4 chittacks ramsal rice per rupee down to 14 seers 4 chittacks coarse Midnapore rice per rupee; that the condition of the people is very fair, though they lost heart to some extent during the latter part of the fortnight in consequence of the absence of rain; that the total rain-fall in the fortnight was 3 inches; that the crops are doing very fairly; that there has been no starvation or real misery; that a death from starvation of an old woman of 80 was reported, but on local enquiry by the sub-divisional officer proved not to be due to that cause; that thefts are numerous.

The Bood-bood Sub-divisional officer says that the supply of rice in the chief bazars is deficient; that the prices range from 12 seers 11 chittacks to 11 seers 13 chittacks; that the traders hold large stocks, but hold on for better prices; that the rain-fall at Bood-bood was 1.85 inches, but it was not general throughout the sub-division; that in some parts the crops have suffered and the transplantation of the amun has been delayed in consequence of the want of rain; that the condition of the people is better owing to the abundant relief given; that no cases of misery or starvation or grain thefts have come to light.

In the Sudder Sub-division the continued cessation of the rains has caused much anxiety and increased the rush of people to the food depôts. In the crowds of applicants for advances who daily throng my cutcherry, the number appearing really to require relief has increased. Instead of only one here and there, I find perhaps one in 20 or in 25 who may be reasonably supposed to be in want. Most of the distressed cases are found amongst the chowkeedars, and the rest amongst the poorer ryots. The rain-fall during the fortnight has been 1.25 inches, all of which has fallen within the last few days. Previously to that the crops—and more especially those in the east of the sub-division—were looking badly. Prices of rice now range from 11 seers 4 chittacks to 12 seers per rupee. No deaths from starvation have occurred.

No narrative has been received from Cutwa. During the fortnight I spent some time at Cutwa and inspected various parts of that sub-division in company with Dr. French. There is no doubt that distress has increased there. In almost every village visited by us, we found more or less distress. Some of the poorest persons were found to be eating grass seeds, and nearly every crowd appeared to contain a larger or smaller admixture of lean and badly nourished persons. The condition of the crops appeared to be fair throughout Thana Ketugram and the east half of Cutwa, but not so good in the west of Cutwa and east Munglecote. Irrigation seemed to be going on most actively throughout the sub-division, which is a most unusual thing at this time of the year. The population is decidedly, on the whole, a sickly one. The number who have scars on the left side of the stomach, indicating that they have undergone the native operation for cure of enlarged spleen, is very considerable. Eye diseases are also prevalent, not to speak of small-pox and other ordinary disorders. The rain-fall at Cutwa in the fortnight was 1.35 inches.

The Culna Sub-divisional officer says that the condition of the people is worse, though prices continue the same, ranging from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-4 a maund; that the rain-fall at Culna was 1.62 inches; that the prospects of the amun crop are far from good, though the aous is doing better; that though the lower classes are undergoing great privations, no deaths from starvation have been reported.

During the fortnight I visited the three Culna thanas—Poorbustholi, Montessur, and Culna. The state of the crops along the bank of the Bhagiruthee seems to be as good as could be wished, but those inland, further to the west, are in anything but a satisfactory condition, and a good deal of the land is not cultivated; moreover, the tanks seem to have very little water in them. In several of the villages we passed through, we saw some lean and emaciated persons in the crowd, over and above the normal admixture of aged and diseased persons. Distress is certainly increasing in Culna.

The Jehanabad Sub-divisional officer reports no change in the condition of the people. He states that the rain-fall has been only 1.60 inches against 6.57 inches in the corresponding period of last year; that great anxiety is felt for the safety of the aous crop in the Jehanabad Thana; that the crops in Kotulpore and Roynah are doing well; that the absence of rain still keeps up prices; that there is no deficiency in the supply of rice in the bazars; that no cases of starvation or grain thefts have occurred.

The Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, reports that the supply of labor throughout the district is less than the demand. He quotes his sub-engineer as saying that the indiscriminate distribution of Government rice in unnochattras (food-depôts) has made some people quite independent. Before the establishment of these food-depôts the rate for earth-work was Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8, and coolies were easily obtained; whereas now, though the rate has been raised to Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8, there is very great difficulty in getting coolies. The small indigo-planters are said to experience similar difficulty. The executive engineer remarks on this: "The rice-planting season, no doubt, has a good deal to do with the difficulty in procuring local coolies, but the gratuitous distribution is fast converting a large portion of the population into mendicants." The executive engineer concludes by recommending sales of Government grain where employment is obtainable instead of gifts and advances.

After the alarmist reports that relief was insufficiently given, &c., received in the last fortnight, it is somewhat consolatory to encounter a piece of criticism of the above tenor. That relief is somewhat indiscriminately given must, I am afraid, be admitted. Discrimination is a faculty which appears to be absolutely non-existent amongst the members of the rural sub-committees, and to be very imperfectly developed even amongst the Rs. 50 relief inspectors. If we could secure the exercise of proper discrimination, I believe our expenditure on relief would be at once very largely curtailed; but as that is impossible, it is likewise impossible to avoid relieving a large number of impostors along with the persons in real distress. Every increase of real distress seems to be attended by a proportionate, or perhaps a more than proportionate, increase of imposture, and this element of imposture it is impossible to keep out. There are superior relief officers who visit the depôts and check the admittances; but, as I have myself found by experience it is not by any means an easy matter to discern the proper recipients of relief in the midst of a crowd all pressing and clamouring for relief, the stoutest individuals and those least requiring it clamouring loudest, and the weaker ones hardly able to make themselves seen or heard. Though the crops are, on the whole, in an unsatisfactory condition, I may note that seed-grain appears to have been forthcoming everywhere, and the alarmist stories about the want of it have been utterly exploded.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. The relief works are shown in the statement annexed. All the laborers, except those in town committee, chowkedary union, and embankment works, are now paid in grain. The new roads in Cutwa appear to have been very fairly made; they are now being turfed.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

4. The export of grain, public and private, by rail in the week ending 18th July was 2,498 maunds, and the import in the same week was 12,981 maunds. The import of grain into Bood-bood from the south appears to have stopped, owing to the rise of the Damoodah.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

5. The quantity of Government grain now in store, the localities of the golas, and the consumption, are shewn in statement II.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

6. Advances under the Land Improvement Act have now ceased to be made, as the season for tank-digging and earth-work is over. The total sum advanced is Rs. 68,959 on 216 applications. Applications are now coming in freely for the remission of one-third of the debt in each case in which the money has been used in improving the general water-supply of a village under paragraph 23, Government circular No. 80, dated 17th November 1873.

The advances of grain are shown in statement III. The Bood-bood Sub-divisional officer reports that some of those who have already received advances once are now applying for more; I have directed him not to comply with any such second applications till he has disposed of all the first applications. It is becoming clear that every one is asking for these advances, and many more than once. I have impressed on the sub-divisional officers the necessity for careful personal examination of all applicants, and I hope they will exercise proper discrimination in making these advances. The applicants in the Sudder Sub-division I examine myself. Advances of grain are being freely made to weavers, to be repaid in cloth.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this are shewn as usual in statements Nos: IV and V. The numbers are increasing, and I am afraid will increase. During the fortnight Captain King Harman, appointed to assist in relief matters, has joined.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

8. These are shewn in statement No. VI.

The new statement required by Government letter No. 4640—S.R., dated the 24th instant, will follow.

I.

Statement showing Progress of Works in the Burdwan District for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAME OF ROADS.	Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.	REMARKS.
Buddipore road Undal to Aokrah road	179	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6 per chown	Rs. 3-8 per maund	Earth-work nearly completed. Work was stopped during the last fortnight owing to rice not being available on the road for payment to the coolies; work has again commenced.
Sittarampore to Samdih road Doorgapore to Kooldeah road Mancoor to Shyambazar road Sowata to Shilla road ... ..	..... 97 400 388	..... 0 2 0 per chown 0 2 0 " 0 2 0 "	..... 13 seers per rupee. 16 " 16 "	
<i>In charge of Ranecungie sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Munglepore road	40	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	14 seers per rupee.	
<i>In charge of Culna sub-divisional officer.*</i>				
<i>In charge of Jehanabad sub-divisional officer.</i>				
JEHANABAD UNION.				
Strand road	10	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 seers per rupee.	
Brahminpooker road from bazar Matakar Para ditto Meah's road Road from Moonseiff's office to Burdwan road.	5 4 8 5	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	13 " 13 " 13 " 13 "	Works on these roads are executed from Chowkeedary and union funds.
BALLY UNION.				
Kanalpore road	30	Ditto	13 seers per rupee.	
SHAMBAZAR UNION.				
Shymlapooker road	20	Ditto	13 "	
KOTULPORE UNION.				
Siromonipore to Bramonari	28	Ditto	13 "	
<i>In charge of Cutwa sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Cutwa to Bhulporo road, via Bellesser Shyambazar road Katoogram " Patooli " Nohaporo " Bijnagur road " Badahai " Balotia "	142 93 32 144 103 34 71 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Rs. 3-10-6 per maund. Rs. 3-10-6 " Rs. 3-10-6 " Rs. 3-10-6 " Rs. 3-10-6 " Rs. 3-10-6 " Rs. 3-10-6 "	The laborers are paid in Government grain.
<i>In charge of Bood-ood sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Gooskurra to Aousgram Gulai to Russicky "	967 45	2 seers of rice per 100 cubic feet. Ditto	16 seers per rupee. 16 " " "	Ditto ditto.
<i>In charge of Equitable Coal Company.</i>				
Doobrajpore road	80	0 6 0	Rs. 3-4 per maund.	
<i>In charge of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.</i>				
Kanna Nuddee works	180	0 3 0 to 0 3 8 per 100 cubic feet.	13 seers per rupee.	
<i>Adjai sub-division.</i>				
Embankment repairs	73	Ditto	13 " " " "	These works are not under the control of this office.
<i>Edilpore sub-division.</i>				
Ordinary embankment repairs	147	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	13 " "	
Total	3,334†			

† The decrease in the number of laborers is owing to the completion of works, and to the agricultural employments now offering

BURDWAN,
The 27th July 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Chairman.

II.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						REMARKS.
				By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts for the ensuing fort- night.	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.	
Burdwan	28th July 1874, 10,000 mds. sent on the 24th inst., not in- cluded.	Mds. Srs. Ch. 55,939 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 22,439 0 0 of this 2,294 mds. sent to Cutwa previously.	Mds. Srs. Ch. 12,821 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 6,554 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. *19,655 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 33,500 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 12,000 0 0	● Out of this quantity sent to Gulshree for storage on ac- count of charitable relief To Kristonugur ... 700 " Bood-bood ... 2,000 " Khundoghose ... 1,002 " Gopeenathpore ... 150 " Polaslangah ... 600 " Total ... 200 ... 4,552
Mamurree	...	...	2,000 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	.....	.....	† 400 maunds sent to Dignugur.
Bood-bood	Not specified	80,500 0 0	23,291 0 0	7,953 0 0	15,100 0 0	1,060 0 0	24,173 0 0	45,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	‡ Sent to Gooshkurrah ... 250 To Bhedia ... 450
Gooshkurrah	25th July 1874	.....	45,000 0 0	3,625 0 0	136 0 0	400 0 0	4,161 0 0	.....	.....	§ Sent to Gooshkurrah ... 300
Khanoo	23rd July 1874	.....	45,000 0 0	3,478 0 0	14 0 0 To weavers on "perilous straits" order.	.....	3,490 0 0	.....	.....
Bhedia	23rd " "	.....	\$1,000 0 0	750 0 0	.....	.....	750 0 0	.....	.....
Cutwa	23rd " "	80,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	3,385 0 0	15,037 0 0	820 0 0	19,242 0 0	40,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	
Guina	Not specified	30,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	750 0 0	.....	750 0 0	.....	...
Raneerunge	.....	10,000 0 0	4,916 0 0	402 0 0	428 0 0	71 0 0	901 0 0	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	
Total	.....	2,50,439 0 0	96,335 0 0	32,437 0 0	38,379 0 0	2,351 0 0	73,167 0 0	1,18,500 0 0	54,000 0 0	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874.

E. H. WHINFELD,
Offg. Collector.

STATEMENT No. III.

Advances of Grain up to the last fortnight ending 27th July 1874.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications made.	Amount.	Number of applications granted up to the date.	Amount in quantity.	Quantity advanced.	REMARKS.
Sudder	560	18,000	399	7,402	7,402	As the sub-divisional returns do not show the money and grain advances separately, the exact sum of money advanced cannot be given.
Raneegunge	78	Not stated	9	Not stated	534	
Bood-hood	879	18,136	724	16,176	15,160	
Cutwa ... ..	.....	Not received from Cutwa.			15,037
Culna	227	36,735	4	2,800	750	
Jehanabad	23	5,501	7	1,880
Total	1,794	78,372	1,143	28,258	38,883	

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

IV.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of relief circles opened and maintained.	Number of relief circles opened and maintained by planters.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance.	REMARKS.
					Men.	Women.	Children.		
Burdwan ...	District Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 39.	1	.....	27, of which ... 1 fever food-depot ... and 1 of Maharajah	1,465	4,773	3,349	9,587 86 1,100	Rs. 705
Culina ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 30.	1	.....	4, of which 1 of Maharajah	.....	Closed during the fortnight .....	.....	600.....	.....
Rancegunge ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 25.	2	.....	7	272	753	416	1,440	.....
Cutwa ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 34.	1	.....	15	436	1,785	1,831	4,042	.....
Jehanabad ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 43.	.....	.....	3, of which ... 1 private food-depot ... 3 fever food-depots	..... 14 .....	..... 89 .....	..... 124 .....	..... 227 130	...............
Bood-bood ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 50.	1	.....	51, of which ... 1 of Maharajah	4,131	17,563	13,311	34,895 700	.....
	District Committee 1; Sub-divisional Committees 6; Sub-Committees 251.	6	.....	107	6,318	24,953	18,921	52,771	705
	Total ...	6	.....	107	6,318	24,953	18,921	52,771	705

The sub-divisional officer reports that some more food depots have been opened, but no specification given.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

V.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief to respectable persons, required by Government letter No. 3261 G. R., dated the 19th May 1874.

No.	Names of Relief Houses	No. relieved.	No.	Names of Relief Houses.	No. relieved.
1.	Polashdanga	150	21.	Mullickpore	200
2.	Tasoolce	100	22.	Jarah	150
3.	Kistonagor	2,500	23.	Hargram	80
4.	Nowa	150	24.	Shor	90
5.	Kolekole	381	25.	Shibbattes	250
6.	Mallosarool	75	26.	Mirzapore	10
7.	Dignagor	800	27.	Chotkund	15
8.	Ramchunderpore	600	28.	Royan	12
9.	Gooshkura	300	29.	Korui	125
10.	Sonamookhy	103	30.	Bhatkunda	70
11.	Aousgram	400	31.	Debsahala	60
12.	Pattasporo	50	32.	Hitta	30
13.	Gulsi	350	33.	Maharajah's food depôt	40
14.	Khano	275	34.	Shaldanga	25
15.	Joykistopore	150	35.	Baghar	15
16.	Aral	100	36.	Goopeenathpore	40
17.	Bhedia	525	37.	Narigram	30
18.	Ramnagor	100			
19.	Omerpore	60			
20.	Sreepore	150			
				Total	8,561

VI.

Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to 23rd July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sub-divisions.	Local amount of subscrip- tion.	Local sub- scription realised.	Amount realised, doubled by Government.	Remittance from Central or District Relief Committee.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	8,116 8 0	7,734 0 0	15,468 0 0	80,000 0 0 39 10 3*	88,738 10 3	29,312 15 6	37,160 10
Raneegunge	2,740 0 0	2,740 0 0	5,480 0 0	.....	8,220 0 0	8,222 7 3	2,907 8 9
Culna	5,900 0 0	4,717 0 0	9,434 0 0	.....	14,147 0 0	3,981 10 3	6,452 5 9
Jehanabad	2,123 0 0	1,789 0 0	3,578 0 0	.....	5,367 0 0	3,288 8 7	1,823 7 5
Bood-bood	1,182 5 0	1,182 5 0	2,364 10 0	.....	3,546 10 0	14,292 12 11½	2,071 13 ½
Cutwa	1,226 0 0	921 1 0	1,842 2 0	.....	2,763 2 0	7,309 3 8	782 14
Total	21,287 13 0	19,083 6 0	38,166 12 0	80,039 10 0	1,18,206 6 3	67,007 9 9½	51,198 12

* Refunded by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 748, dated Bankoora, the 27th July 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 27th July 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The price of rice has varied but little except in Moheshra, but it has shown a general tendency to rise. The supply is sufficient in the chief bazars, but in the more out-of-the-way villages, especially in pergunnah Moheshra, it is sometimes difficult to procure grain. Prevailing rates are given below :—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Rice.	Gram.
			Best sort.	Common ordinary.	
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankoora	0 13 12	0 21 0	0 10 8	0 12 8	13 12 0
Chatna	0 13 8	0 17 8	0 12 12	0 13 12 Coarse.	0 13 0
Bishenpore	0 12 0	0 23 0	0 11 8	0 14 0	0 14 0
Oudah	0 13 0	0 22 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
Gungajulghatty	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 10 8	0 11 0	0 14 0
Burjorah	0 14 8	.....	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 13 0
Saltora	0 10 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 8 0

3. During the last fortnight the rainfall has been, not only scanty in general, but uneven in its distribution. Great anxiety has been experienced, but there have been some good showers the last few days, and the situation is improved. The aous crop is in many places very good, and is a more extensive one than usual. The late showers have rendered this crop almost safe. Very little progress has been made in transplanting the amun seedlings, and unless heavy rain fall within the next week or ten days, I fear the crop will be a short one. Mr. Macaulay reports that the prospects are extremely bad in the west of Chatna, but the rain of yesterday and the day before must have done much good.

4. Distress has not abated. The continued want of rain has thrown the laboring classes out of work, and of course the condition of the weavers and other manufacturing classes cannot yet be expected to improve. There have been no serious cases of grain theft or robbery reported.

I am glad to say we have had no further reports of deaths by starvation either true or false.

The fourth case mentioned in my last report turned out to be as unfounded as the others.

RELIEF WORKS.

5. The number of laborers is given below. I fear it will be necessary to commence some new roads. Those in progress are rapidly approaching completion, and although our rates are very low, coolies are not being absorbed by cultivation. This is partly caused by want of rain and partly by the fact that many cultivators, who, in ordinary years, pay laborers, are this year, in consequence of straitened circumstances, obliged to do the work themselves. The decrease in the numbers shown in the statement annexed is doubtless due to the gradual completion of the different works.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

6. The total amount of grain advances sanctioned up to date is about Rs. 54,000, representing about 22,000 maunds. This is still being given in instalments in consequence of the insufficient supply of Government grain, but although some inconvenience is caused in this way to the recipients, we secure an increased chance of testing the securities pledged. I have already had several applications from creditors of those to whom grain had been advanced, alleging that the property pledged to Government was already encumbered. Where such statements are substantiated, additional security is called for. In one case I handed over to the criminal courts some persons who deliberately asserted that they were in possession of property to which they had no claim. Their punishment has acted as a warning to others. It has been asserted that the temptation of getting a loan from Government without interest is very great, but I think Government conditions are severer than those of most mahajuns. The latter, as a rule, lend grain and demand 50 per cent. interest in grain; we lend *grain* say at 13 seers per rupee, and demand repayment at that rate in cash when grain may be selling at 26 seers per rupee. From the ryot's point of view this is a payment of 100 per cent. I feel quite sure they are sensible of this fact, for in several cases in which I had sanctioned an advance of grain the applicants, before getting their certificates, appeared and stated that having succeeded in getting grain from their mahajuns, they did not wish to receive their advances from Government.

7. The Ghatwals have received from me through their sirdars advances to some considerable extent, many of them being very badly off, and no mahajun being willing to lend on the security of tenures which are held at the will of Government.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

8. There is nothing worthy of note under this head, except that rice is still being imported from Raipore in Manbhoom.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

9. The annexed table will show the amount received and expended. The supply is, of course, inadequate for our needs, but the amount imported will be largely increased now that a regular transport service has been organized, and in a few days I hope to be able to meet all demands in every part of the district. This it would be impossible to accomplish without the aid of the transport officers who have been entrusted with the duty of getting the grain across the river Damudah. I thought at one time of importing into the north-east of the district from Durgapore Railway Station, but after consultation with Captain Grant, it appeared to me that the extra expense that must be incurred in doing so would not be compensated by the saving in cartage. I have, therefore, abandoned the idea. Our present arrangements are as follows:—

10. Two large golas will be established, one at Mejia and one at Bankoora. Captain Grant will pour as much grain as he can into these, and an independent carting agency will supply all other relief centres. In this way, I think most work will be done.

11. As already reported, the expected consignment from Balasore will not exceed 350 maunds.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

12. It will be seen from the statement annexed that there is an increase in the numbers relieved under classes (a) (b) and (c), and a decrease in class (d). The total increase is, however, less than that observed in the preceding fortnight. Mr. Macaulay has commenced work on the

western side, and has already effected considerable improvement in the centres which he has visited, enforcing the labor test as far as possible, and weeding out those who do not require relief. It is perfectly clear that thorough and constant European supervision is necessary, and I have no doubt that succeeding reports will shew a great change in the proportion between classes (b) and (c), but any weakening of my relief staff would, doubtless, undo all the good I anticipate from the work of the special officers now placed at my disposal.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. One central committee. | 4. None. |
| 2. Thirty-five sub-committees. | 5. Thirty-eight. |
| 3. Thirty-eight. | 6. Statement showing average during the fortnight. |

CLASS B.

<i>Moheshra.</i>			<i>Moheshra.</i>		
1. Mejia	...	1,281	21. Taldangra	...	502
2. Saltora	...	909	22. Koorpa	...	744
3. Kusthalia	...	1,358	23. Harnasra	...	319
4. Pahra	...	1,014	24. Amdangra	...	904
5. Tihiri	...	689	25. Makra	...	1,150
6. Bakulia	...	572	26. Lodua	...	1,458
7. Gogra	...	804	27. Bishenpore	...	1,973
8. Dhabon	...	832	28. Joypore	...	1,060
9. Bankoora	...	1,694	29. Teleshair	...	468
10. Rajgram	...	504	30. Ramsagore	...	389
11. Chatna	...	745	31. Chowamooasna	...	1,212
12. Arrara	...	387	32. Maliara	...	662
13. Jeghoria	...	434	33. Susunia	...	121
14. Gungajulghati	...	677	34. Kotalpushkurni	...	85
15. Borjora	...	1,519	35. Showla	...	574
16. Dhahori	...	1,047	36. Ajudhia	...	} Just opened.
17. Koniamara	...	755	37. Bhora	...	
18. Godardihhi	...	1,299	38. Bankadaha	...	
19. Shaharjora	...	664			
20. Oudah	...	1,453			
Total			30,255		

Class C.—Light Work.

Tank-work	...	682
Husking	...	1,032
Weaving	...	2,948
Jute-spinning	...	1,241
Shell-lac	...	73
Shankari	...	63
Braziers	...	241

Total 6,280

Class D.—Respectable persons in distress obtaining relief.

Men	628
Women	1,362
Children	873
Total	2,863

Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Fund

	Heading. B.			Heading. C.			Heading. D.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight ...	17,457	14	10	25,436	11	0	2,423	0	0	45,317	9	10
Amount expended up to the end of this fortnight ...	9,389	7	2	7,350	0	0	950	0	0	17,689	7	2
Total	26,847	6	0	32,786	11	0	3,373	0	0	63,007	1	0

Account of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 27th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME OF GOLA.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.					
			By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
		Mds. S. O.	Mds. S. O.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankoora...	From 11th to 25th July 1874.	Balance in hand... 78 20 13 Received ... 2,996 8 4 Total ... 3,074 28 1	.....	3,029 32 6 1/2	.....	3,029 32 6 1/2	.....	.....
Gungajulghatty.	From 11th to 24th July 1874.	Balance in hand... 151 16 4 Received ... 1,216 86 8 Total ... 1,370 12 12	303 20 12	1,067 32 0	.....	1,370 12 12	.....	.....
Mejia ...	From 11th to 24th July 1874.	Balance in hand... 17 26 13 Received ... 1,464 29 13 Total ... 1,482 16 8	687 27 8	777 3 0	.....	1,464 29 8	.....	.....
Saltora ...	From 3rd to 23rd July 1874.	Balance in hand... 141 6 9 1/2 Received ... 1,641 37 13 Total ... 1,783 4 5 1/2	607 16 12	1,062 18 6	77 24 4	1,747 19 6	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	Balance in hand... 388 30 6 1/2 Received ... 7,321 32 4 Total ... 7,710 23 10 1/2	1,597 25 0	5,837 4 12 1/2	77 24 4	7,612 14 0 1/2	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0

Statement of Labor.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy road	26	18	.....	44
2	Ditto to Roghoonathpore	18	12	.....	30
3	Ditto to Beersingpore	16	12	.....	28
4	Badulara road	15	12	.....	27
5	Station roads	5	3	.....	8
6	Bishenpore to Namchurra (Jeypore)	48	32	.....	80
7	Kollanpore to Joyrampore	9	7	.....	16
8	Raneegunge and Midnapore road (provincial)	62	39	.....	101
9	Ondah and Taldangra road	25	17	.....	42
10	Gungajulghatty to Saltora	265	109	.....	374
11	Morloo and Mejia road	352	213	6	571
12	Municipal work in Bishenpore	27	18	.....	45
13	Digging tank at Jeypore	8	7	.....	15
14	Dullubpore to Maliara	157	119	.....	276
15	Mejia to Burjorah <i>vid</i> : Maliara	413	322	.....	735
16	Bankoora to Taldangra <i>vid</i> Kurpa	210	150	15	375
17	Ditto to Judpore	167	56	10	233
18	Dolepore to Mohisna	205	107	15	327
Total		2,028	1,253	46	3,327

BANKOORA COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874.

W. R. LARMINIE,
Offg. Collector.

No. 206, dated Midnapore, the 27th July 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly report for the period terminating on July 25th.

2. In the beginning of the fortnight I made a brief tour for three days into the thanas of Salbunny, Gurbeta, and part of Beenpore; the fields were then getting dry from short rainfall, and from that date up to the 22nd no rain of any consequence fell in the greater part of the district, though very heavy and ample but partial rain fell in one or two places. Had this report only extended up to the evening of Wednesday the 22nd, it would have been a very gloomy one, as the aous crop was reported from all quarters, except those specially favored with rain, as beginning to suffer, the people were clamouring for work, the numbers at the food depôts were increasing, and prices were rising rapidly. Worse than that, all those who had stores were holding them back, and in many quarters it was reported that rice could not be procured. Dr. Phillips at Beenpore in West Salbunny (not Beenpore thana) could not purchase it for his orphans, and begged the committee to send him rice from their stock.

3. All the relief roads were set working again at full power, and those in charge received orders to refuse no one who would give a full day's work. The Jambonee estate rice, which was being sold, was readily purchased at 12 seers the rupee, *i.e.*, 2 to 3 seers less per rupee than the price a fortnight before; but the availability of this rice stopped all panic in the west of the district. I ordered 100 maunds of the committee's rice to be sent to Dr. Phillips for sale, and I hope that this will suffice to bring out further stores in that neighbourhood. In the north-east of the district the temporary Deputy Collector reported that rice was almost unprocurable and asked for 500 maunds; but I know that large stocks are held in that neighbourhood; and as the rain has since come down copiously, I hope that it will bring an ample supply into the market, and have asked if it has done so before sending any from here.

4. From the 22nd to the 26th we have had an abundant rainfall in the Sudder Station;

To-day's news shows that it has been abundant everywhere except in the north-east. Some rain has fallen there, but less than might have been wished.

It is probable, however, that rain has fallen there during this day.

H. L. H.

except that in parts the aous crop will have

Reports give an average of 3 annas loss of aous.

it is known that it extended to the south-east of the district, and partially at least to the west; but I shall not, till after this report goes, obtain complete information. If it has been abundant everywhere the threatened crises will be averted, permanently suffered somewhat, and the amun will be rather too late to give a very full crop unless the rains continue up to November.

5. The information called for in Government orders No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd July cannot be given in this report, it will be sent separately afterwards.

6. The financial condition of the relief fund is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance	15,116	15	3
Subscriptions collected	443	0	0
Central Committee's donation	2,000	0	0
	17,559	15	3
Expenditure	2,187	0	0
	15,372	15	3

7. I enclose the reports from Gurbetta and Tumlook. The latter gives the statistics of the Rajnagore food depôt. The statistics of those at Chunderkouna, Keerpoy, Radhanagore, and Dasspore, have miscarried and I am unable to give them.

No. 2441, dated Chota Nagpore, the 23rd July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—C. BERNARD, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my half monthly narrative for the fortnight ending Monday the 20th instant. I have delayed three days to obtain all the information I could up to that date.

2. From all the districts except Palamow, comes the cry of "more rain wanted." Up to the 17th July, in the Hazarcebagh district, the prospects of the crops were excellent, but during the week ending on that date, only 1·89 inches of rain was registered; and from some of the police reports it appears that owing to want of rain transplanting of paddy, which had commenced, had been suspended; still no apprehensions of any failure were entertained. There was time for transplanting if the rain has since fallen sufficiently or soon comes, and the crops on the ground were uninjured. The gondli, which in some places will be ready for the sickle by the close of the month, is represented as particularly luxuriant; murwa, which will be ready a few days after the gondli, is also expected to yield abundantly, and the makai, though reported from some quarters to have suffered from the heavy rain in June, is on the whole fair.

3. In the Sudder sub-division of the Loharduggah district, the bhadoi crops are at present in first rate order, but transplanting of the great rice crop is, in the neighbourhood of Ranchi, postponed for rain; and the paddy in the seed-beds is rather overgrown, but that which has been planted broadcast in low lands, and the gora, or early rice, on the high lands, are still in excellent condition. Gondli and murwa well-advanced, and makai luxuriant. In the remote quarters of the Sudder sub-division I hear there has been sufficient rain, and transplanting is reported to be progressing favorably; nevertheless, the lull in the rain during the last week has affected the market. On Saturday last rice was selling at Ranchi at 17½ seers for the rupee; yesterday it rose to 15½.

4. The Palamow reports are quite satisfactory, as will be seen from the half monthly narrative* of the sub-divisional officer, received on the 21st and submitted herewith.

* No. 548, dated 18th July 1874.

5. The Manbboom people, except those in the Govindpore sub-division, where the weather has been seasonable, are becoming most anxious in consequence of the long intermission of rain. The Deputy Commissioner's report of the prospects up to the 17th instant, is in the hands of Government. In that, he stated that the hopes of a bountiful harvest from the early crops were unabated, but the deficiency of rain during the fortnight had put a stop to the transplanting which had commenced. Writing on the 22nd, Colonel Rowlett says:—"In continuation of my demi-official of yesterday, I regret to report that for the last eight days, no rain whatever has fallen in this part of the district, whilst for the weeks ending 11th and 18th, only 0·50 and 1·14 fell; the consequence of which is that the crops on the high lands, consisting of gora (aous), gondli, kodo, Indian corn, and pulses (beri and mung) are now suffering from want of moisture and are beginning to dry up; the gora has apparently suffered the most, and the others in a less degree. The most serious effect of the drought is that the seedling (called "afar" in this district) has, when sown on high lands, partially withered, and on the lower lands is becoming so tall as to be a good deal injured for transplanting." This is a very gloomy account; he, however, adds, "should rain fall within a day or two, not very

* No. 1668, dated 22nd July 1874.

much damage will have been done." I append a copy of the letter* from which I have extracted the above. These bad prospects are in the Purulia and Manbazar relief circles; the central and south east parts of the district, the large pergunnahs of Burrabhoom, Patkum, and Bagmundi have not suffered. The Purulia market is sharply affected by the cessation of rain. Rice was at 14 seers in the previous fortnight; it fell to 11 seers on the 22nd.

6. The reports from Singbhoom, though less gloomy, are of the same hue. Captain Garbett:—on the 15th writes, "The rain is still holding off, and matters begin to look serious. The fields are beginning to look dry, and the dhan to look bad; but what I like least is, our Kols are getting frightened and discouraged. They flock to the bungalow every day to ask if the rain is coming, and when."

7. Since yesterday, we have had here indications of a change. There was a smart shower in the evening, and to the west there was heavy rain; and I trust that I shall soon hear that the crisis is past, and find prospects more favorable in Manbhoom when I go there.

8. The Hazareebagh report for the month of June, I received since the despatch of my narrative for the fortnight ending the 6th instant. I have not obtained any later statistics from Mr. Beadon. His sub-divisional officers and the managers of the Wards Estates are objectionably slow in transmitting intelligence. The report above referred to is an unnecessarily voluminous production, with its four sets of weekly reports from police stations, all of which so resemble each other that the information might have been compressed into a very brief space in Mr. Beadon's own narrative.

9. From that narrative we learn that the rains set in on the 22nd June, and from early in the month, the payment of laborers in rice at 11 seers for the rupee, commenced. This change, and the agricultural labor now open to the people reduced the numbers engaged on relief works to about one-fourth of the number previously employed.

10. I have approved of the proposal in Mr. Beadon's 17th paragraph, to the effect, when the advances now being made to ryots and others of rice are brought to a conclusion, and the stocks of grain on the Grand Trunk road exhausted, that Major Preston and Mr. McCarthy's services be dispensed with.

11. The average number of work-people continuing on the road and other works, was 2,569 adult males, 2,278 females, and 901 children; total, 5,748. Those who had withdrawn from the works had, for the most part, obtained employment in the fields.

12. The persons employed on roads in the west and south of the district where there was no Government rice, had been paid in cash; altogether Rs. 3,734 had been thus disbursed, but the payments in kind were equivalent to a cash disbursement of Rs. 5,617. In addition to the above, nearly 9,000 maunds of Government rice had been given out in loans, and applications, for such are still complied with.

13. On the whole Mr. Beadon is quite justified in considering that all danger is now past in the Hazareebagh district. For the main cost incurred in relieving distress, we shall have good and useful lines of roads to show and some fine reservoirs; and when the advances are recovered, the cost of relieving distress in the Hazareebagh district will appear moderate, though in very few districts have the prices of all kinds of food-grain risen higher.

14. Throughout the Hazareebagh district, at the various centres, beggars and all feeble paupers are still fed by the relief committees. The disbursements by relief committees accounted for up to the 20th instant, have altogether amounted to Rs. 5,406, leaving a balance to credit of 15,658, which is considered sufficient.

15. I am very glad to be able to submit on this occasion an unqualified favorable report on the Palamow sub-division by Mr. L. R. Forbes. It leaves nothing to be desired. The crops on the ground are luxuriant. There is full promise of an unusually fine bhadoi crop. The weather has continued favorable, and the usual field operations of the season are going on satisfactorily, and in regard to the destruction of embankments by heavy floods which was the dark shade in the last narrative, Mr. Forbes has, during a recent tour, visited several villages and found that the breaches in the embankments "had, for the most part, already been repaired." Relief operations have been all closed, except those carried on by relief committees. The quantity of Government rice disposed of during the fortnight appears small, but Mr. Forbes hopes to sell 15,000 or 16,000 maunds before his next narrative is due. I have authorized sale of cargo rice at 16 seers, under orders of Government No. 4265—S.R. of the 4th instant.

16. *Singhboom.*—In this district all goes well except that anxiety is felt in consequence of the discontinuance of rain; during the week ending 19th instant, only 1.19 inches had been registered, and apparently there has been no more since, but prices were not affected, common rice was selling at Chaibassa at 20 and in Dhalbhoom at 24 seers for the rupee, and the condition of the people is reported to be very good. The only relief work now open in the Kolhan is clearing out a large tank at Chaibassa, on which there is an average daily employment of 118 persons, and finishing irrigation works opened in Dhalbhoom, 1,976 persons. These laborers are now paid in grain from stores laid in at the commencement of the season. The Deputy Commissioner has about Rs. 1,000 worth of rice in the Kolhan which he wishes to dispose of to the Kols, and I have told him to do so.

MANBHOOM.

17. The untoward withholding of rain reported above has clouded, temporarily I hope, the prospects of Manbhoom, but Colonel Rowlett's report of the 17th instant, which is now in the hands of Government has some interesting features.

18. I demur to the account given of the effect of the reduction in wages of persons employed on minor and local works by Mr. Hare, the relief officer of the Purulia Circle. This was ordered by me, because I believed that the rates paid were higher than those which it was customary for farmers to offer for field labor, and I was right, but it has this good effect: those who remain on the works find they can make more at piece-work than on daily wages, and many now take to piece-work in preference; even some who have been employed on light labor gangs. It is necessary now to be careful that the piece-work of 2 annas for 100 cubic feet of earth is a fair rate, considering that the earth is now soft and easily removed. I have called for information on this subject; Colonel Rowlett's statistics are up to 4th July only. It was then shown that the numbers employed on the roads had

fallen from 12,082 to 6,832, the number employed for minor works, from 3,993 to 3,243, but since that time the payment for one day's work in pice instead of rice has stopped, and his, it is said, has caused a further reduction.

19. But it is unsatisfactory to find that the number now in receipt of food from the sub-committees has risen in the same period from 6,470 to 8,843, and the number now reported as in receipt of uncooked food, has gone up to 11,222. The figures in previous narrative are too incomplete for comparison, but the increase appears excessive, though in the previous report Colonel Rowlatt informed us, he had addressed the relief officers, pointing out the absolute necessity of reducing the numbers as much as possible, but Colonel Rowlatt says that he can only attribute the increase in the number of persons relieved by the committees to many of those who maintained themselves by working on minor relief works having come to the sub-committees when they found the rate of wages had been so much reduced. I have requested him to cause inquiries to be made on this point, and to direct the sub-committees and relief officers to give no charity to persons in health who leave honest labor of any kind to get fed for nothing.

No. 548, dated Daltongunge, the 18th July 1874.

From—L. R. FORBES, Esq., Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,

To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, my eleventh fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-division for the fortnight ending Saturday, 11th July 1874.

2. All relief operations except those under the charitable relief committees having closed, I presume there is now no longer any necessity for a detailed report under the several heads; I shall therefore confine myself to what is actually going on and of interest.

A.

Kind and prices of grain selling in one or more principal marts.—The table below will show that there has been a further fall in the price of grain during the fortnight, and with the large stocks in hand and the early millets nearly ripe, there is every reason to expect a still further fall in prices.

NAMES OF MARTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Murwa.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
			Wholesale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	12	.....	14 06	12 94	60 75	15 75	15 62
Garwah	12 36	16 75	14 62	13 50	60 75	16 81	15 18
Hosainabad	13 50	18 50	12 36	11 24	.....	...	15 18
Satberwah	13 50	20 25	14 75	13 63	61	16 62	15 75
Mauka ... ..	.....	14 25	14 75	13 63	67	16	15 25

Rainfall.—The amount of rain registered during the fortnight was 11.27 inches, making a total to date of 37.04, or very close upon the total fall of last year.

State of the crops.—I have just returned from a tour in the district and can speak confidently as to the state of the crops. Where it was sown early, the makai crop is well advanced, and in splendid condition, but where otherwise, the constant rain has been too much for it, and the plants are rather stunted, and in some places turning yellow. The fine hot sun of the last 7 or 8 days has, however, gone a long way to invigorate the crop; all the other rainy crops, particularly oorid and cotton, are all in excellent condition; sawan and gondli in many places are ripening, and will be ready for cutting in a week or 10 days. To the south-west the bhadoi crops are described as being really splendid. Some of the farmers of Simah tell me that they have not known such a bhadoi for years. The prospects of the dhan crop are everywhere said to be most favorable. With regard to the destruction of bunds and embankments reported in my last, I am unable as yet to give details of loss, as I have not yet received the thana returns. During my recent tour, however, I visited many villages, in fact I observed every where I passed that the breaches in the embankments had, for the most part, already been repaired; and the probability is that only in the cases of large embankments, where the damage has been very extensive, the work of repair will have to stand over. I was informed by Mr. Charles Davies of Akbarpore, whom I met at Hydarnuggur, that such a flood of rain as passed over the country on the 20th and 27th June had not been known for 26 years, when he remembers just such another fall. We registered only eight inches of rain in Daltongunge on those two days, but from the height to which the Amanut river and other rivers to the north of it rose, I estimate the fall of rain within the cycle of the storm to have been something like 24 inches in the 48 hours.

Condition of the people.—Everywhere excellent; a few stray cases of small-pox still reported.

B.—The works on which laborers were employed during the fortnight.—No. 1, Daltongunge Station road; 2, Chaudwa road; 4, Maharajgunge road; 9, petty irrigation works

10, Baloomath road ; and the number of laborers of each was, No. 1, 29 ; 2, 18 ; 4, 72 ; 9, 495 ; 10, 89 ; total 653.

With the exception of those on relief work No. 9, who are engaged in completing the petty repairs to irrigation works in Government Farms, the others, 158 in number, were employed in assisting masons on bridge work, and since the close of the fortnight all bridge work has been closed. The establishment is now engaged in clearing up accounts.

Petty repairs to irrigation works are being done by contract according to pergunnah rates ; and the professional muniahs are paid in cash. Rice, and nothing but rice, has been paid to other laborers, at the rates mentioned in my last narrative.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Though the rice arrived after the close of the fortnight under report, I may state that Mr. Hodges brought up by boat from Dehri to Japla about 6000 maunds of rice for storage at Hosainabad. I went to Japla myself to arrange for the proper storage. I am in hopes that the Government telegram directing the rice to be sent to Sarun reached Dehri in time to prevent its being despatched to this.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The accompanying statement, 1, exhibits all necessary information under this head. The sales during the fortnight were only half what I estimated, but since the close of the fortnight they have been much brisker, and I trust to be able to show in my next that some 15,000 to 16,000 maunds have been disposed of. The zemindars are freely accepting responsibility and taking rice wholesale for distribution to their ryots. The rice in the Panki-Parassia kote and Nowa golas has been all got rid of, and a large quantity in Belounjah and Japla has also been disposed of. The following exhibits the disposal of rice during the fortnight under review.

	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
(1). Grain disposed of up to date of last report	2,526	39	13½
Grain disposed of during the fortnight—			
(a) By payment to laborers	477	7	8
(b) By sale to the public	465	31	8
(c) In charitable relief or any other shape	732	36	0
(d) By advances to ryots			
Total	1,675	34	11
Total to end of fortnight	4,202	34	8½

Condition of storage houses.—These are all in good order.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

The Bismampore Jagirdar, Babu Latchmi Baksh Rai, has refunded the unexpended portion of his advance.

Advances to private parties for land improvements.—The circle officer in charge of this work is now employed in preparing his final report, and I expect to receive it in a day or two, when, by order of the Commissioner, he will proceed to Ranchi. Some few inquiries as to work done remain, these will be made by the Sub-Deputy Collector.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following exhibits the amounts subscribed and realized during the fortnight :—

Subscribed.			Realized.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Amount subscribed up to preceding fortnight	8,139	12 0	Realized up to preceding fortnight	6,741	12 0
During the fortnight	59	0 0	During the fortnight	119	0 0
Total	8,198	12 0	Total	6,860	12 0

and the expenditure for the half month ending 30th June—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Under heading B	130	4	4
" " C	63	0	0
" " D			
Miscellaneous			
Total	193	4	4

The average number of persons relieved were—

Under heading B	284	73
" " C	84	61
" " D		
Total	369	34

During my recent visit to Hosainabad, the committee brought to my notice that some of the respectable Mahomedans in receipt of relief were almost destitute of clothing ; I saw

some of the men and they were in rags; I directed the committee to give them a suit of clothing each; some few of them who are possessed of a little landed property are, I believe, about to apply for small loans to enable them to live decently till they can collect their rents at the time of the Dassahara; as they promise good security the loans may be safely given.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasure chest as per last narrative			2,07,219	5	3
<i>Detail of above.</i>					
Disbursement to out officers in charge of Relief work No. 1	1	..	1,19,77	4	0
Ditto ditto ditto 2	2	..	14,900	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 3	3	...	20,200	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 4	4	..	18,722	12	0
Ditto ditto ditto 5	5	..	11,025	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 6	6	..	27,025	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 7	7	..	9,850	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 8	8	...	11,800	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 9	9	..	5,800	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 0	0	..	11,500	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 11	11	..	5,000	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 12	12	..	1,000	0	0
Total			1,48,800	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	...	..	40,000	0	0
Charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri as per contract	...	..	3,768	11	9
Charges for transport of Lohardugga rice from Daltongunge to Lesligunge	...	..	58	12	0
Payment on account of establishment at storage golas	...	..	350	5	3
Charges for conveyance of tools from Dehri as per contract	...	..	126	8	3
To zemindars and others on account of Land Improvement	...	..	14,115	0	0
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight.</i>					
Disbursement to out officers in charge of relief works	...	..	105	0	0
Payment on account of establishment at storage golas	...	..	105	0	0
Total of fortnight expenditure.			105	0	0
(a) Final payments	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Advances repayable	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total to end of fortnight			2,07,324	5	3

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sub-Division of Palamou for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAMES OF GOLAS.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts on the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments to laborers.	Total.			
			Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.		
1. Daltongunge ..	11th July 1874..	From Dehri .. 20,000	9,330 11 7	381 4 15	..	551 0 0	537 14 41.	1,439 19 34	...	...	...
2. Parasia ..	Ditto ..	" Lohardugga .. 1,200	1,460 12 14	..	..	35 20 0	55 31 8	9 11 8	..	..	...
3. Panki ..	Ditto ..	Rs. 40,000 advanced to trustworthy residents for purchase of rice for Government, representing about	1,573 0 0	4 8 0	..	1,568 32 0	..	1,573 0 0	..	..	...
4. Nowa ..	Ditto ..	..	1,250 34 6	7 20 0	..	..	149 20 8	137 0 8	..	..	about 8,000 0 0
5. Morbey ..	Ditto ..	..	1,532 30 0	16 28 11	..	..	..	16 28 11	..	..	...
6. Surki ..	13th June 1874 ..	..	1,572 21 4	..	..	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	...
7. Nuggur ..	31st May ..	..	3,052 25 9	..	..	..	9 33 6	9 33 6	..	..	...
8. Manjhiawan ..	15th June ..	..	1,105 27 7	..	..	..	0 16 4	0 16 4	..	..	...
9. Hosainabad ..	11th July ..	..	2,393 25 4½	371 9 0	..	107 16 0	37 29 0	516 14 0	5,000 0 0	..	...
10. Kote ..	Ditto ..	..	728 3 4	10 8 0	..	368 20 0	..	318 23 0	..	..	...
11. Subburwa ..	18th June ..	..	115 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Total			23,104 1 7½	790 33 10	..	2,571 8 0	840 27 14½	4,202 34 8½	...	...	...

DALTONGUNGE,
The 18th July 1874.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

No. 1668, dated Purnia, the 22nd July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoon,
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

IN continuation of my demi-official letter of yesterday, I regret to have to report that for the last 8 days no rain whatever has fallen in this part of the district, whilst for the weeks ending the 11th and 18th, only 0.50 and 1.14 fell, the consequence of which is that the crops on the high lands, consisting of gora, gondli, kodo, Indian corn, and pulses (biri and mung), are now suffering from want of moisture, and are beginning to dry up and wither away; the gora has apparently suffered the most, and the others in a less degree, the most serious effect of the drought, however, is that the seedling (called afar in this district) has, where sown on high land, partially withered and dried, and on the lower lands, is becoming so tall as to be a good deal injured for transplanting, as when too old it does not form itself into bunches of 7 or 8 stems, but shoots up singly; the produce of grain from which is very small. Should rain fall within a day or two, not very much damage will have been done, but on the contrary, should there be none for the next week or ten days, the most serious consequences will result, I therefore report the matter at once, as I consider the state of the country to be very critical, and present prospects very gloomy. The best reports come from the northern part of the district, but those from the central and south east are alarming, the large pergunnahs of Burrabhoon, Patkum, and Bagmundi do not yet appear to have suffered.

2. Rice which was selling in Purulia at 14 seers per rupee a fortnight ago, is now at 11 seers, with every prospect of a further rise in price taking place if rain does not fall.

No. 1742, dated Purulia, the 31st July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoon,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January 1874, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 25th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the past fortnight, owing to the want of rain, the prospects of the crops, which were so good up to the end of the previous fortnight, have become very seriously imperilled. Only 1.25 inches of rain fell at Purulia between the 11th and 24th instant, and during most of this time a scorching hot sun shone out, which withered and dried up the crops to a most alarming degree. The early rice (gora) and Indian corn suffered the most, but the gondli, kodo, and pulses were all injured to a certain extent. The seedling paddy was also beginning to die out, and had this kind of weather continued another week or ten days, all would have been lost; but happily rain began to fall again on Saturday, the 25th, and continued on Sunday, during which two days 1.58 inches fell, which for the present had saved the crops on the high lands, and will prevent any further destruction of the seedling paddy taking place; but there has only been rain enough to admit of the very lowest lands being planted out, and more is still urgently required. From Manbazar the Relief Officer writes: "The distress is much greater than in June; there is no work to speak of being done in the fields, and altogether matters are looking very black." In the Govindpore and Roghoonathpore circles more rain had fallen and less damage has been done by the drought than further south, but even there the effects of the dry weather were beginning to be felt. Mr. Gupta, the Relief Officer of the Roghoonathpore eastern circle, reports: "The want of rain during the greater part of the past fortnight threatened serious injury to the early crops, but I am glad to report that the showers which have set in since the day before yesterday have removed all cause of apprehension for the present, and as the sky still continues cloudy more rain is expected. The temporary drought rendered cultivation very slack; the ploughing of land and the transplanting of paddy were brought to a standstill, and the demand for labor in the fields became very much less: the inevitable consequence of this was, that large numbers of laborers who had left the relief works for the fields migrated back to our tanks and roads in spite of the very hard terms offered them." The district has, I may say, but just escaped a far worse famine than that it has just passed through. The crops will not be full ones, but should the weather now continue favorable to the close of the season, ample grain will be secured to provide for all the wants of the people, with probably something to spare.

The public health is good. Cholera has now quite disappeared, and small-pox is diminishing, and no other forms of disease are at all prevalent.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that no grain robberies, or other crimes due to the scarcity and high prices of food which have prevailed, have taken place. The country is, in fact, remarkably peaceable and crime is less rife than usual, which can only be attributed to the complete and all-sufficient amount of relief which has been afforded to the people by the employment afforded them on the roads and tanks, and the distribution of rice by the group officers and sub-committees.

The usual table showing the price of rice and pulses, as given by the police up to the 25th instant, and those of the previous fortnight, is given below :—

NAME OF BAZARS.	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE.		PULSES.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipore	Srs. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Srs. 14	Srs. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Srs. 12	Srs. 12	Srs. 12
Manbazar	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11	11	10	10
Burrabazar	14	13	11	12	11	11
Echagurh	18	18	16	16	12	12
Jhalda	14	13	13	12	11	11
Purulia	14	14	12	12	12	12
Govindpore	13	13	12	12	11	11
Roghoonathpore	13	13	11	11	11	11
Nirsha	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11	11	10	11
Gourandih.	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	10	11

It appears from the above that prices have risen in 5 out of 10 of the places named, which, there is no doubt, was caused by the paucity of rain which fell during the past fortnight, as this induced those who have only small stocks in hand to withhold them from the markets for their own consumption, and those who have larger, in hopes that prices would rise still higher; in Purulia the price of coarse rice rose to 11 seers per rupee on the 23rd instant, but fell again on the 25th to 14 seers per rupee.

Exportation to Ranigunge still goes on, but only on a small scale.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Owing to the want of rain and the consequent stoppage of field-work, the number of people who were still seeking employment on the relief works was large; many of those who had left the relief works again returned to them, as work in the fields had ceased to be procurable; on some of the roads, notably that opened out as a relief work from Manbazar to Rughunathpur, there was no diminution of laborers on account of the change in payment from pice to rice. On the Jhalda and Chandil road, however, the people all struck work early in the fortnight, and subsequently those on the Purulia and Chass road have all left it, so that the work on these two roads is now closed. The number of roads being constructed as relief works is therefore now reduced to 16, and during the ensuing fortnight it is probable that some others will have to be discontinued, as now that rain has again come on, work will no doubt be procurable in the fields. This, however, will only last for about a month, after which, that is, from the beginning of September to December, work will again be required to enable the laboring classes to support themselves, until the great harvest time comes round.

The average number of persons employed on the roads during the fortnight under report was 5,285 against 6,382 during the previous fortnight, showing a decrease of 1,097.

The number of minor relief works carried on by the Relief Officers is entered in the margin. They now number 52, which is 7 less than were under construction during the past fortnight. The numbers employed on them have increased by 16 only, and on an average amounted to 3,227 persons daily, of whom 1,456 were men, 1,303 women, and 468 children.

The laborers were all entirely paid in grain, the money wage being converted into grain at the rate of 12 seers per rupee, clean rice. At this rate a man working on daily wages of 1 anna 6 pie per diem could only make 1 seer 2 chittacks, a woman getting 1 anna, 12 chittacks, and a child on 9 pie, 9 chittacks, this being found insufficient to live upon; one-half employed on these works have taken to piece-work by which they can, by working hard, of course make much more, and according to the returns it is now found that out of the total number of persons working on these tanks, 1,601 were doing task-work, and 1,626 taking daily pay. This effect is certainly a desirable one; it teaches the people the advantage of industry—a lesson they very much require;—and instead of idling away their time on a daily wage, now give a good day's work for what they are able to earn.

The quantity of grain expended during the fortnight in payment to laborers on these tanks amounted to 1,042 maunds 26 seers 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks in the Purulia and two Roghoonathpore circles. The returns from Govindpore and Manbazar do not show what has been expended.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The transport of the whole allotment of Government grain, with the exception of about 3,000 maunds for the Manbazar circle, was completed during the fortnight. Each of the

other four circles had received its full quantity, but the previous allotment of 2,10,000 maunds was found to be insufficient, and 30,000 maunds more were therefore applied for, which have been ordered, and which is now on its way to Burrakur by rail, and by cart to Roghoonathpore, half being required there and half at Purulia; it is expected that the transport of the whole of this quantity will be completed in fifteen or twenty days.

The Relief Officer of the Govindpore circle having reported that he would probably have a small surplus of grain, he has been directed, in communication with the Relief Officer of the Western Roghoonathpore circle, to transfer 3,000 maunds to Mahal, which is now being done; from Mahal this grain will be conveyed to Arta, in Pergunnah Khaspel, belonging to the Purulia circle, by the Assistant Relief Officer there, where it is urgently required, for loaning out to the ryots in that direction, to enable them to go on with their cultivation.

The distance from Burrakur to Arta *via* Govindpore is about the same as by Roghoonathpore and Purulia, by which the grain to Arta had previously been sent, so that no extra carriage has to be paid for by the means which have been adopted of adjusting the supply as required in each circle.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The total quantity of Government grain received and stored in the five circles into which this district has been divided is given below:—

							Mds.	S.	C.
Govindpore circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,182	5	10
Roghoonathpore, west circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,021	36	4
Ditto east	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,767	33	14
Purulia circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,106	10	0
Manbazar "	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,272	26	5

The Manbazar circle had therefore to receive 2,727-13-11 maunds to complete the allotment of 21,000 maunds, which is all fully required; of that which has reached, 1,000 maunds was sent to Raipore in that circle from Bankoora.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES, AND THEIR RESULTS.

No further advances had been made during the last fortnight.

The loaning out of the Government grain to cultivators and others on security, and the quantity given to the chowkidars and paid to tabedars employed on relief duty up to the 25th July, was as follows:—

To cultivators—							Mds.	S.	C.
In the Govindpore circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,365	8	0
" Roghoonathpore, west circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,049	3	0
" east	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,796	20	0
" Purulia circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,619	22	0
" Manbazar "	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,944	31	10
Total							1,42,775	4	10
To non-cultivators—									
In the Govindpore circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	11	14
" Roghoonathpore, west circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	28	0
" east	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	0	0
" Purulia circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	0	0
" Manbazar "	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.		
Total							1,549	39	14
To Chowkidars—									
In the Govindpore circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	0	8
" Roghoonathpore, west circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	20	0
" east	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	0	0
" Purulia circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	8	0
" Manbazar "	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	20	0
Total							1,197	8	8
To tabedars whilst employed on relief duty							194	10	0

In most of the circles the cultivators are applying eagerly for further advances of Government rice to enable them to get the seedling rice transplanted out into the fields. Owing to the late long drought this important operation has been unusually delayed, and it is therefore necessary that no time should be lost in carrying it out, which the additional allotment of 30,000 maunds of Government rice, will, I hope, enable them to do, and thereby give employment also to the laboring classes, who look to this work to enable them to purchase clothes for themselves and their families, and pay off any debts they may have contracted during the previous months.

F.(a)—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT.

There has been no actual change in the number of groups since last report, into which the distressed pergunnahs have been divided, which number, correctly, 235 instead of 241 as entered in the last narrative. In the margin the number of persons receiving uncooked rice from the group officers during the past fortnight is given for each of the 5 circles, and amounts altogether to 10,706, and the quantity of grain expended to 1,587 maunds 20 seers 8 chittacks. The numbers relieved are not quite correct, as reports from several of the group officers had not been received by the Relief Officers up to the date of their making up their returns. Compared with the returns for the last fortnight, there has really been a decrease, though what this decrease has actually amounted to cannot accurately be given, as the figures from Manbazar are incorrect, and the remaining 15 groups in the Roghoonathpore west circle have only since the date of

Govindpore circle	...	1,855
Roghoonathpore west circle	...	1,885
Ditto east circle	...	2,465
Purulia circle	...	2,545
Manbazar "	...	1,956
Total	...	10,706

the previous report, taken over the distribution of uncooked food from the sub-committees. The people supported in the several groups are, I may say, all of them quite unable to earn their own livelihood, and until their relatives and others, who usually contribute to their support, are able to do so again, they must continue to be provided for by the group officers. A large number are children, whose parents are barely able to support themselves. The Relief Officers are, however, quite alive to the necessity of reducing the numbers as much as possible, and are gradually weeding out all those who have now become strong enough to labor for their own maintenance.

Govindpore circle	52
Roghounathpore, eastern circle	19
Purulia circle	775
Total	846

In the three circles in which there have been no changes, and the returns have been received correct, there has been a decrease in the numbers supported in their groups, as per margin, amounting in all to 846.

F.—(b) CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES.

The Relief Committees having now been entirely relieved by the group officers of issuing uncooked food to those who are unable to work, the relief now dispensed by them consists of providing cooked food at the poor-houses, and relief in other forms to such persons as are classified under *c* and *d* in the returns prescribed by the Central Committee.

Classified as directed, the sums expended during the fortnight, according to the returns submitted up to the 25th July, are as follows:—

	B.	C.	D.
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the Govindpore circle	603 5 3	....	....
„ Roghounathpore, west circle	199 5 9	19 5 0	14 0 6
„ Ditto east „	383 0 0	57 6 9½	....
„ Purulia circle	338 1 9	575 2 0	61 12 6
„ Manbazar „	151 4 0	195 1 3	271 7 0
Total	1,674 1 9	846 15 0½	347 4 0

The numbers receiving relief according to the above classification during the fortnight under report amounted to—

	B.	C.	D.
In the Govindpore circle	527	....	....
„ Roghounathpore, west circle	909	633	30
„ Ditto east „	1,341	143	....
„ Purulia circle	642	232	119
„ Manbazar „	260	86	586
Total	3,679	1,004	735

From the above and the returns of the number of persons being provided for by the group officers, it appears that there are 14,385 persons being supported in this district who are totally unable to provide for themselves. There can, I think, be no doubt but that there are at least 20,000 persons in this district who are permanently incapable of supporting themselves, and therefore have to live on the charity of others; it is a large number, and amounts to about 2 per cent. on the total population, and is, I believe, a larger percentage of destitution than is to be met with in most other districts.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative lts. ...

R. As. P.
... 2,36,229 7 11.

Expenditure during the fortnight.

On relief works—

No. 1.—1st Section, Chaibasa road Purulia to Kanladi	158 1 0
2.—1st Ditto, Kantadi to Chota Urma	41 3 9
3.—2nd „ Chota Urma to Jojodi	162 8 0
4.—3rd „ Jojodi to Jamdi	224 0 0
5.—4th „ Jamdi to Subarnarekha	580 0 0
6.—Road from Hospital to E. School	38 14 0
7.—1st Section, Bankoora road—Purulia to Singbazar	214 5 6
8.—2nd „ Singbazar to Ludhurka	172 8 0
9.—3rd „ Ludhurka to Hurah	134 2 6
10.—4th „ Hurah to Chatna boundary	198 8 0
11.—Charra junction	178 8 0
12.—Road from Damda to Burrabazar	86 5 3
13.—1st Section, Manbazar road—Purulia to Chipida	180 12 0
23.—Road from Manbazar to Kasipore	18 9 6
17.—Hazareebagh road, from Goni to Hazareebagh boundary	1,240 7 6
23.—Road from Manbazar to Kasipore	451 5 9
13.—1st Section, Manbazar road—Chipida to Kenda	310 9 0
14.—2nd „ Kenda to Manbazar	222 3 0
17.—Hazareebagh road F. to K.	180 13 3
17.—Raucegunge road, Saltora to Bankoora boundary	63 10 0
Total	4,853 6 0
Establishment and contingencies	2,008 3 9
Transport of Government grain	5,389 0 0
Storage of ditto	120 0 0
Total	7,397 3 9
Grand total up to end of fortnight	2,48,480 1 8

Disposal of Government grain—

1st—Grain disposed of up to date of last report	M. S. C.
2nd—Grain disposed of during the fortnight—	1,57,417 23 10
A.—By sale to laborers	618 9 15
B.—Ditto to public	24 0 0
C.—In charitable relief or in any other way	10,205 1 12
Total	1,68,260 5 5

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Manbhoom on the dates nearest the 25th July 1874 for which Returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road constructions.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	
Govindpore ...	16th July 1874	70,000	68,183 5 10	1,432 8 8	1,202 18 0	46,673 19 14	586 19 8	49,944 15 14	.....	1,000
Roghoonathpore, W.C. 23rd	"	47,500	46,021 36 4	3,100 0 0½	559 24 12	29,677 31 9	514 20 5½	33,851 36 10½	2,000 0 0	7,000	
Ditto, E.C. 23rd	"	47,500	44,767 33 14½	1,948 27 7½	5,547 15 9	35,322 20 0	1,459 20 14	44,278 3 14½	1,000 0 0	2,000	
Purulia ...	25th	40,000	28,106 10 0	.....	2,270 29 12	22,116 0 0	2,090 18 3	26,477 7 15	10,000 0 0	10,000
Manbazar ...	26th	21,000	18,272 26 5	.....	1,247 23 15	11,944 31 10	516 39 5	13,708 24 14	.....	.....

PURULIA,
The 31st July 1874.

E. A. ROWLAIT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.P. of 5th May 1874.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	On daily wages.	On piece-work.	
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
1	1st section—Chybassa road, from Purulia to Kantadihi.	19	28	...	37	12	47	49	
2	1st section—Chybassa road, from Kantadihi to Chota Urma.	5	30	5	5	...	40	5	
3	2nd section—Chybassa road, from Chota Urma to Jogodi.	8	1	...	60	11	9	71	
4	3rd section—Chybassa road, from Jogodi to Jamdi.	41	5	...	106	22	1	129	
5	4th section—Chybassa road, from Jamdi to Sooburnrekha.	19	...	...	185	44	30	259
6	Road from Hospital to English School ...	2	3	...	11	4	...	15	
7	1st section—Bankoora road, from Purulia to Singbazar.	20	73	...	44	...	...	44
8	2nd section—Bankoora road, from Singbazar to Ludhurka.	19	9	...	66	13	2	81	
9	3rd section—Bankoora road, from Ludhurka to Hurah.	23	14	3	21	3	1	25	
10	4th section—Bankoora road, from Hurah to Chatna boundary.	11	15	...	82	13	5	100	
11	Churra junction ...	10	17	...	74	12	2	88	
12	Road from Damdah to Burrabazar ...	7	5	...	30	11	...	41	
13	1st section—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kenda (A, Purulia to Chipida).	25	1	...	66	...	...	66
14	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi (B, Ludhurka to Leeah).	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
15	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore (Ledadi to Palgaon).	...	...	...	11	..	...	11
16	Road from Purulia to Chass ...	...	...	...	52	12	...	64
17	Road from Jhalda to Chandil ...	...	...	...	7	5	...	12
18	Road from Gowai River to Hazareebagh boundary.	33	40	20	413	87	46	564	
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		239	241	28	1,304	249	87	1,640	
ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.									
19	Raneegunge road, Roghoonathpore to Saltora	66	174	5	172	55	3	230	
20	Bankoora " C. to D. ...	14	25	1	115	99	21	235	
21	Hazareebagh road, F. to K. ...	27	2	...	123	...	...	125
22	17 M., road from Dubra to Damuda, near Kurgali.	...	...	...	51	3	...	54
23	Road from Telkupi Ghât to Choliaima ...	...	...	...	14	2	...	16
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		107	201	6	475	161	24	660	
ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.									
24	Raneegunge road, Saltora to Bankoora boundary.	...	...	...	35	14	2	51
25	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi (A, Gourandi to Leeah).	5	11	...	17	2	...	19	
26	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore (Kasipore to Palgaon).	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
27	Bankoora road (E, Gourandi to Bankoora boundary).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		5	11	..	61	16	2	79	
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
28	Govindpore and Tundi road ...	7	7	...	42	32	5	79	
29	Road from Nirsa towards Jamtara ...	4	3	...	4	3	1	8	
30	" " Poddardi to Kapasara ...	1	...	...	32	18	5	55
31	" " Nirsa to Telkupi Ghât on Damoodah.	3	3	...	27	14	5	46	
32	" " Govindpore to Damuda ...	47	49	...	108	72	10	190	
Total P. W. D. laborers ...		62	62	...	213	139	26	378	

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Continued.)

		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED						Total number of laborers on each work.	
No.	NAME OF WORK.	On daily wages.			On piece-work.			On daily wages.	On piece-work.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
33	Road from Manbazar to the end of Manbhoom pergunnah.	18	14		77	21	8	...	106
34	Road from Manbhoom pergunnah to Judpore				160	123	43	40	326
35	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore				119	63	18	...	200
36	" " Manbazar to Lalpore (B Lalpore to Ledadi).				236	134	59	...	429
37	1st section—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kenda (Chipidā to Kenda).'				51	40	...	164	91
38	2nd section—Manbazar road, from Kenda to Manbazar.				106	76	7	14	189
Total P. W. D. laborers		83			749	457	135	218	1,341
(B.)—Minor Relief Works under Circle Officers.									
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
Biralgoria tank	..		1		15	2	...	13	17
Siju	..				8	7	...	22	15
Dimdiha	...				32	21	4	3	57
Tetlo	...				4	1	...	3	5
Jambad			6		8	6	4	29	13
Pichasi			9	...	...	...	...	57	...
Bhangra			1		39	38	...	8	77
Ludhurka			2	...	...	...	...	39	...
Aymundi			...		5	4	2	1	11
Heslah			9		2	...	...	47	2
Mudali			6	...	...	...	...	34	...
Jarah			19		17	1	...	80	18
Urusaram			...		6	3	4	...	13
Joytorah			...		1	...	...	...	1
Pundra			...		8	9	...	...	17
Gamara			...		14	9	6	...	29
Kusumkiari tank			14		13	14	...	108	27
Artah and Chandunkiari road			...		6	...	...	1	6
Total			67		168	115	20	445	303
ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.									
Anerah tank			...		40	38	4	...	82
Para			...		57	11	10	...	78
Phusrabad			...		27	14	5	...	46
Total			...		124	63	19	...	206
ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.									
Bortorah tank			10		3	3	2	40	8
Juganpore			23		18	4	...	80	22
Murardi			6	...	...	...	...	46	...
Dhuluri			28		8	1	...	108	9
Ryedihi			6		27	...	...	41	27
Upadrah			76	...	...	...	...	289	...
Kustow			8		1	...	...	55	1
Sirjam			9		30	23	13	36	66
Katonkiari			38		40	3	...	108	43
Gourandihi			10		85	3	...	67	88
Gopalpore			12		61	72	4	22	137
Bhatin			7		11	10	9	20	30
Sootabajee			8		1	...	...	55	1
Bansosole			1		2	2	1	9	5
Ramboin			13		1	...	...	115	1
Total			255		288	121	29	1,091	438
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
Kajolkoora tank	...				164	50	...	...	214
Kaloo	"	...			41	...	9	...	50
Total		...			205	50	9	...	264

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	On daily wages.	On piece-work.
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
	Upehuria tank	3	6	1	8	8	4	10	20
	Chelagi	...	...	...	48	3	...	...	51
	Belighurka	...	...	...	15	14	10	...	39
	Ghagra	15	40	21	8	9	4	76	21
	Gorgoro	2	1	1	59	15	4	4	78
	Surmara	...	...	...	80	...	7	...	87
	Mera	...	...	...	14	9	7	...	30
	Macha Mohal	...	...	...	18	10	6	...	34
	Jozechansi	...	...	...	17	9	4	...	30
	Total	20	47	23	267	77	46	90	390
(C)	Court of Wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(D)	Grand total of laborers in Purulia Circle	371	487	95	1,472	364	107	953	1,943
	Grand total of laborers in Roghoonathpore, West Circle.	107	201	6	599	224	43	314	866
	Grand total of laborers in Roghoonathpore, East Circle.	257	595	255	349	137	31	1,107	517
	Grand total of laborers in Govindpore Circle.	82	109	30	480	216	72	221	768
	Grand total of laborers in Manbazar Circle.	83	106	29	954	507	144	218	1,605
		Men.		Women.		Children.		On daily wages.	On task-work.
	Total number of laborers on all works in the district	4,754		2,946		812		2,813	5,699

PURULIA,
The 31st July 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, *Colonel,*
Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom.

No. 42M.A., dated Calcutta, the 28th July 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

IN continuation of my No. 38M.A., dated 15th July 1874, submitting the fortnightly

* No. 846—S.R., dated 27th July 1874. narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 13th July 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

2. The rain which is still falling will do much good over the whole division, and I expect the aous rice crop to be a very good one. If the rain continues a little longer, which seems likely, there will be enough for transplanting the amun.

No. 846—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 27th July 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

2. The bazars have generally been sufficiently supplied with food-grains to meet the local wants. The insufficiency of the stock in thanas Kaligunge and Nakasiparah has been made up by the importation of Government rice. The stock of food-grains in certain portions of thanas Karimpore and Tehatta, in sub-division Meherpore, and in thana Jaguli, in sub-division Ranaghât, is reported to be low; but I expect that, with moderately favorable weather for the coming crops, it will be all either lent or thrown into the market without reserve. This, with the aid of importations by private traders, will prove sufficient for the localities till the aous crop is gathered.

The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts of the district :—

Common rice per maund.				Common rice per maund.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Kishnaghur	2	12	0	to 2	14	0	
Santipore	2	14	0				
Ranaghât	2	12	0				
Chogdu	2	12	0				
Kooshtea	2	12	0	to 2	14	0	
				Comercolly	2	12	0 to 2 14 0
				Chooadangah	2	12	0
				Bongong	2	10	0
				Alumdanga	2	12	0
				Jeebannaggur	2	8	0

3. The price of rice during the fortnight under notice shows a little downward tendency. The fall would doubtless have been greater had it not been for the drought. Now that the rain has fallen, holders of rice will be more ready to part with their stock, and lower prices may be anticipated.

4. No additional information has been received regarding the actual stock in hand, so that I have nothing to add to what I said in my last narrative.

5. *State of the Crops.*—Nearly all the joldhan, bluro, and chins, have been harvested, and a fair yield secured. I regret to report that the want of rain has done some damage to *aous* paddy, which had been previously so promising. The prospects of the *amun* crop had also become very gloomy. But very little transplanting has taken place, and the young seedlings are said to have dried up in places. In Kooshtea the *aous* crop has sustained damage by the unusual rise in the rivers. The sub-divisional officer of Kooshtea reports that he has not been able to ascertain the extent of the damage done; but it is satisfactory, he says, to find that the river is falling once more. The drought now seems to have come to an end. Rain is known to have fallen in several parts of the district, and from the state of the weather for the last two or three days it seems probable that the rain has been general. On Saturday it rained here (at Kishnaghur) for four or five hours, and more rain still may be expected. We have now good grounds for hoping that, though the *amun* crop has been thrown back, no very serious damage has been done to the *aous*. The indigo is being manufactured, and promises a good outturn. Jute is doing very well; sugarcane and chillies are being transplanted.

6. Though the drought has produced great anxiety, I do not think that upon the whole distress has increased. No special cases of misery or actual starvation have yet been brought to light. Seven grain-thefts have been reported by the police during the fortnight; the total value of the grain stolen being Rs. 26-8. There is no doubt a certain amount of pressure felt all over the district, but not enough, to the best of my judgment, to require relief at the hands of Government.

7. No marked decrease in excisable articles is observable, but I have no doubt that the high price of food-grains has had some effect in diminishing consumption.

8. All classes of people expect that the pressure which they feel will cease in about a month more, when the growing *aous* crop has been harvested. I do not think it likely that any tracts in the district will need relief measures, except those in which such work has been already undertaken; but all means in our power are being used to watch the state of the country.

9. The steps which the sub-divisional officer of Meherpore has taken to alleviate the distress in certain portions of thanas Karimpore, Tehatta, and Ganee, have proved adequate. The aspect of affairs there has improved, and no fresh measures will be necessary. I apprehend nothing serious in those parts of Bongong where it was reported that distress to some extent prevailed. Since my return from a visit to Debogram, and some of the distressed tracts in the neighbourhood, everything has been going on satisfactorily. Mr. Dutt, in whose energy I have much confidence, has now immediate charge of relief operations. Cooked instead of uncooked rice is now being distributed at Debogram to all persons requiring relief who live within a circuit of two miles, and a necessary consequence has been that candidates for gratuitous relief have greatly decreased in number. In order, however, to provide for the cases of respectable persons, Mr. Dutt has arranged that they shall receive their relief apart. This he has been enabled to do by the help of Baboo Bamundass Mookerjee, who has kindly permitted the distribution to be made at his house: the recipients are content with this.

10. In the distressed tracts, roads (chiefly village roads) and embankments are being resorted to by increased numbers. The numbers may be expected to continue to grow till the reaping of the *aous* and the transplanting of the *amun* have fairly begun. The number of persons employed at present may be estimated at 3,000 per diem.

11. Traffic has increased in sub-divisions Ranaghât, Kooshtea, and Sudder, owing to the rise of water in the several rivers.

12. As previously reported, the distribution of charitable relief is going on both in the Debogram and Moofagatcha circles. In addition to the 5,000 maunds of rice already received from Government for charitable relief, a further supply of 2,000 maunds for general purposes has been sanctioned, and I hope by this time has reached Kaligunge. This supply I hope will be quite sufficient to carry the people of the distressed tracts through till the coming *aous* crop is harvested.

13. *Financial Results—*

	Rs.	As.	P.
Tuccavi advances up to date of last report ...	1,31,297	10	8
" " during the fortnight under notice	600	0	0
Total	1,31,897	10	8
Expenditure on account of minor relief works and gratuitous relief up to date of last report ...	18,312	10	9
Expenditure on account of minor relief works and gratuitous relief during the fortnight under notice ...	2,529	0	3
Total	20,841	11	0
Grand Total	1,52,739	5	8

No. 540, dated Julpigoree, the 3rd August 1874.

From—CAPTAIN R. C. MONEY, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative report from 15th to 28th of July 1874.

Special Narrative of Julpigoree District for fortnight ending 28th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been no great change to report this fortnight, but what change there is, is indicative of the steadily improving condition of the people.

2. Cutting of bhadoi has commenced, and this crop is now coming into the market, though not as yet in sufficient quantities to affect the rates.

3. Taking the same hats as I mentioned in my last fortnightly, the following table will show that in north and south the prices are gradually falling. The rates given are the quantity obtainable per 1 Re. in seer of 80 sicca weight :—

<i>North of District.</i>			13th July.	28th July.
Name of place.			Srs.	Srs.
Julpigoree	...	...	10½	12
Titalya	...	...	11	11
Siligoorree	...	...	10	10
Sannyasikata	...	...	9	10
<i>South of District.</i>				
Mulkadoho	...	...	14	14.
Souabar	...	...	10½	12½
Chengti	...	...	14	14
Chuckla Boda	...	...	12½	13
Debigunge	...	...	10	14

4. The bhadoi will not be regularly in the market for another fortnight.

5. Though not belonging to this fortnight, I must notice with regret that we are now having too little rain. I write on the 1st August. We have now for 8 days not had a full half inch of rain. So far this has done no harm, but it now begins to delay hymanti transplanting, and a continuance of this weather would most seriously affect the whole hymanti crop.

6. The jute crop does not now promise as well as it did ; the rain which has been so beneficial to the dhan has been too much for the jute, and a comparatively poor crop may now be looked for.

7. Physical condition of the people is every where good ; cholera has ceased in Patgram, and health of people all over the district is very good.

RELIEF WORKS.

8. There is a slight numerical decrease only in the number employed daily this fortnight as compared with the fortnight before ; there being 2,370 at work on the latest reported date of this fortnight to 2,478 of the week before.

9. The following table will, however, shew that there has been a very considerable decrease in the number of men on the works, and that it is the increased number of women and children which counterbalance this :—

						Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Decrease.	Increase.	Total decrease.
Men	...	...	...	...	...	1,740	1,038	672	.....	.....
Women	...	...	...	...	...	431	675	.. ..	264	.....
Children	...	...	...	...	...	337	637	.....	300	.....
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,478	2,370	672	564	108

10. It would seem that the men who left the works for field labor had sent in their place women and children, and this is very probable, as until the bhadoi is well in there will be a class who can only obtain rice by work ; a few days now should alter this, as daily the bhadoi is ripening and being cut.

Relief Work Table.

Month and date.	Name of work.	No. of PEOPLE EMPLOYED.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
28th July 1874 ...	Repairs to Julpigoree and Boda road ...	8	.....	.....	8
21st ditto ...	Khochabary gola building ...	3	.....	.....	3
16th ditto ...	Ditto to Koluhat road ...	27	4	2	33
18th ditto ...	Ditto to Moolkadoho road ...	39	13	2	54
25th ditto ...	Sankooah to Saldanga road ...	30	.....	.....	30
28th ditto ...	Saldanga to Sankooah road ...	73	42	.....	115
15th ditto ...	Saldanga road ...	23	14	40	77
16th ditto ...	Magurah tank work ...	80	19	30	129
25th ditto ...	Nizgird bund ...	18	.....	2	20
28th ditto ...	Salgazi to Moolkadoho cutcherry road ...	52	89	77	218
17th ditto ...	Sonahar bund ...	86	.....	.....	86
28th ditto ...	Dorashund ...	25	7	9	41
28th ditto ...	Moolkadoho to Sonahar road ...	52	54	53	159
28th ditto ...	Sonahar to Moolkadoho road ...	51	59	12	122
22nd ditto ...	Doodooah road ...	12	2	.....	14
28th ditto ...	Road from Chengtihat ...	136	84	120	340
20th ditto ...	Moolkadoho building work ...	15	.....	.....	15
28th ditto ...	Debigunge to Saldanga road ...	30	28	44	102
28th ditto ...	Ditto to Moolkadoho road ...	107	200	85	392
28th ditto ...	Debigunge road ...	34	41	55	130
28th ditto ...	Chillahati to Julpigoree road ...	61	36	20	117
28th ditto ...	Magurah to Rejuuggur ...	76	.....	25	101
	Total ...	1,038	695	637	2,370

TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. Barring the removal of rice from one gola where not needed, to another where needed, transport is closed.

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

12. The following table shows in the south a very small decrease in sales to the public, but a great decrease in the total of grain disposed of during the fortnight as compared with last. Thus the total disposed of this fortnight has been 10,451 maunds to 15,290 maunds of last. This is significant of the gradual self-closing of all our methods of relief.

13. The end of the fortnight finds us with only 32,032 maunds in stock, both in north and south; of this, judging by what we have seen of short weight, 6,000 may at least be put down to wastage, and the balance is little more than it will be well to keep in hand as a reserve for possible wants in October and November.

14. I am about to order wholesale sale of rice to be stopped, also to limit the retail sales, and have recommended that no more advances be made to ryots in Boda.

GOLA TABLE.

Golas in Boda.

No.	Name of gola.	Stock in hand.	Sold to those on works.	Charitable relief.	Sold to public.	Loans to tenants.	Total expenditure.	Balance in hand.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1	Chillahati ...	1,096 5 8	80 26 8	53 5 8	546 0 0	136 0 0	815 32 0	280 13 8
2	Debigunge ...	2,457 6 9	443 22 6	36 30 8	1,581 5 0	576 0 0	2,640 17 14	816 28 11
3	Moolkadoho ...	2,218 31 3	493 0 5	33 20 0	965 10 8	538 0 0	1,909 30 13	549 0 6
4	Sonahar ...	2,114 2 11	275 20 1	40 0 0	474 36 3	281 20 0	1,072 5 4	1,041 87 7
5	Haldibary ...	633 24 2	.....	.....	320 6 2	.....	320 6 2	313 18 0
6	Sankooah ...	2,816 30 0	15 15 0	196 20 0	349 26 8	327 20 0	829 1 8	1,987 28 8
7	Magurah ...	367 7 6	28 20 9	4 20 0	55 13 8	24 0 0	116 13 1	250 34 5
8	Boda S. station ...	2,717 32 8	5 25 5	45 0 0	340 25 4	961 20 0	1,052 30 9	1,665 1 15
9	Saldanga ...	308 25 12	60 4 2	0 20 0	158 34 2	.....	219 18 4	89 7 8
10	Hajrudanga ...	213 15 9	58 4 11	.....	112 20 0	.....	70 33 11	42 21 14
11	Rajrudanga ...	2,296 17 0	.....	41 0 0	483 10 8	87 26 4	611 36 12	1,684 20 4
12	Gonohat ...	712 39 1	5 34 3	20 20 0	233 24 9	.....	250 38 12	453 0 5
13	Barooahary ...	1,694 22 0	.....	253 20 1	.....	95 0 0	348 20 1	1,346 1 15
14	Bhojopore ...	3,126 28 13	.....	3 0 0	140 5 11	181 3 0	324 8 11	2,802 4 2
	Total ...	23,773 32 8	1,466 22 2	414 16 0	5,038 6 0	2,912 9 4	10,451 13 6	13,322 18 12

Golas in north of the District.

No.	Name of gola.	Stock in hand.	Sold to those on works.	Charitable relief.	Sold to public.	Loans to tenants.	Total expenditure.	Balance in hand.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1	Mynagoori ...	15 4 8	.....	0 23 0	14 23 8	.....	15 4 8	.....
2	Jorpeackree ...	1,867 37 0	.....	.....	308 26 12	.....	308 26 12	1,559 10 4
3	Nannasikata ...	3,960 39 3	.....	.....	557 28 14	200 0 0	757 28 14	3,203 10 5
4	Julpigoree ...	6,920 11 14	.....	.....	280 18 14	2 0 0	289 18 14	6,631 33 0
5	Ambaroo ...	3,362 0 0	0 11 4	.....	375 15 4	.....	375 26 8	2,986 13 8
6	Biligoree ...	2,573 39 2	.....	.....	596 16 8	214 0 0	810 18 8	1,763 20 10
7	Titalya ...	2,684 35 2	.....	8 6 0	217 29 4	.....	230 35 4	2,453 39 14
8	Joredighi ...	82 17 10	0 7 0	6 10 0	18 29 1	.....	25 6 1	57 11 9
9	Shoekarpore ...	87 3 8	14 14 4	.....	.....	7 23 8	23 2 12	65 0 12
	Total ...	21,584 27 13	14 32 8	9 33 0	2,375 29 1	423 23 8	2,824 8 1	18,710 19 14

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

15. The amount advanced to ryots by the manager of Chucklajat is only 2,912 maunds this fortnight to 6,686 maunds last. This is owing to the fact that the ryots no longer feel the pressing need for those advances, and do not therefore come forward for them as before. This branch of relief will shortly be closed.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

16. I regret, owing to the neglect of Mr Jones, relief superintendent, who has not submitted his returns, I can only give returns of a few of our Boda relief committees. This is the second return running which I have had to send in without returns from these committees owing to this officer neglecting to supply them.

Relief Committees.

No.	Names of places where committees have been established.	Latest date of return.	DESCRIPTION OF PAUPERS RELIEVED.			Total.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.		
1	Chuckla Boda	25th July ...	30	30	26	86	
2	Rajnuggur	Ditto ...	4	7	.....	11	
3	Nuggur Meerghurh	Ditto ...	30	66	77	173	
4	Magurah	Ditto ...	16	26	5	47	
5	Jholai	Ditto ...	8	19	4	31	
6	Sankooah	Ditto ...	28	47	29	104	
7	Panchpore	Ditto ...	44	56	72	172	
8	Saldanga	Ditto ...	15	21	.....	36	
9	Hareepore	Ditto ...	9	28	20	57	
10	Bhojounpore	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
Total ... ..		.....	184	300	233	717	

17. This shows a decrease of 555 on the total of last week. The charitable relief we give is small, and I believe that as the people begin to cut their own crops, the number of applicants for it will rapidly decrease.

18. In fact everything now indicates that the time for closing our relief works has just arrived. One road I have closed this fortnight, and in my report for the fortnight now passing, I shall be able to report the closing of several others.

19. We have tided the people over their time of distress, during which they have been well fed and supported either by advances, sales, or work, and with the new bhadoi crop, they should all be in a position to provide for themselves once more without help.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

Cooch Behar.

	Ra.	A.	P.
1. Relief loans to ryots ... ..	.....	
2. Laborers wages	18,633	11	3
3. Charitable relief	88	1	0
4. Transport	22,120	15	4
5. Purchase of grain	58,219	0	0
6. Miscellaneous	7,108	1	10
Total	1,06,169	13	5

Government.

	Ra.	A.	P.
1. Relief loans to ryots ... ..	.....	
2. Laborers wages	283	6	9
3. Charitable relief ... ..	.....	
4. Transport	31,228	12	10
5. Purchase of grain	37,006	4	0
6. Miscellaneous	4,591	8	6
Total	73,110	0	1
Grand Total	1,79,279	13	6

R. C. MONBY, Captain,
Deputy Commr. of Julpigoree.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY
FOR 1873.

RESOLUTION.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 5th August 1874.

READ again—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1872.

Read—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Mr. Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta, was absent on leave for nearly ten months of the year 1873, and was therefore unable to record any personal experiences of the subjects under report. The thanks of Government are, however, due to Mr. S. Hogg for a clear, able, and suggestive report compiled from information derived from the records of the office, as well as for his vigorous and efficient administration of the affairs of the Calcutta Municipality since his return from leave.

2. In more than one passage it is remarked that the Justices are, as a body, taking a more active interest and part in the control and executive management of the town of Calcutta, especially in details connected with financial arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this a healthy sign, and will be glad to hear of the further development of this feature of the administration.

3. The great progress made in the drainage works, so that nearly 56 miles of sewers have been completed out of a total of $112\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a matter for sincere congratulation to all inhabitants of the town. It is very important that all the main drains should be completed, as expected, before the close of the cold season of 1875, and it is to be hoped that the residents in the northern division will have applied by that time for the extension of the drainage scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor can, from personal observation, fully corroborate the statement that the improvement effected by the thorough drainage of a considerable area round the Medical College Hospital is very great. He has noticed the opinion formed by competent persons in favour of departmental over contract work in drainage matters.

4. The connection of 1,286 houses during the past year with the water-supply works, bringing the total number up to 7,160, is satisfactory. With respect to the increasing demand for filtered water, and the schemes under discussion for the supply of the additional water required, the Lieutenant-Governor would be willing to consider the feasibility of doubling the water-supply at Pultah and providing a second main from Pultah to Tallah. But as this measure would necessitate a large outlay of money, His Honor would not be disposed to sanction it before other alternative schemes have been thoroughly investigated, and until the bearing of the project upon the finances of the municipality shall have been examined.

5. The roads have been allowed to be opened to make 1,562 water-supply and 1,130 drainage connections, and in 920 different places for repairing or laying down gas-pipes. This work was supervised by the Road Department. These facts are accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor as encouraging.

6. Conservancy must always be a difficult, expensive, and harassing branch of the administration of a large town. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Health Officer, with his staff of overseers, has the subject thoroughly at heart, and is indefatigable in his supervision. He desires, however, that caution may be exercised in the institution of petty prosecutions, lest they be turned into an engine of oppression. He fully concurs in the opinion held by the Chairman in common with many members of the corporation, that petty prosecutions are of small avail, and that the proper system is to inflict adequate fines on refractory persons only. His Honor will hear with much pleasure that some of the Justices are willing to accept the general supervision of sections of the town and dispose of conservancy cases within that area.

7. The subject of the *bustees*, or native villages, in the town, is one that should specially commend itself to the numerous wealthy native gentlemen residing in Calcutta. The idea of forming *model* villages out of them is an excellent one, though the work, under this name, scarcely comes within the legitimate functions of the Municipality. Sir R. Temple desires that the subject may be pressed on the attention of leaders of the native community.

8. The remarks made in the concluding portion of paragraph 93 of the Chairman's report, regarding the construction of cheap urinals, are very important to the well-being of the crowded parts of the town. He should give this matter his early consideration.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor deems it satisfactory that six new markets were licensed during the year. He cordially thanks the Maharajah of Burdwan and Baboo Damoodar Doss Burmun for the extensive improvements carried out by them in the Postah Bazar and in Choonee Beebee's Postah in Durmahatta street respectively. He trusts that their excellent example will be extensively followed.

10. Although the promoters of the proposed Company for the reclamation of the Salt-water Lake were unable to carry out their schemes, notwithstanding the concessions they obtained from the Justices, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that this very important object should be borne in mind; and he would wish to hear what the Justices now propose to do with the property, which is again thrown on their hands by the inability of a lessee to carry out his part of an agreement. The municipal line from the town to the Salt-water Lake His Honor believes to be an excellent work.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with regret the account of the failure of the Municipal Tramway as explained by the Chairman, but observes that this need not prevent Government from reconsidering the best means of introducing tramways on an improved and more comprehensive plan. Meanwhile certain preliminary steps have been taken before proceeding further with the negotiations with Mr. Macallister, who was prepared to accept on certain conditions the franchise for laying a tramway through the thoroughfares.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the sum—upwards of Rs. 20,000—expended by the Justices in order to convert the Sealdah market building into a suitable pauper hospital was well spent, as it is a capital building for the purpose. He understands that "The Campbell Medical School and Hospital" at Sealdah are working well under Dr. Woodford's supervision.

13. His Honor would be glad to hear what prospect there is of an organ being obtained for the Town Hall. He has heard complaints from time to time of the dimness of the gas lamps in the town, and desires that the Chairman will report whether the lighting has recently been giving more satisfaction.

14. It is important that the working of the Jute Act should be carefully watched, and convictions obtained, if possible, for wilful infringement of its provisions.

15. The revision of the assessment of the town by Mr. Rowe appears to have been effected with tact, equity, and considerateness, and to have proved satisfactory even to the rate-payers. His merits, as a valuable officer to the corporation, are fully acknowledged by the Government of Bengal.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot close this report without placing on record his high appreciation of the valuable and lasting services rendered to the corporation and residents of Calcutta by Mr. W. Clark, late Engineer to the Municipality, whose name will be ever honorably remembered in connection with the great schemes for water-supply and drainage of the town.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY FOR
THE YEAR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1874.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Howrah Municipality for the year 1873-74.

Read again—

The Annual Report for 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.—Income.—The total income of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,67,456-2-4, as compared with Rs. 1,49,182-0-5 in the previous year. This increase is due partly to the imposition for the first time in the past year of a lighting rate, which produced for the part of the year for which it was levied Rs. 5,715-0-9. The collections on account of house rate were on the whole successfully realized, leaving a smaller balance than in the previous year. The question of the levy of tolls in the Municipality is the subject of a separate correspondence which is still pending. There has been a slight diminution of the receipts under this head, due, it is said, to the correction of an abuse which existed in the levy of toll on carts, &c., plying only within the town. The receipts on account of fines were Rs. 6,274-8-6, against Rs. 3,736-0-6 in the previous year. It is explained, however, that the fines imposed by the Municipal Commissioners were actually less than in the previous year, the excess arising from receipts from the Magistrate, of fines levied by him under Act XXI of 1857. The question whether the fines under this Act, which were credited to Government from 1869 to April 1873, should be placed to the credit of the Municipality, will be further considered on receipt of the Commissioners' application. A sum of Rs. 6,939-8-9, the surplus receipts under the Jute Warehouse Act, have been placed to the credit of the Municipality. It is explained that a separate account of this is kept, so that the fund cannot be encroached upon for general purposes, and the manner of the application of these funds will be disposed of on the receipt of further information which has been called for from the Municipality. The introduction of a new scale of fees for licenses to carry on obnoxious trades, in place of the objectionable uniform rate of Rs. 25 formerly charged, has resulted in no loss to the town, the receipts under this head showing some increase.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Municipality was Rs. 1,51,188. One of the heaviest charges, that of lighting, will in future be met by the special rate under Act V (B.C.) of 1873. On the roads, was spent Rs. 21,628-3-6. The report, paragraph 62, would seem to show that the results attained were not commensurate with the outlay, seeing that the improvements effected extended only to 4½ miles out of 58 miles of roadway in the municipality. The rates at which the brick-metalling of the roads was executed appear extravagantly high, and the matter deserves the attention of the Commissioners. The expenditure on conservancy amounted to Rs. 28,941, a proportion of which would seem to be properly debitable to the head of roads; the repair of cutcha-roads and of the margins of pucca-roads being executed by the Conservancy Department. The increasing strictness with which the conservancy rules as to the disposal of night-soil are enforced is satisfactory. The practice, however, of disposing of the sweepings of the streets in tanks and hollows within the town is objectionable and should be discontinued. The cost of the Police, so far as it was a charge on the Municipality, was Rs. 30,392, or somewhat less than the estimate. The miscellaneous expenditure is put down at Rs. 13,715-13-2. Of this, however, Rs. 6,277-1-3, which is debitable to the drainage works, should appear under the head of Local Improvements. So far as the works have been executed, the result appears to have been satisfactory. The next yearly account should show clearly an increased expenditure on them, the means having been provided by the Government loan.

Mortuary Returns.—The improvement in the method of collecting these statistics is satisfactory. The result is to show a death-rate of 30 per mille, which is a heavy rate of mortality, attributable in great part to the prevalence of fever and cholera. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to know whether all deaths in the Howrah Hospital are taken into this account.

The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. S. H. Robinson, R. Pearce, and Dr. R. N. Burgess, and to Baboos Kedar Nath Bhattacharjea, Tara Prosunno Mookerjea, Raj Mohun Bose, Nundo Gopal Chunder, and Gour Dass Bysack, for the attention they have given to Municipal business and the disposal of cases tried under the Municipal Act. Baboo Raj Mohun Bose has been particularly conspicuous for the number of municipal cases which he tried, and Messrs. Reily and Kiernander also took a large share of this work. There seems no just ground for complaint on the score of the severity of penalties imposed. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the favorable mention which is made of Mr. Donuithorne, the Secretary, for his thorough knowledge of his duties and the zeal with which he discharges them. His attention should be drawn by the Commissioners to the not unfrequent recurrence of frauds in the Account Department, and the special necessity for its careful supervision. His Honor would wish to know whether any steps were taken to prosecute the Accountant and his Assistant for their criminal proceedings.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan for information and for communication to the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF THE BURDWAN MAHARAJAH'S RELIEF OPERATIONS
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 25TH JULY 1874.

BURDWAN.

Relief House.—The daily average of applicants for food at the annachattrā at Burdwan has continued high, but a slight decrease in the number was beginning to be perceptible during the last two or three days of the fortnight. 1,450 have been daily fed, among whom there were a good number from the outlying villages, particularly those on the other side of the river Damooda. Though some of these, when they first come in, declare that they have been in great distress, there is nothing like starvation visible in their appearance.

About 100 persons are still employed on the tanks in Burdwan, but, as before stated, there is no demand for employment.

CULNA.

Relief House.—The average number receiving relief at the Culna Sudder Butea has been 630, of whom about 300 work for their food and the rest are old, infirm people, and young children. In addition to this number, about 70 respectable persons are receiving uncooked rice, and it is anticipated that this number will be considerably increased as pressure is increasing on the middle classes as the season advances.

BOOD-BOOD.

Bood-bood returns show a decrease in the number of applicants for relief at the annachattrā, but severe distress is reported among the middle classes, and orders have been sent to feed all respectable persons whom the relief superintendent may certify as requiring aid. These persons will receive uncooked food in rations for five days at a time. It is anticipated that the number will be very large.

KEDMAH.

The numbers at Kedmah have increased and are daily increasing. 875 has been the daily average during the fortnight, and 105 respectable persons have received raw rice daily.

A tabulated statement is annexed.

Statement showing the Number of People relieved during the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

Number of people employed at different relief works—

Rassan Bagh	...	...	...	..	44
Tara Bagh	...	...	...	..	15
Ryān Tank	...	...	...	..	40

Total .. 99

Number of people receiving gratuitous food—

Culna	...	...	...	..	640
Bood-bood	...	...	...	..	630
Burdwan	...	...	...	..	1,450
Khadina	...	...	...	..	875

Total ... 3,595

Grand Total ... 3,604

RAJBARIE, CULNA, the 27th July 1874.

M. C. BURDWAN, *Maharaj Adheraj*.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWER MILLER— CUMBOO, RAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	13 4	13 4	13 4	16 0	17 4	26 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	11 0	12 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	13 0	13 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 4	15 4	11 4	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 8	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	15 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
6	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	24-Pergunnahs	11 8	11 8	13 5	14 0	14 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 13	12 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nuddea	12 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	32 0	9 8	10 0	15 4	10 5	10 10	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore	10 12	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 12	12 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad	14 0	13 14	17 0	17 10	17 10	30 32	9 8	9 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinapore	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Maldah	15 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rajshahye	12 12	12 12	15 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	10 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rungpore	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	12 10	20 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	13 8	17 8	16 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pubna	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	12 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Darjeeling*	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	8 0	6 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Julpigoree*	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	11 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cooch Behar†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
20	Dacca	11 0	11 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Fureedpore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	6 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	12 8	12 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Sylhet*	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	12 4	23 0	16 10	16 10	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong*	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Nonkholly*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tipperah*	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Hill Tipperah	8 8	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	17 7	16 0	13 9	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 8 seers, barley 21-4 seers, best rice from 10-12 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 13-12 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 24 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 11 to 13-8 seers, maize from 13 to 20 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, barley 14 seers, best rice from 10-4 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 18 to 18 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-4 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 14 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior price of best rice ranges from 7 to 8 seers, common rice from 10 to 14-6 seers, and gram from 13-5 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 12-6 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

BEHAR.

		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
27	Patna ...	16	12	16	12	24	0	20	0	20	0	31	4	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Gya ...	11	0	11	8	14	0	15	0	15	8	22	0	8	0	8	8	12	0	10	0	10	0
29	Shahabad ...	14	8	15	8	18	0	18	8	19	0	22	0	10	0	10	8	15	0	11	8	12	0
30	Tirhoot ...	14	0	13	0	12	8	16	0	16	0	25	0	7	8	7	0	16	8	14	0	14	0
31	Sarun ...	15	0	15	8	14	0	20	0	21	0	24	0	7	4	7	4	12	8	13	8	14	0
32	Chumparun* ...	12	8	12	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	33	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	11	8
33	Monghyr ...	17	8	16	8	16	8	23	1	23	1	26	1	8	4	9	4	12	6	13	6	13	6
34	Bhagulpore ...	15	2	14	8	16	8	18	0	18	0	20	0	10	1	10	11	15	2	12	0	12	0
35	Purneah ...	13	0	13	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	10	8	15	0	14	0	11	0	16	0
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	11	0	10	8	13	0	18to20	18to20	30	0	9	0	9	0	14	8	11	0	11	8	16	8

ORISSA.

37	Cuttack* ...	13	12	14	7	19	11	...	...	...	18	6	18	6	23	10	26	4	26	4	31	8	...	...
38	Pooree ...	11	13	11	13	17	1	...	...	...	17	1	19	11	21	0	21	0	26	4	35	7	...	...
39	Balasore* ...	12	0	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	21	0	21	0	38	0	...	...

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-West Frontier Agency.

40	Hasareebagh	11	0	11	0	13	0	14to16	14	0	20to24	9	0	9	0	10	0	13	0	14	0	14	8									
												Y																				
41	Lohardugga	11	8	11	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	17	0	17	0	15	0							
42	Singbhoom*	11	0	11	0	18	0					24	0	12	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	24	0							
43	Manbhoom	10	8	11	0	12	0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ \text{to} \\ 22 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 23 \end{array} \right.$	0	16	0	30	0	9	0	9	0	15	8	13	0	13	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	40	0

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 seers, barley 16-8 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 14-8 seers, per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13-8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 12 to 13 seers, bulrush millet 17-8 seers, maize 16 seers, and gram from 18-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.
U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 20 seers, barley from 13 to 24 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 16 seers, common rice from 9 to 20 seers, maize from 12-8 to 22 seers, and gram from 18 to 21 seers, per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 8th August 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.																	
GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RABOI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CUEN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
DISTRICTS.																	

BEHAR.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.					
19	8	19	8	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0	34	8	20	0	19	12	34	8	150	0	150	0	...	7	8	7	8	8	0	Patna.			
...	...	...	...	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	18	0	180	0	180	0	...	6	6	6	6	7	6	Gya.					
E 18	0	18	12	16	0	...	...	...	...	18	0	17	0	28	0	19	0	18	0	25	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	7	8	7	8	8	0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	14	0	13	0	15	0	} 16	0	16	0	26	0	18	0	18	0	21	0	140	0	140	0	...	6	8	6	8	7	4	Tirhoot.	
...	...	...	...	30	0	30	0	48	0		18	0	18	0	...	18	8	19	0	24	8	180	0	180	0	...	7	4	7	0	7	4	Sarun.	
19	0	20	0	23	0	19	0	19	0	30	0	18	0	18	0	...	18	8	19	0	24	8	180	0	180	0	...	7	4	7	0	7	4	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	16	0	...	...	40	0	15	0	17	8	38	0	15	0	15	0	26	0	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	6	12	Chumparan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	16	8	20	4	20	4	19	9	26	1	147	0	147	0	...	7	8	7	8	7	5	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	E 15	0	15	0	20	0	15	2	15	2	...	17	11	17	11	25	4	151	8	176	12	...	7	9	7	9	7	9	Bhagulpore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	13	0	23	0	180	0	160	0	180	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	Purneah.		
...	...	...	...	E 20	to 24	20	to 24	...	...	12	0	12	0	28	0	13	0	13	0	20	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	7	8	7	8	8	0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.

ORISSA.

...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	24 15	25 1	24 15	300 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	22 5	100 0	100 0	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Balasore *

CHOTA NAGPORE.

*South-West Frontier
Agency.*

...	...	...	19 0	19 8	25 0	E 12 to 16	14 0	23 0	13 8	12 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 12	6 8	6 10	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	37 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 4	5 4	6 4	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	Singbhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 18 0	18 0	75 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	6 12	6 12	7 4	Manbhoom.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11-4 to 14 seers, barley from 15 to 20 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 15 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 21 seers, maize from 13-4 to 18 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat, from 10 to 16 seers, best rice from 9 to 13·8 seers, common rice from 9 to 15 seers, maize from 14 to 27 seers, and gram from 12 to 28 seers, per rupee.

X In the interior price of common rice ranges from 32 to 42 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior price of best rice from 12 to 17 seers, common rice from 14 to 23 seers.

Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 12 seers, best rice from 11 to 13 seers, common rice from 12 to 14.8 seers, and gram from 9 to 10 seers, per rupee

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th August 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BARDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 10th* Aug. 1874	1.32	Rainfall at Culna 4.99, at Cutwa 1.40, at Jehanabad nil, at Raneegunge 1.17, at Bood-bood 3.12 inches. More rain wanted. Prices higher at Sudder. Public health fair. Fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 8th " "	1.92	Rain has fallen more or less heavily in the greater part of the district, but there has been no general rain. The aus or early rice crop is a fine one, and is doing well. The prospects of the aman or late rice in the east and south are improved. The Janar or Indian-corn crop in the east is very good. Indigo is also fine. More rain is wanted, especially in the north, to complete the transplantation of the late rice. Telegraphed on the 10th. Heavy rain yesterday and to-day reported from all sides. Prospects much improved.
	3 Beerbhoom, 8th " "	3.41	Showery during the greater part of the week. The state and prospects of the crops are generally excellent; in some parts in the east of the district the crops are comparatively backward, owing to want of rain. Export by rail of week ending 1st August, 2,538 maunds, chiefly to the Bhagulpore Division. Prices stationary.
	4 Midnapore, 8th " "	2.58	Alternate showers and sunshine; very favorable everywhere, except in the north, where the rainfall continues insufficient. Indigo has suffered much in yield from the rain, but the early rice has benefitted, and transplanting of the late rice have been facilitated. The present week shows a decided improvement, but more rain is wanted in the north, and prices continue to rise all over the district.
	5 Hooghly, 8th " "	2.30	Cloudy, with occasional smart showers; east and southerly breeze. Rainfall at Serampore 6.08. Less rain in the interior than at Hooghly. Early rice and miscellaneous crops are flourishing, but the condition of the main rice crop is rapidly becoming very critical. Very heavy rain is required to save it. Little or none as yet has been transplanted.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 8th " "	2.31	There has been rain during the week throughout the district. Weather sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear, wind from south and east and once north varying. The rain has done much good to the crops. The ryots are preparing lands for transplanting late rice, and transplanting has commenced in some parts, but more rain is wanted throughout the district. Jute, sugarcane, and early rice are good, and have been greatly benefitted by the late rain.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 10th† Aug. 1874.	4.70	Warm and showery. The prospects of the aus or early rice are favorable. Transplanting of the late rice continues backward. With the exception of the Sudder and Barripore Sub-divisions, there was no heavy fall of rain in the district during the week. More rain is still required, particularly in the Satkhira Sub-division. Jute being cut. Fever of an ordinary type prevailing in Satkhira, Basseerhant, and Diamond Harbour. Malarious fever continues in Barripore. A few deaths from cholera reported from Bankipore; a few cases of small-pox from Kaluoa. The outbreak, however, appears to have subsided.
	7 Nuddea, 8th Aug. 1874	1.68	The rainfall has been very insufficient. In the distressed part of the district the early rice has been so much injured by the drought that at the most not more than half a crop is expected. In the rest of the district, some damage has been done, but not so much. The crops on low grounds will give good returns. The late rice crop is thrown back very much for want of rain. Prices nearly stationary.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	8 Jessore, 8th " "	2.33	Generally cloudy and overcast with a south-east wind. The light showers that have fallen have done good, particularly to the early rice, and prospects are generally favorable.
	9 Moorshedabad, 8th Aug. 1874.	0.66	The rainfall of the week has been quite inadequate for the late rice crops in the Sudder Sub-division. The Sub-divisions of Lalbaugh and Rampore Hât have been somewhat more favored, and the heavy rain which fell on the 7th at and about Jungipore, will do a great deal of good in that sub-division. The prospects of the aman or late rice crops in the thanas of Bhurutpore, Gokurn, and parts of Kulliangunge are gloomy. There has been no improvement since the last report, and unless heavy rain falls very soon, there will, it is apprehended, be greater failure in these thanas than last year. The showers of the past week were of benefit to the aus. Prices stationary except at Gous, Jellinghee, and Nowada. At the two former places there has been a fall of 3 seers, and at Nowada a rise of one seer. In the two former hardly any winter rice is grown. In the last named, late and early rice are grown in about equal proportion.
	10 Dinagepore, 7th Aug. 1874.	2.9	Showers all over the district of varying duration. Bhadoi or early crops being cut; in many places the crop is a very good one. The transplanting of the late rice on shear lands nearly completed, on polie lands being pushed on. The weather has been on the whole favorable for both crops.

* Telegram of the 10th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 10th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah, 8th Aug. 1874	0.61	Cloudy and sultry with occasional rain. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crops are still very good and reaping has begun in several places. Some of this crop has been destroyed in the low lands, but less than was anticipated. Indian-corn has begun to ripen, and promises very well. The cultivation for the hymunti or winter rice is going on. The sudden fall of the Mohanunda has damaged this crop slightly, but the river is rising again. Rice is selling at head-quarters from 12 to 13-8 seers.
	12 Rajshahye, 8th " "	2.95	There has been rain generally in all parts; in many places so much as to be very beneficial. The aous or early rice is being cut; the yield is generally very good. The amun or late rice crop is growing well, but more rain is necessary, and unless it falls more plentifully than it has within the last three weeks, this crop will be very seriously affected. Jute, sugarcane, mulberry, and arhur (pulse) are all thriving. Prices have fallen almost everywhere, in the town of Beaulah considerably. In a few places there has been no change. Public health very good.
	13 Rungpore, 7th " "	0.53	Very stormy and threatening, and occasional slight falls of rain. Rain is much wanted; transplantation of the late rice is being retarded on the high lands, and some plants are withering, but in many parts there is abundant water in the fields, and active operations are in progress. There has been a good fall of rain to the north, and prospects there have much improved. Aous or early rice harvest is approaching completion, and is ample.
	14 Bogra, 8th " "	.43	There is nothing to complain of. The transplanting of the amun or late rice crop is nearly finished, and aous or early rice of unprecedented excellence, is being cut. Crops should, however, be better off if there were good heavy rain now, as the rivers and tanks have fallen very low and the fields are getting dry.
	15 Pabna, 8th " "	0.80	Slight rainfall on the 3rd and 5th, and a strong east wind blowing. The greater portion of the aous or early rice and blura and kowni (millets) crops is cut, and they have been of much use to the people. Prospects of the late rice are good. Fever prevails.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 7th " "	4.73	A little more rain than there was last week, but still a deficiency for this time of the year. In the plains, the janera or early paddy is being reaped in some parts, but this is a very insignificant crop. The bhadoi to be reaped in about a month or three weeks, is progressing favorably. There are, however, complaints of want of rain. In the hills the early maize and kowni (millet) is being reaped, and a good outturn is expected. The early potatoes have come into the market, and are very fine and abundant.
	17 Julpigoree, 7th " "	3.51	Bhadoi or early crop is now being cut everywhere, and fully comes up to the expectation that it would be a first-rate crop. Heavy rain set in on the morning of the 7th, and if it continues, all apprehension as to the late rice crops will be removed. So far the late rice promises well. The rain will enable the transplanting, which has been suspended for a few days, to go on well.
	Cooch Behar, 6th " "	3.51	Hot at the beginning of the week, afterwards cool and showery. Same as last week. Very good. Jute will be less than an average crop.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 10th* Aug. 1874	0.45	Weather hot and little rain, rivers falling fast. Crops not injured as yet.
	19 Fureedpore, 8th " "	1.91	Rain on Monday and Tuesday (3rd and 4th), accompanied by strong wind, the rest of the week bright and sunny with alternations of cloudy weather. The rivers continue falling, and unless copious falls of rain occur very shortly, the late rice crop, weakened previously from rapid growth, will be seriously injured. Price of coarse rice has fallen at Fureedpore, Gadulda, Bhanga, and Gopalgunge owing, in some measure, to the aous or early rice, which is in course of being reaped, coming into the market, but it has risen at Madareepore from 16 to 12 seers per rupee, owing to the strong wind preventing boats from coming to the bazar. No sickness.
	20 Backergunge, 6th " "	2.02	Plenty of rain without, however, the weather being cloudy for any length of time and with ample sunshine. Prospects of crops good. The aous or early rice harvest has begun in places.
	21 Mymensingh, 7th " "	0.27	Three and one-fourth inches of rain in the east, and two inches in the western portion during the week. The prospects continue satisfactory throughout the eastern portion of the district as well as in the Atia Sub-division, but the want of rain in the centre and north is a serious matter, since the time for planting out seedlings is nearly past.
	22 Sylhet, 4th " "	5.	Oppressive nearly all through the week. Prospects of crops good. Aous or early crop is being cut. Sali or late rice transplanting commenced. District still a little unhealthy. Fever prevalent. The rivers have fallen a good deal.

* Telegram of the 10th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)			
Eastern Districts— (Cont'd.)			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	23 Chittagong, 6th Aug. 1874.	1.36	Showers daily, but no very heavy fall. 15.22 inches reported from Cox's Bazar to 3rd instant. The aous or early rice is being reaped all over the district. Transplanting of the amun or late rice is going on. Prospects generally favorable. Cholera not reported the last few days.
	24 Noakholly, 6th Aug. 1874	7.74	Cloudy, rainy, and windy. The rain has done good to the crops, but more is wanted. Reaping of the aous or early rice has commenced in places.
	25 Tipperah, 7th " "	2.55	Cloudy and showery; cooler than last week. The aous or early rice is being harvested, it promises to yield a good outturn. The prospects of the amun or late rice are also good up to date.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4th Aug. 1874.	2.92	Hot during the first part of the week, cool and pleasant during the latter part. Seasonable weather; the falls of rain during the week have generally improved the prospects. The early crops are now ripening in the jooms. More rain is wanted by the plough cultivators for transplantation.
	Hill Tipperah, 5th Aug. 1874.	2.98	Rainy and cloudy during the latter part of the week. Reaping of the aous or early rice crop, and planting of the amun or late rice going on. More rain wanted.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 10th* Aug 1874	...	Weather most favorable for the bhadoi or early crops, though in some parts of the district more rain is wanted to allow of the transplanting the paddy. Health of the district generally good, though cholera has made its appearance in some parts.
	28 Gya, 8th " "	4.46	Seasonable weather. Murwa (millet) ripening. Bhadoi or early crops exceedingly promising, and rice strong and healthy.
	29 Shahabad, 8th " "	2.57	Cloudy with heavy showers at intervals. Extremely heavy rain on the morning of the 8th August. Prospects of the crops generally good. The rain this week has enabled the cultivators to transplant their rice in all directions. The bhadoi or early crops promise well. More rain still required for the late rice. Public health on the whole good. Cattle disease here and there in the Sasseram Sub-division, but not in a severe form.
	30 Tirhoot, 7th " "	0.09	Cloudy and hot. In the Durbhunga Sub-division the continued drought, which, with but an insufficient break, has now lasted nearly three weeks, has had an injurious effect on the prospects of the bhadoi crops, which in places are assuming an unhealthy color. Transplanting winter rice has also been checked by want of moisture. Clouds have been gathering for the last two days. In the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division early murwa (millet) and sama (grass seed) are being reaped in a few places. The other bhadoi or early crops, that were sown early, are reported to be in a good condition, except "gumrhi" or "sathi," which requires more rain. The later sown bhadoi is drooping for want of rain, and the drought has stopped transplantations of paddy in the high land though much remains to be done. If rain keeps off much longer, very serious damage will be done. In Seetamurhi Sub-division the crops are apparently thriving, but zemindars complain that rain is much wanted to bring on the sati, sama, and murwa. Mr. Tripe of Amoonh writes—"the bhadoi will be next thing to a failure, unless we get four or five inches of rain within three or four days." There has been no heavy rain for a fortnight, and rain is needed to ripen the crop which will be cut after next week. Fever of ordinary malarious type prevails in a few villages. In the Tajpore Sub-division the continuous dry weather has seriously affected the crops. There is no chance whatever now of the full bhadoi crop once promised; later rain may yet ensure a 10-12 anna crop, but every day's drought cuts about an anna off the outturn. Much of the makai or Indian-corn is coming to flower before it has obtained its full growth, and the cobs forming on that full grown are shrivelling from want of moisture. Kowni (millet) and sama (grass seed) are in fine ear, but much will fall away without rain. Murwa is looking burnt, and in some places comes prematurely into ear. Dhan is backward, and there is still some to be transplanted. The prospects of bhadoi crops are deteriorating in the Sudder Sub-division. Public health good. In the Hajepore Sub-division rain is much wanted for the low-lying dhan crops. Gunduck has risen very high, and done some slight damage near Hajepore.
	31 Saran, 8th " "	1.10	Cloudy since Wednesday; east wind prevailing. Partial showers throughout the district, generally of a slight nature. The bhadoi or early crops are all thriving very well and promise an abundant harvest. Steady and heavy rain is much required for the rice crop in all parts. Manufacture of indigo is going on, but the outturn is small. Three-fourths of the lands in the Dighmarah Thana as well as the Dearahs of the Chupra Thana are stated to have been submerged, owing to a rise of the River Ganges, and the crops are still under water. The extent of damage done will be reported on the subsidence of the flood. Prices have slightly risen in consequence of the falling off in the importation. Cholera in a mild form has broken out in the town, and also of a more virulent type in parts of the interior.
	32 Chumparan, 7th " "	0.45	Very slight showers with sunny breaks in the north. Elsewhere rain threatening and not falling. Some injury has been done by the prolonged break in the rains. A few crops have withered and transplanting has been impossible. On the 7th a very heavy shower has fallen, and looked as if it were general and more was coming.

* Telegram of the 10th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of report.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, 8th Aug. 1874	2.97	Showery and seasonable. The rain has been generally beneficial. The rivers in the district have risen very high during the week, and large tracts of land under bhadoi or early crop have been flooded and the crops damaged. The rain has been very beneficial for transplanting rice, which is going on all over the rice tracts of the district. On the whole the prospects are good.
	34 Bhagnipore, 10th* " "	2.30	Rainfall at Soopool over 4.50, Banka, 2.32, Muddehpore about 3 inches. The rain is just what is wanted for the late rice. No rain could now harm the early crop which is splendid. Ganges in very high flood and still rising. Prices falling. General health good, but fever and cholera are still hanging about.
	35 Purneah, 8th " "	4.99	Light showers in the beginning of the week; weather most seasonable. Heavy rain on the night of the 7th; weather cooler. State and prospects of crops excellent. A 16-anna bhadoi, or early crop is being reaped: yield excellent. Late rice being transplanted everywhere.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 8th Aug. 1874.	7.10	Very heavy rain in Doomka on the night of the 6th. Deoghur 2.97 in showers. Godda not received. Rajmehal unintelligible, but rain was wanted in both places. Mukai or Indian-corn splendid in Doomka, not so good in Godda. Everything good in Deoghur and Moheshpore, except a little <i>sathi dhan</i> in Moheshpore suffering for want of rain. If the late Doomka rain goes north, nothing could be better than general prospects.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, 10th* Aug. 1874	7.80	Rainfall at Jajpore 3.85. Heavy rain throughout the district till end of the week, when the weather cleared a little. Floods in all the rivers. Crop will not suffer from being under water, provided the floods dry up soon as seems probable. A little cholera still in some places.
	38 Pooree, 6th " "	5.05	There has been general and ample rain. The rain has done good. The weeding of the early rice crop is going on well. Transplantation of the late rice is progressing satisfactorily. Sugarcane is thriving; cotton being gathered. Mandia is being planted and also partly weeded. Arhur (pulse) castor and teel (oil-seed) plants are growing well. Prices are stationary in the mofussil. Cholera and fever continue, especially in the city, but are much diminished.
	39 Balasore, 7th " "	6.21	The flood-spill on the different rivers throughout the district is gradually subsiding. The rain has ceased, and the earthing up of the crops is being actively carried on.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, 7th Aug. 1874.	4.21	Abundant rain and sunshine. The millet is being reaped, it is a splendid crop, and the other bhadoi or early crops are expected to be as good. There is a good deal of cholera in the Pachumbha Sub-division and small-pox in the district. There has been also typhoid fever in the European barracks for some time. The season is doubtless unhealthy.
41	Lohardugga, 8th Aug. 1874.	6.90	Seasonable; alternate rain and sunshine. Rain has fallen plentifully. The high land crops have been revived and transplanting has been carried on vigorously during the last fortnight. All the crops now promise well. The goondli (millet) is being harvested and is reported to be a full crop. In Palamow, the weather has been very favorable for the crops, and the prospects both of the bhadoi or early and late rice crops are excellent. The rainfall there was 3.11. Prices falling. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, 7th Aug. 1874.	5.43	Cloudy and damp. Rain most abundant all over the district. Agricultural operations active. Transplanting of rice in full swing. Fields full of water and appearance of the crops excellent. General health good, but cholera here and there in some villages. Condition of the people satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom, 8th Aug. 1874.	3.15	Seasonable. Since the date of last week's report, the weather has continued very favorable, and all the high land crops have very much benefitted thereby. The goondli (millet) is being cut and Indian-corn is nearly ready for being gathered. The gorn maddy has greatly recovered and will probably produce a 14-anna crop. The pulses, mung and kerī, could not be doing better. Altogether state and prospects of the crops on high lands are very good indeed; transplanting is now going on vigorously all over the district.

* Telegram of the 10th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Rainfall of the present season compared with the Average or Normal Monthly Rainfall in all the Districts of the Lower Provinces.

DISTRICTS.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	DIVISIONAL AVERAGE.
Burdwan	Normal ...	0'53	1'01	1'39	2'02	4'08	10'43	12'52	11'71	8'75	5'75	4'47	0'46	59'11	
	1874 ...	1'20	4'07	2'45	1'77	3'95	17'43	5'90							
Bancoorah	Normal ...	0'38	0'87	1'40	1'99	3'06	9'81	12'0	10'04	8'17	4'59	0'18	0'08	52'57	
	1874 ...	1'45	2'84	0'74	0'07	2'76	11'04	7'35							
Beerhoom	Normal ...	0'43	0'73	0'72	0'89	2'06	8'26	12'45	11'08	8'65	4'47	0'13	0'17	51'54	
	1874 ...	0'55	3'80	1'33	0'53	2'06	14'28	7'18							
Midnapore	Normal ...	0'78	0'56	2'03	1'53	5'47	12'40	11'24	11'59	9'64	6'82	0'42		62'28	
	1874 ...	1'39	2'33	1'00	0'82	1'25	7'04	5'63							
Hooghly	Normal ...	0'70	1'71	2'70	4'49	5'45	12'44	13'23	14'0	9'40	4'14	0'54	0'13	68'02	
	1874 ...	0'84	4'06	0'60	0'36	5'22	3'69	6'37							
Howrah	Normal ...	0'16	1'20	2'89	2'36	3'43	15'07	13'1	12'68	10'86	4'06	0'4	0'02	66'22	
	1874 ...	0'55	3'49	0'86	0'37	1'82	4'57	6'36							
24 Pergunnahs (Alipore.)	Normal ...	0'5	0'8	1'4	2'4	5'3	12'8	13'4	14'4	9'9	5'4	0'7	0'2	67'2	
	1874 ...	0'95	4'13	1'86	0'32	1'84	5'10	8'38							
Nuddea	Normal ...	0'49	0'90	0'83	4'17	7'43	11'34	9'28	9'44	7'58	4'98	0'33	0'16	56'23	
	1874 ...	1'27	4'66	1'10	0'70	5'61	11'65	5'69							
Jessore	Normal ...	0'23	0'56	1'82	4'50	7'27	13'12	10'98	10'91	9'52	6'39	0'80	0'01	66'41	
	1874 ...	2'22	2'35	1'61	0'84	5'68	10'45	3'42							
Moorsheadabad	Normal ...	0'31	0'93	1'09	2'27	4'17	9'89	10'44	9'86	9'60	6'13	0'20	0'10	54'99	
	1874 ...	1'10	1'93	0'22	2'00	3'97	9'55	6'10							
Dinapore	Normal ...	0'18	0'68	0'80	2'64	8'22	10'91	17'49	14'38	13'78	6'30	0'19	0'02	84'50	
	1874 ...	0'13	1'82	0'91	3'06	3'85	14'23	17'91							
Maldah	Normal ...	0'76	1'51	1'53	1'78	3'38	9'00	10'45	9'48	10'49	4'80	0'22	0'48	53'88	
	1874 ...	0'65	1'25	1'55	2'61	3'09	8'80	11'99							
Rajshahye	Normal ...	0'12	1'24	1'30	2'14	5'53	11'35	13'13	9'54	11'10	5'81	0'31	0'05	61'71	
	1874 ...	0'45	2'54	0'24	2'73	6'82	6'24	5'93							
Rungpore	Normal ...	0'12	0'27	0'97	2'68	10'08	23'68	18'86	13'57	12'50	5'01	0'33	0'12	88'19	
	1874 ...	3'80	1'55	1'40	4'30	8'73	18'80	10'76							
Bogra	Normal ...	0'29	0'92	0'91	4'69	9'57	17'10	19'91	12'16	15'52	5'90	1'36	0'08	88'41	
	1874 ...	2'40	5'66	0'19	6'09	8'01	16'35	10'83							
Pubna	Normal ...	0'31	0'76	1'33	4'92	5'97	13'02	12'95	11'37	10'6	5'03	0'62	0'01	66'89	
	1874 ...	0'55	1'89	1'66	5'23	10'57	8'58	3'15							
Darjeeling	Normal ...	0'58	1'30	1'09	3'90	6'87	27'63	29'07	26'99	17'05	8'14	0'24	0'11	124'95	
	1874 ...		1'00	0'82	6'95	3'30	29'37	14'71							
Jalpigoree	Normal ...	0'28	0'62	1'86	3'96	7'96	30'54	26'82	26'48	21'5	6'3	0'02	.....	126'24	
	1874 ...	1'18	0'78	0'96	3'54	11'74	24'99	21'06							
Oooch Behar	Normal ...	0'4	.....	0'6	5'3	5'	31'6	13'	15'13	12'1	4'1	0'1	.....	87'38	
	1874 ...	1'40	0'63	0'93	8'93	15'74	29'93	40'76							
Dacca	Normal ...	0'59	0'75	1'38	6'95	9'87	13'66	13'22	12'19	9'12	5'84	0'82	0'05	74'43	
	1874 ...	0'88	1'88	4'07	3'09	13'04	6'40	6'18							
Fareedpore	Normal ...	0'58	1'21	1'97	6'96	10'77	15'18	13'07	12'03	8'34	5'18	0'53	0'01	75'83	
	1874 ...	1'16	4'07	4'34	2'58	14'13	7'33	4'34							
Bachergunge	Normal ...	0'24	0'28	1'86	3'82	9'27	15'76	14'86	13'21	11'08	5'07	0'32	0'13	76'50	
	1874 ...	1'01	3'67	0'35	1'02	4'19	15'65	17'21							

DISTRICTS.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	DIVISIONAL AVERAGE.
Mymensing	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'23 1'14	1'22 2'84	1'22 2'77	7'97 6'33	13'41 8'58	23'30 15'43	20'19 10'80	15'06 14'50	14'50 5'74	0'12 .....	.....	.....	103'08	
Sylhet	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'13 1'81	1'47 4'60	4'65 8'51	14'36 20'70	23'57 19'23	31'72 22'35	26'39 16'79	15'95	9'69 0'66	0'66 0'13	0'13	.....	154'31	
Cachar	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'44	3'05	6'03	12'29	15'09	18'57 17'58	23'39	16'85 14'32	14'32 8'25	8'25 0'82	0'82 0'62	0'62	119'72	
Chittagong	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'29	1'30 2'77	1'40 1'66	5'08 0'59	8'76 17'07	22'02 15'88	21'05 13'90	22'03 13'06	13'06 7'03	7'03 1'79	1'79 0'43	0'43	105'79	
Noakholly	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'38 0'24	0'08 3'14	1'66 2'58	4'16 0'25	9'42 14'74	21'56 19'78	17'40 13'97	20'32 16'08	16'08 8'52	8'52 1'46	1'46 0'04	0'04	101'70	
Tipperah	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'61 1'10	0'94 1'89	2'28 3'39	8'17 2'24	11'59 15'94	19'14 9'70	17'50 13'13	14'08 10'57	10'57 6'97	6'97 1'63	1'63 0'07	0'07	98'50	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'1 0'20	0'7 2'07	1'6 3'14	6'1 1'39	10'1 13'99	15'9 14'95	18'1 9'33	17'6 11'0	11'0 9'3	9'3 0'2	0'2 0'2	0'2	90'9	
Hill Tipperah	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'1 1'44	0'05 2'38	0'8 2'08	3'4 6'11	2'7 10'12	5'7 2'28	2'6	11'3 8'4	8'4 4'6	.....	0'5	0'5	40'15	* Not received.
Patna	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'03 0'46	0'80 0'58	0'25 0'37	0'44	1'15 10'06	6'59 15'00	10'37 15'00	7'25 7'43	7'43 2'55	2'55 0'09	0'09 0'00	0'00	37'61	
Gya	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'83 1'27	0'63 1'26	0'56 0'07	0'60	0'86 6'07	6'52 11'58	12'34 8'10	10'14 7'17	7'17 3'21	3'21 0'05	0'05 0'08	0'08	43'02	
Shahabad	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'96 0'31	0'56 1'00	0'62 0'25	0'85	1'32 0'05	7'40 17'32	13'85 8'31	9'75 10'14	10'14 2'89	2'89 0'23	0'23 0'06	0'06	48'93	
Tirhoot	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'82 0'09	0'57 0'86	0'55 0'30	0'45 1'07	2'12 0'09	6'62 8'95	10'98	9'93 8'84	8'84 3'56	3'56 0'03	0'03 .....	.....	44'47	* Not received.
Sarun	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'78 0'22	0'48 0'87	0'41 0'39	0'53	1'29	6'54 9'67	9'29 12'01	8'36 7'45	7'45 2'72	2'72 0'02	0'02 .....	.....	37'87	
Chumparun	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'27	0'28 1'10	0'80 0'21	0'37 0'10	1'87 1'56	8'64 12'32	10'96 7'74	10'78 8'33	8'33 3'29	3'29 .....	.....	0'10	45'69	
Monghyr	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'42 0'40	0'63 1'26	0'51 0'33	0'45 0'31	1'55 1'85	5'92 15'73	10'96 11'44	7'75 7'92	7'92 3'77	3'77 0'05	0'05 0'11	0'11	40'04	
Bhagulpore	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'49 0'33	0'72 1'47	0'42 0'05	1'06 0'06	2'61 2'13	8'25 15'99	11'41 8'21	10'15	8'19 4'93	4'93 0'03	0'03 0'07	0'07	48'63	
Purneah	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'42 0'11	0'89 1'59	0'73	2'38 3'05	4'02 0'76	15'93 13'78	16'50 17'84	11'03	9'26 2'78	2'78 0'03	0'03 .....	.....	66'02	
Sonthal Per-gunnabs	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'14 0'20	0'46 2'17	0'92 0'25	1'18 0'47	2'62 0'50	5'44 14'41	13'6 7'15	9'54 7'2	7'2 5'7	5'7 .....	.....	0'02	46'80	
Cuttack	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'45 1'52	0'61 2'23	1'02 0'68	1'66	1'87 3'48	9'89 16'02	11'21 16'13	10'54 16'13	9'01	6'31	1'07	0'61	54'25	
Pooree	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'09 0'66	1'30 1'00	0'66 0'05	1'56	2'27 0'35	8'85 10'84	9'25 11'78	11'93	9'42 7'82	7'82 1'66	1'66 0'74	0'74	55'65	
Balasore	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	1'01 0'33	1'22 3'47	1'79 0'79	2'04 0'87	4'39 1'50	12'09 5'08	9'46 13'43	12'03 13'76	13'76 7'61	7'61 0'89	0'89 0'11	0'11	67'30	
Hasareobagh	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'20 0'79	0'46 3'19	0'71 0'42	0'51 0'31	1'27 1'18	8'58 10'82	13'72 9'78	12'93	8'15 3'56	3'56 0'12	0'12 0'07	0'07	50'37	
Lohardugga	{ Normal ... 1874 ...	0'87 1'36	0'93 3'48	1'53 2'01	0'02 0'29	1'48 1'38	7'35 6'37	10'37 11'13	9'71	6'91	3'27	0'13	0'10	43'29	

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	DIVISIONAL AVERAGE.
Singbhoom ... { Normal ...	0'8	0'2	0'7	1'2	2'5	7'5	1'8	10'6	10'2	4'1	0'2	0'1	42'6	
1874 ...	0'77	3'68	2'42	0'03	1'84	7'20	11'65							
Manbhoom ... { Normal ...	0'27	0'61	0'70	0'89	1'29	9'59	8'84	10'86	6'49	4'80	0'09	0'21	44'64	
1874 ...	2'07	2'97	0'35	0'67	0'91	7'87	4'19							
Cachar ... { Normal ...	0'44	3'05	6'03	12'29	15'09	18'57	23'39	16'85	14'37	8'25	0'82	0'62	119'72	
1874 ...	2'20	5'35	9'03	9'94	19'21	16'58								
Goalparah ... { Normal ...	0'37	0'58	1'71	4'93	12'97	26'88	20'19	12'33	13'00	5'33	0'33	0'13	98'75	
1874 ...	0'30	1'30	2'64	9'33	20'02	16'37	24'50							
Kamroop ... { Normal ...	0'66	1'30	1'40	6'65	10'63	13'60	12'18	11'54	8'20	3'33	0'37	0'09	70'12	
1874 ...	0'56	1'00	4'15	5'27	12'05	5'16								
Durrung ... { Normal ...	0'55	0'96	1'19	6'97	10'36	14'29	15'33	13'42	9'00	3'09	0'87	0'70	76'82	
1874 ...	0'18	1'73	3'74	8'22	21'29	5'28								
Nowgong ... { Normal ...	1'25	1'46	2'80	6'70	12'13	12'66	16'44	16'07	12'40	4'09	0'58	0'28	87'62	
1874 ...	0'60	2'32	3'83	3'07	13'19	6'80								
Soeshaugor ... { Normal ...	1'02	2'48	4'02	10'08	11'01	15'01	16'34	15'79	11'37	4'02	1'46	0'86	94'16	
1874 ...	2'31	3'25	4'45	13'68	29'75	26'28								
Lukhimporo ... { Normal ...	0'6	3'4	5'1	6'9	7'6	24'0	22'9	18'6	16'8	4'2	2'2	0'5	113'4	
1874 ...	1'53	3'40	6'68	8'80										
Naga Hills ... { Normal ...	0'4	0'7	1'4	3'00	3'5	7'1	7'9	9'5	5'4	3'3	0'1	0'06	42'36	
1874 ...	1'20	2'05	2'68	2'31	5'02									
Khasi and Jyn- { Normal ...	0'04	0'51	0'82	3'07	9'90	11'98	15'80	10'11	18'39	5'78	1'48	0'08	77'94	
teah Hills ... 1874 ...	1'30	2'51	1'16	3'64										
Garo Hills ... { Normal ...	0'1	0'6	1'2	5	8'7	17'1	21'3	15'1	22'6	7'5	0'1	.....	102'3	
1874 ...	2'14	3'89	1'49	3'07	13'87	16'75								

CALCUTTA,
The 11th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall of 1874 compared with the average or norm alfall, by seasons.

DISTRICTS.					TILLAGE.	SOWING AND TRANS- PLANTING.	GROWTH.	MATURING.
					January to April.	May to July.	August—Sep- tember.	October to December.
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	4'94	27'03		
				{ Present year 1874	9'40	27'33		
Bancoorah ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	4'64	24'57		
				{ Present year 1874	5'10	21'75		
Beerbhoom ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	2'77	23'37		
				{ Present year 1874	6'19	23'52		
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	4'70	29'11		
				{ Present year 1874	5'03	14'12		
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	9'69	31'12		
				{ Present year 1874	5'86	15'23		
Howrah ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	6'60	31'60		
				{ Present year 1874	5'27	12'75		
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...				{ Normal fall	5'10	31'50		
				{ Present year 1874	7'26	15'32		
Nudda ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	6'39	28'05		
				{ Present year 1874	7'73	22'99		
Jessore ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	7'11	31'67		
				{ Present year 1874	7'02	19'75		
Moorsheadabad ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	4'60	24'50		
				{ Present year 1874	5'85	19'62		
Dinapore ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	4'30	45'02		
				{ Present year 1874	5'92	36'09		
Maldah ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	5'53	22'53		
				{ Present year 1874	5'96	23'39		
Rajshahyo ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	4'80	30'01		
				{ Present year 1874	5'96	18'99		
Rungpore ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	4'04	53'62		
				{ Present year 1874	11'05	47'29		
Bogra ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	6'81	46'53		
				{ Present year 1874	15'15	35'19		
Pubna ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	7'32	31'94		
				{ Present year 1874	9'32	22'30		
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	7'65	64'17		
				{ Present year 1874	8'77	47'38		
Julpigoree ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	6'72	65'32		
				{ Present year 1874	6'46	57'79		
Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	6'30	46'60		
				{ Present year 1874	10'99	56'45		
Dacca ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	9'66	36'75		
				{ Present year 1874	9'92	25'02		
Fureedpore ...	...	...	...	{ Normal fall	10'72	39'02		
				{ Present year 1874	12'15	25'80		

DISTRICTS.					TILLAGE.	SOWING AND TRANS- PLANTING.	GROWTH.	MATURING.
					January to April.	May to July.	August—Sep- tember.	October to December.
Backergunge	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	6'20	39'89		
		Present year 1874			6'05	37'05		
Mymensing	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	10'64	56'90		
		Present year 1874			14'08	34'61		
Sylhet	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	20'61	81'68		
		Present year 1874			35'63	58'37		
Chittagong	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	8'07	53'33		
		Present year 1874			5'03	46'94		
Noakholly	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	6'88	48'38		
		Present year 1874			6'21	48'40		
Tipperah	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	12'00	46'23		
		Present year 1874			8'63	38'77		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	8'50	41'10		
		Present year 1874			6'80	38'27		
Hill Tipperah	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	3'18	11'00		
		Present year 1874			12'51	12'40		
Patna	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	2'12	16'11		
		Present year 1874			1'78	25'66		
Gya	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	2'62	19'72		
		Present year 1874			2'60	19'75		
Shahabad	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	2'99	22'57		
		Present year 1874			1'56	25'68		
Tirhoot	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	2'39	19'72		
		Present year 1874			2'26	9'04		
Sarun	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	2'20	17'12		
		Present year 1874			1'48	21'68		
Chumparun	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	1'72	21'37		
		Present year 1874			1'41	21'62		
Monghyr	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	2'01	18'43		
		Present year 1874			2'30	29'06		
Bhagulpore	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	2'60	22'27		
		Present year 1874			2'81	26'33		
Purneah	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	4'52	36'35		
		Present year 1874			4'75	32'58		
Southal Pergunnahs ...	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	2'68	21'66		
		Present year 1874			3'09	22'06		
Cutlack	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	3'74	22'97		
		Present year 1874			4'73	26'58		
Pooree	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	3'61	20'37		
		Present year 1874			1'71	22'97		
Balasore	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	6'96	25'94		
		Present year 1874			5'26	19'61		
Hazaroobagh	{	Normal fall ... ..	...	...	1'97	23'67		
		Present year 1874			4'71	21'78		

DISTRICTS.	TILLAGE.	SHOWING AND TRANS- PLANTING.	GROWTH.	MATURING.
	January to April.	May to July.	August— September.	October to December.
Chardugga { Normal fall 3'97 19'20 Present year 1874 7'12 18'88				
Ingbhoom { Normal fall 2'40 23'00 Present year 1874 6'90 20'60				
Ianbhoom { Normal fall 2'47 19'72 Present year 1874 6'06 12'97				
Tachar { Normal fall 21'81 57'05 Present year 1874 28'58				
Isalparah { Normal fall 7'50 60'06 Present year 1874 13'66 61'58				
Lamroop { Normal fall 10'10 36'40 Present year 1874 11'88				
Jurrung { Normal fall 9'67 30'98 Present year 1874 13'87				
Vowgong { Normal fall 12'27 41'23 Present year 1874 9'82				
Jeebsaugor { Normal fall 17'00 42'36 Present year 1874 23'09				
Lukhimpore { Normal fall 16'00 55'10 Present year 1874 20'41				
Naga Hills { Normal fall 5'30 21'50 Present year 1874 8'84				
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ... { Normal fall 4'44 Present year 1874 8'61				
Garro Hills { Normal fall 6'90 50'10 Present year 1874 10'59				

DIVISIONAL COMPARISON.

Burdwan Division { Normal 33'34 167'10 1874 37'84 114'75		
Presidency { Normal 19'20 92'22 1874 22'01 58'06		
Rajshahye { Normal 37'45 254'10 1874 58'21 203'37		
Cooch Behar { Normal 20'67 170'09 1874 26'22 101'60		
Dacca { Normal 57'83 254'24 1874 77'82 181'45		
Chittagong { Normal 38'63 202'04 1874 39'16 184'87		
Patna { Normal 14'04 118'71 1874 11'09 123'43		

DIVISIONS.		TILLAGE.	SOWING, AND TRANS- PLANTING.	GROWTH.	MATURING.
		January to April.	May to July.	August-Sep- tember.	October to December.
Bhagulpore Division	Normal	13'90	98'51		
	1874	13'95	100'33		
Orissa	Normal	14'31	60'23		
	1874	11'70	79'31		
Chota Nagpore	Normal	10'81	84'40		
	1874	24'79	74'33		

NOTE.

The peculiarities of the present season thus far, are almost as marked as were those of 1873. The season of tillage (January to April) was characterized by a rainfall above the average in almost every division, and conspicuously so in Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore. In the Behar, Bhagulpore, and Orissa Districts, the rains during this period were a little below the normal fall, but to no very material extent. On the other hand, the rainfall of the sowing season (May, June, July,) has been abnormally and almost dangerously scanty in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca divisions, but a little better than average in Behar and Bhagulpore. Tirhoot however, has been again most unfortunate. It is the July fall in particular—the month for transplanting the late rice—that has been so deficient [pp. 2726-2727.]

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 11th August 1874.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 19th to 25th July 1874.	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.99	2.03	37.66	1st Aug.	
		Cutwa ...	0.12	0.97	28.00	ditto.	
		Culina ...	1.72	4.29	28.23	ditto.	
		Bood-bood ...	2.60	2.33	29.25	ditto.	
		Raneseengunge ...	1.04	1.00	21.56	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	0.96	2.65	23.10	ditto.		
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	1.31	0.93	27.06	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	0.91	1.82	29.71	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	1.78	3.88	17.28	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	1.93	4.41	28.41	ditto.	
		Gurbeta ...	2.35	1.23	29.62	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	3.00	9.80	34.10	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	3.14	10.37	39.33	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	0.65	2.97	21.14	ditto.	
		Serampore ...	1.51	5.00	23.62	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	1.72	3.73	18.05	ditto.	
PRESDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island ...	2.40	6.40	36.05	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	1.98	5.27	26.81	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ...	1.37	5.23	23.13	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Jail ...	1.44	4.95	22.58	ditto.	
		Buaseerhat ...	1.61	2.60	20.63	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	1.80	5.59	26.81	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	2.41	4.27	25.67	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	1.39	3.61	23.57	ditto.	
		Satkhira ...	2.84	1.14	22.42	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	1.23	4.40	23.79	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	1.31	2.52	20.19	ditto.	
	Nudda	Kishnaghur ...	1.76	2.86	30.71	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	2.19	0.97	25.07	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	0.84	1.14	28.17	ditto.	
		Choodangah ...	0.69	0.80	29.48	ditto.	
		Kooshtea ...	1.82	0.89	30.81	ditto.	
	Ranaghat ...	1.07	1.90	25.10	ditto.		
	Jessore	Jessore ...	0.81	0.61	26.77	ditto.	
		Narail ...	1.57	1.24	31.02	ditto.	
		Khoolna ...	1.35	5.75	30.88	ditto.	
		Jhenidah ...	0.63	0.63	33.89	ditto.	
		Bagirhat ...	1.49	3.78	33.09	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	1.98	1.25	29.24	ditto.		
	Moorsheadabad	Berhampore ...	0.75	0.78	25.47	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut ...	0.39	1.06	26.79	ditto.	
		City Moorsheadabad ...	1.03	1.65	28.10	ditto.	
		Jungipore ...	1.18	1.27	29.20	ditto.	
		Azingunge ...	0.41	1.16	30.46	ditto.	
	Lalgolla ...	1.45	1.60	26.41	ditto.		
	Dinagapore ...	Dinagapore ...	1.77	1.31	41.91	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	0.91	1.96	29.85	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Baulcah ...	1.37	0.18	24.99	ditto.	
		Nattore ...	1.24	0.98	30.15	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	1.80	0.52	58.34	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj ...	0.68	1.13	30.83	ditto.	
		Titalya ...	4.31	0.30	59.91	ditto.	
	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	2.20	1.80	51.24	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna ...	0.71	0.58	31.64	ditto.	
		Seraigunj ...	0.65	0.95	33.35	ditto.	
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	43.18	30th June.	
		Darjeeling... { Hospital ...	2.60	2.38	56.15	1st Aug.	
Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	4.81	0.63	64.27	ditto.		
	Bodah ...	2.99	Nil	65.00	ditto.		
	Buxa ... { Commissioner's Office..	12.44	1.31	121.28	ditto.		
	Buxa ... { Civil Surgeon's " ...	9.01	1.30	132.97	ditto.		
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	3.87	0.22	97.42	ditto.	From 12th April.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 19th to 25th July 1874.	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	{ Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.19	8.11	34.25	1st Aug.	
		{ Hospital ...	0.30	Not rec.	32.13	25th July.	
		{ Moonsheegunge ...	0.20	ditto	36.04	ditto.	
		{ Manickgunge ...	2.81	ditto	29.68	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	{ Furzedpore ...	1.50	1.95	37.95	1st Aug.	
		{ Goalundo ...	2.50	0.44	28.64	ditto.	
		{ Madaripore ...	5.25	2.50	43.20	ditto.	
	Backergunge	{ Burrial ...	4.38	4.84	39.75	ditto.	
		{ Perozepore ...	1.27	4.27	28.01	ditto.	
		{ Patocakhally ...	3.08	8.49	50.81	ditto.	
		{ Dowlatkhan ...	2.08	9.63	49.33	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	{ Mymensingh ...	1.10	0.83	48.69	ditto.	
		{ Jamalpore ...	0.90	0.40	35.67	ditto.	
		{ Atia ...	0.70	1.15	27.38	ditto.	
		{ Kishoregunge ...	Nil	5.55	45.98	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	2.48	5.33	95.53	ditto.	
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	{ Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	6.40	11.50	57.19	ditto.
{ Jail ...			6.17	3.38	52.10	ditto.	
{ Cox's Bazar ...			4.27	Not rec.	52.29	25th July.	
Noakholly		Noakholly ...	1.23	6.99	54.76	1st Aug.	
Tipperah		{ Comillah ...	2.30	3.32	47.44	ditto.	
		{ Brahmunberiah ...	1.64	2.83	34.70	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts		Rungamates Hill ...	3.54	3.32	46.07	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Not rec.	0.79	36.30	ditto	Not rec. 19th to 25th July.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	{ Patna ...	2.10	2.54	27.44	ditto.	
		{ Behar ...	0.49	1.53	24.05	ditto.	
		{ Barh ...	0.35	0.59	17.49	ditto.	
		{ Dinapore { Jail ...	1.80	1.90	30.40	ditto.	
		{ Cantonment ...	1.35	2.70	23.27	ditto.	
	Gya	{ Gya ...	1.57	2.24	23.17	ditto.	
		{ Nowadah ...	0.24	0.99	23.89	ditto.	
		{ Arungabad ...	2.18	2.55	22.85	ditto.	
		{ Jehanabad ...	Nil	1.47	22.76	ditto.	
	Shahabad	{ Arrah ...	0.60	1.10	27.24	ditto.	
		{ Sasaram ...	0.16	2.56	23.09	ditto.	
		{ Buxar ...	1.10	1.13	21.14	ditto.	
		{ Bhuboah ...	0.15	1.39	24.95	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	{ Mozufferpore ...	1.28	Not rec.	22.31	25th July.	
		{ Durbhunga ...	2.82	ditto	31.14	ditto.	
		{ Hajepore ...	0.05	ditto	20.85	ditto.	
		{ Mudhoobunnee ...	1.43	ditto	25.72	ditto.	
		{ Seetamurhee ...	5.11	ditto	21.73	ditto.	
	Saran	{ Tajpore ...	0.29	ditto	23.14	ditto.	
		{ Chuprah ...	0.07	ditto	22.19	ditto.	
Champaran	{ Sewan ...	0.30	ditto	22.63	ditto.		
	{ Motiharee ...	1.31	0.30	23.03	1st Aug.		
Monghyr	{ Bettiah ...	2.51	0.35	31.26	ditto.		
	{ Monghyr ...	0.29	1.79	31.36	ditto.		
	{ Begoo Serai ...	Nil	0.75	15.37	ditto.		
Bhagulpore.	{ Jamcoee ...	0.12	3.10	26.02	ditto.		
	{ Bhagulpore ...	0.20	1.14	29.14	ditto.		
	{ Soopool ...	1.13	0.60	34.25	ditto.		
	{ Muddehpooora ...	1.00	1.00	22.68	ditto.		
	{ Banka ...	0.41	0.71	27.89	ditto.		
Purneah	{ Sanbora ...	0.31	0.83	28.26	ditto.		
	{ Purneah ...	1.15	1.44	37.11	ditto.		
	{ Kisengunge ...	4.83	0.62	52.99	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	{ Arrareah ...	0.15	0.29	49.54	ditto.		
	{ Deoghur ...	0.53	2.78	25.15	ditto.		
	{ Rajmehar ...	0.20	0.40	18.20	ditto.		
	{ Nya Doonka ...	0.68	2.71	23.50	ditto.		
	{ Godda ...	0.72	2.08	22.30	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 19th to 26th July 1874.	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	8.10	5.30	36.16	1st Aug.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	6.96	6.48	41.84	ditto.	
		Jajpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	23.05	18th July.	
		Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	11.00	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	14.25	4th July.	
		False Point ...	5.65	ditto	20.11	25th July.	
		Pooree ...	6.04	4.51	25.54	1st Aug.	
		Khoordah ...	7.66	4.65	37.16	ditto.	
		Balasore ...	4.40	Not rec.	16.67	25th July.	
		Bhuddruck ...	4.18	ditto	22.36	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Jellasore ...	3.83	ditto	24.60	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	2.73	ditto	23.13	ditto.	
		Chandbally ...	3.27	ditto	18.20	ditto.	
		Cuttack Tributary Mehala Sambalpur ...	2.75	ditto	27.45	ditto.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	0.88	3.09	26.51	1st Aug.	
		Pachumba ... { Dispensary ...	1.02	3.84	32.19	ditto.	
	Loharduggah ...	...	0.30	3.28	27.96	ditto.	
		Ranchee ...	1.30	3.03	22.02	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Palamow ...	2.48	7.01	41.93	ditto.	
		Chybassa ...	0.97	8.11	27.77	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	...	0.72	2.04	19.27	ditto.	
		Govindpore ...	1.45	2.80	32.65	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Cachar ...	Cachar ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	68.70	11th July.	
		Hylakandy ...	ditto	ditto	60.88	18th July.	
		Koyah ...	4.84	ditto	66.52	25th July.	
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	Not rec.	ditto	65.80	11th July.	
		Dhoobree ...	ditto	ditto	69.38	4th July.	
	Kararoop ...	Gowhatti ...	ditto	ditto	48.82	ditto.	
		Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	49.17	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tespore ...	ditto	ditto	37.44	20th June.	
		Mungled, s ...	ditto	ditto	28.48	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	ditto	ditto	39.60	11th July.	
	Seesaugor ...	Seesaugor ...	4.02	ditto	94.23	25th July.	
		Golaghat ...	2.23	ditto	58.01	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	0.17	ditto	72.71	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	5.96	ditto	85.91	ditto.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.	
		North Luckimpore ...	ditto	ditto	51.32	13th June.	
		Suddya ...	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	26.04	18th July.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	11.10	16th May.	
		Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	21.50	ditto.	
		Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May.	
	Garohills ...	Tura ...	ditto	ditto	59.85	11th July.	
		Benares ...	0.56	3.13	23.17	1st Aug.	
		Akyab ...	5.00	11.50	55.80	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th August 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 2nd	10	29.451	29.472	85.3	80.3	79	E	11.1	0.06	K	scuds.
		16	29.347	29.365	82.0	79.7	89	E S E	20.0	0.11	C	scuds.
	3rd	10	29.625	29.643	85.4	81.5	83	S E	13.3	0.08	K, C	scuds.
		16	29.669	29.687	84.5	82.3	91	S by E	5.8	0.41	.....	o
	4th	10	29.672	29.690	80.2	79.2	95	S E	5.4	0.31	.....	o
		16	29.695	29.613	78.7	77.8	95	S by E	7.0	0.04	.....	o
	5th	10	29.667	29.685	83.6	81.5	91	S by E	5.6	1.26	S	o
		16	29.557	29.575	81.2	80.5	84	S by W	9.0	0.03	K, C	o
	6th	10	29.701	29.719	83.5	81.3	91	S S E	5.8	0.12	.....	o
		16	29.606	29.624	83.6	81.9	92	S S E	7.0	0.32	K	o
	7th	10	29.708	29.726	85.4	81.5	83	S S E	5.5	0.03	S, K	o
		16	29.616	29.636	88.9	83.0	76	S E	6.2	...	K	o
	8th	10	29.675	29.693	87.0	82.5	81	S S E	4.1	...	K	o
		16	29.548	29.566	91.4	82.5	66	S S E	3.8	...	K	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	2nd	10	29.300	29.368	81	78	86	N E	10.7	0.20	N	d o, scuds.
		16	29.278	29.284	83	80	87	S E	16.3	...	N, S	o
	3rd	10	29.639	29.645	86	81	79	S S E	6.9	0.20	K	b, v
		16	29.583	29.589	87	81	76	S	9.5	...	N	v, u
	4th	10	29.674	29.680	80	79	95	S W	5.8	1.10	N	o, r
		16	29.593	29.599	79	78	95	W S W	7.4	5.40	N	o, r
	5th	10	29.670	29.676	85	83	87	S S W	8.8	0.40	N	b, v
		16	29.587	29.593	86	81	79	S	10.6	...	N	b, v
	6th	10	29.710	29.716	85	81	83	S	3.0	...	N	b, v
		16	29.618	29.624	87	81	76	S S E	11.0	...	N	b, v
	7th	10	29.718	29.724	86	82	83	S S E	8.7	0.10	N	b, v
		16	29.630	29.635	86	81	79	S S E	9.8	...	N	b, v
	8th	10	29.670	29.685	88	83	80	S E	4.8	...	N	b, v
		16	29.510	29.516	89	83	76	S E	6.6	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	2nd	10	29.514	29.608	84	75	64	E S E	11.2	0.10	CK	b, v
		16	29.484	29.576	84	79	79	S E	11.4	...	CK, K	b, v
	3rd	10	29.683	29.775	84	78	75	E S E	4.1	...	CK	r, g
		16	29.613	29.705	83	80	87	E S E	11.6	0.10	KS	r, g
	4th	10	29.708	29.801	81	78	86	E S E	6.7	0.20	KS	r, u, g
		16	29.618	29.711	81	78	86	S S E	13.3	0.10	KS	p, g
	5th	10	29.670	29.763	84	79	79	S E	6.8	...	KS	p, v
		16	29.606	29.699	81	79	91	S	11.2	0.30	CK	p, g
	6th	10	29.693	29.785	85	81	83	S E	4.6	...	CK, KS	v
		16	29.608	29.700	86	80	75	S	13.2	...	K, KS	v
	7th	10	29.715	29.808	82	78	82	S E	6.1	...	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.595	29.686	90	82	80	E	4.8	...	CK, K	b, v
	8th	10	29.671	29.764	89	78	91	S W	5.8	0.60	KS	p, g
		16	29.550	29.640	81	78	86	N E	4.3	...	KS	p, g
MADRAS.	1st	10	29.752	29.789	89	75	49	W by S	15	...	.....	o
		16	29.639	29.689	91	75	39	S W by W	13	...	.....	o
	2nd	10	29.769	29.799	86	74	54	W S W	12	0.06	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.652	29.689	90	75	47	S W by W	11	...	.....	cloudy.
	3rd	10	29.799	29.829	90	75	47	W by S	14	...	.....	o
		16	29.686	29.716	95	76	38	W S W	13	...	.....	o
	4th	10	29.832	29.862	89	76	52	W by S	13	...	.....	o
		16	29.684	29.714	95	77	41	W by S	8	...	.....	b, o
	5th	10	29.817	29.847	83	74	63	W S W	6	...	.....	o
		16	29.720	29.750	87	76	58	W S W	2	...	.....	o
	6th	10	29.889	29.919	80	75	78	W S W	6	0.19	.....	o
		16	29.808	29.838	80	75	78	N N W	7.8	0.42	.....	o
	7th	10	29.868	29.898	84	75	64	W S W	9	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.742	29.772	87	78	65	E by S	7	...	.....	o
CUTTACK.	2nd	10	29.406	29.489	78	76	90	W	5.0	4.30	N	r
		16	29.318	29.401	81	76	86	W S W	7.5	...	N	d
	3rd	10	29.543	29.625	85	79	75	S S W	4.2	...	NC	o
		16	29.445	29.587	83	79	83	S S W	5.1	...	N, S, C	o
	4th	10	29.624	29.707	82	80	91	W S W	1.7	...	N	d
		16	29.543	29.626	78	76	90	S S E	1.2	1.10	N	d
	5th	10	29.625	29.708	78	76	90	S S W	0.7	0.70	N	d
		16	29.548	29.631	80	77	86	S W	6.4	...	N	p
	6th	10	29.612	29.724	85	79	79	W S W	4.0	0.10	CK, C	o
		16	29.507	29.588	90	81	66	W N W	3.1	...	KS, C	o
	7th	10	29.630	29.721	86	80	75	W N W	2.9	0.40	CK, C	o
		16	29.525	29.603	90	81	66	W N W	2.4	...	K, N	o
	8th	10	29.609	29.691	86	81	79	S W	2.0	2.10	C, CK	o
		16	29.475	29.557	88	82	76	N E	2.3	...	KS, N	o
AYR.	2nd	10	29.618	29.670	80	78	91	S S W	6.3	0.90	.....	p
		16	29.618	29.670	77	76	95	S S W	6.5	1.10	.....	r
	3rd	10	29.796	29.818	80	78	91	S S E	5.4	0.20	.....	p
		16	29.715	29.737	82	79	87	S	4.6	0.70	.....	b
	4th	10	29.824	29.848	79	78	95	S	3.6	1.10	.....	r
		16	29.712	29.733	85	79	75	S	3.5	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29.772	29.791	81	79	91	S	3.1	0.20	.....	p
		16	29.677	29.698	83	80	87	S	5.8	0.70	.....	g
	6th	10	29.796	29.818	82	80	91	E	2.7	0.20	.....	g
		16	29.699	29.720	85	80	79	S	4.8	...	.....	o
	7th	10	29.794	29.815	85	80	79	S S E	3.3	...	.....	o
		16	29.692	29.713	84	80	83	S S W	6.0	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.763	29.787	79	78	95	S E	2.5	2.00	.....	r
		16	29.615	29.636	83	79	83	E	4.0	...	.....	g

Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th August 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Aug. ...	1st	Inches. 29.439	86.5	78.0	139.0	81.9	79.1	77.1	0.80	S by W, E by N & E	1.5	121.6	...	...	Cirri, scuds and cumuli. Brisk wind from 9½ A.M. to 1¼ P.M. Slightly foggy at midnight. Drizzled at 6¼, 6½, 9½, A.M. and 1 P.M.
	2nd	425	87.4	73.9	136.0	82.0	79.5	77.7	.87	E N E, E & S E	6.0	256.0	0.17	...	Cirri cumuloni, and overcast. Strong wind from 8 A.M. to 6¼ P.M. Slight rain at 4½, 8½, 11½, 12½ A.M., 2½ and 3½ P.M.
	3rd	585	88.5	79.0	143.5	82.7	80.5	79.0	.89	S E, & S by E	1.0	250.0	0.52	...	Overcast, and cumuli. Thunder between 2 and 3 P.M. Rain at 4, 6 A.M., 1½ and 2¼ P.M.
	4th	640	82.0	78.5	...	79.8	78.9	78.3	.05	S S E	1.0	109.6	0.35	...	Cirri and overcast. Thunder at 11 A.M. Slight rain after intervals.
	5th	628	88.0	78.0	140.0	82.1	79.9	78.4	.89	S S E & S	0.5	145.1	1.43	D	Overcast, cumuli and clear. Rain after intervals.
	6th	653	86.8	80.0	144.0	82.6	80.6	79.2	.90	S S E	...	150.3	0.40	...	Cumuli, and clear. Thunder at 3 P.M. Sheet lightning on west at 11 P.M. Slight rain at 7, 8, 12½ A.M., and from 1½ to 3 P.M.
	7th	699	90.0	79.5	141.2	83.6	80.6	78.5	.85	S S E & S E	...	162.0	0.03	...	Clear, cumuli and cirri. Sheet lightning from 6½ to 11 P.M. Slight rain at 7½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90.0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	.	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	..	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	.	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	2.90
	by anemometer gauge	2.65
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years		3.47
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th August		27.69
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years		40.64

GOPEKNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th August 1874.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 272.—*The 10th August 1874.*

RIVER GANGES.

**J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.**

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st August 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,210	824 0 0	82 8 0	11,442 0	813 0 0	81 6 0	163 14 0
Or per mile of railway	44	30 0 0	3 0 0	420 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	4,195	3,307 0 0	330 14 0	35,662 0	2,598 0 0	259 16 0	600 10 0
Total for 5 weeks	5,405	4,131 0 0	413 2 0	47,104 0	3,411 0 0	341 2 0	754 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,212	890 12 1	89 19 6	2,677 10	183 7 3	18 16 11	108 16 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	44	33 0 4	3 6 0	98 10	6 14 8	0 13 10	3 19 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	6,655	4,764 6 3	476 8 9	14,748 10	1,216 11 9	121 13 6	698 2 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,894	892 0 0	83 4 0	13,864 0	409 0 0	40 18 0	123 2 0
Or per mile of railway	211	29 8 0	2 10 0	493 0	14 8 0	1 0 0	4 8 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	22,532	3,167 0 0	316 14 0	51,008 0	1,548 0 0	158 16 0	475 10 0
Total for 5 weeks	28,426	3,959 0 0	398 18 0	65,470 0	1,997 0 0	199 14 0	598 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,293	734 14 6	73 9 10	12,153 0	360 2 9	36 0 4	109 7 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	153	26 3 11	2 12 6	434 0	12 13 10	1 5 9	3 18 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,131	3,637 10 0	363 15 3	94,747 0	3,677 10 9	367 15 4	671 10 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st August 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	96,430	1,26,101 6 9	11,559 5 11	11,25,309 10	* 4,43,514 3 0	40,838 16 0	62,398 1 11
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	98 8 3	9 0 8	.....	348 0 11	31 14 1	40 18 9
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	375,393	4,34,050 4 9	39,370 8 11	33,29,173 0	14,26,011 9 6	1,30,717 14 7	1,70,638 3 6
Total for 5 weeks	471,823	5,61,051 11 6	51,429 14 10	44,54,482 10	18,71,525 12 6	171,556 10 7	2,22,986 5 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	97,387	126,604 8 6	11,605 9 3	4,18,933 30	1,98,566 3 0	17,285 4 0	28,890 13 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	98 14 7	9 1 4	.....	147 5 1	13 10 1	22 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,01,384	6,04,636 0 3	55,424 19 4	24,28,272 0	11,08,397 10 9	101,690 7 5	1,57,025 6 9

* Rs. 45,753-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August 1874, on 223½ miles open.

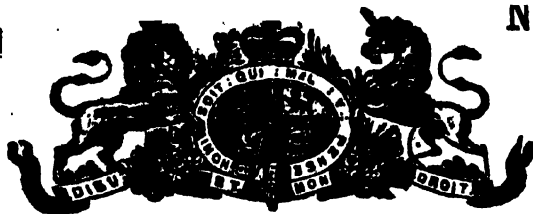
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,330	7,794 9 0	713 15 4	92,536 30	* 23,223 13 0	2,129 17 0	2,842 7 4
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	34 13 5	3 3 10	.....	103 11 7	9 10 0	12 14 4
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	13,192	34,619 5 1	3,164 5 5	2,30,929 0	73,763 10 3	6,761 13 4	9,025 18 9
Total for 5 weeks	15,521	42,365 14 1	3,878 0 9	3,32,465 30	96,987 7 3	8,890 10 4	12,708 11 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,903	7,117 2 3	652 8 1	18,702 30	6,896 7 0	632 3 7	1,284 11 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	31 13 6	2 18 4	.....	30 13 9	2 16 7	5 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,161	36,930 13 3	3,387 19 7	1,45,379 20	48,514 13 8	4,283 17 8	7,651 16 10

* Rs. 7,690 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st August 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	20,028½	17,408 11 9	1,596 16 0	104,728 11	28,963 7 3	2,654 1 4	4,250 17 4
Or per mile of railway	164	110 0 2	10 1 10	682 0	182 15 4	16 15 5	26 17 3
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	1,12,183	60,287 8 6	5,516 7 2	4,01,200 10	84,291 12 2	7,726 16 2	13,243 2 4
 Total for 5 weeks	 138,211½	 77,696 4 3	 7,113 3 2	 5,05,928 21	 1,13,245 6 5	 10,890 16 6	 17,498 19 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	39,459	17,634 14 6	1,616 10 9	91,975 0	20,384 5 2	1,868 11 3	3,485 3 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	504	112 10 11	10 6 7	588 0	130 4 0	11 18 10	23 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	123,318½	72,835 8 6	6,676 12 4	4,03,327 15	82,801 7 10	7,590 2 9	14,286 15 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS FOR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1874.

READ—

The Annual Report upon the Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1873-74.

IN thanking Dr. King for this very interesting report, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the prospects of the garden continue to be indefinitely compromised by the destruction of the large trees therein in the cyclones of 1864 and 1867. In addition to the disadvantage of an originally poor soil, there is now a want of shade in the garden, while the growth of the new plantations under Dr. Anderson's plan, was seriously hindered in last season by the almost unprecedented failure of the rains. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Dr. King that it is essential to restore the shade ~~it is so necessary~~ in a tropical garden, both for the growth of the plants and for the comfort of visitors; and he notices with satisfaction the efforts that are being made in this direction. Attention is meanwhile being given to the culture of herbaceous plants in the conservatories, and to the collection of orchids and other flowering plants; and Dr. King's suggestion, that we should do something in the way of landscape gardening by the outlay of a little money for this purpose on the estate, is one which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes may be carried out as soon as the existing necessity for general economy shall have passed away.

We need not lose sight of the primary objects of the garden in so doing; and turning to its economic aspects, the Lieutenant-Governor is able to congratulate the Superintendent and his staff on the success which promises to attend their efforts to acclimatize *Ipecacuanha* in these provinces. His Honor observes from the earlier reports, that four years ago there were but twelve cuttings of the plant at the Cinchona gardens, and that of these seven were destroyed by an accident. From the report now before him he learns with great satisfaction that, under the mode of propagation by root and leaf-cuttings, so successfully worked by Mr. Jaffrey, there are now not fewer than 63,000 living plants in all.

His Honor notes with satisfaction also the expression of Dr. King's opinion, that no difficulty whatever is likely to be experienced in planting *Mahogany* on a large scale in the districts of Lower Bengal. The statistics given

in the report of the immense size and the fine quality of the timber planted in the early days of our rule in these gardens and the surrounding neighbourhood, are very striking, and Sir Richard Temple desires that Dr. King's proposals for the systematic introduction of seeds from the West Indies may be effectually followed up. The Superintendent of the Garden has been asked to consult with the Conservator of Forests as to the precise steps to be taken to give effect to these recommendations.

Concerning the promotion of the growth of rubber in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with interest the introduction by Dr. King, personally, on his return from Europe, of several plants of the *Hevea Brasili* or Para rubber tree. The very curious account which he has given of the parasitical nature of the indigenous *Ficus Elastica*, invests the introduction of other rubber-yielding trees with much importance, and this part of the report will be brought to the special notice of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Sir Richard Temple would suggest also to the Superintendent the propriety of attempting, if it has not already been attempted, to introduce the *Gutta percha* tree of Guiana, (*Sapota Mullerii*, Michx. *Mimusops Balota*, Gaert.); and would be glad to have a report from Dr. King at his early convenience on the possible acclimatization of this valuable tree in the littoral tracts of these provinces.

In future reports, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Superintendent will briefly bring up to date the history of the various experiments that have been made of late years in the garden with exotic cotton, Carolina rice, rheea, and other fibres, the fruit-trees planted in 1869, and the aquatic garden started by Mr. Scott in 1871. He would also like to have a list and description of the agricultural machinery now in the garden. With the organization of a scientific department of forestry, the opening of an Economic Museum in Calcutta, the contemplated establishment of a central Government depôt for the selection and interchange of seed in the provinces, and the formation of a small department to superintend the experimental farms we are founding, His Honor wishes to see an end put to desultory and isolated efforts at advancement, and in place thereof, systematic sustained effort for developing the powers of the rich tropical soil of Bengal, without breach of continuity. Sir Richard Temple knows that he may count upon Dr. King's co-operation in these views, and is prepared to give all the assistance in his power to make the Botanic Garden, not a mere resort of the pleasure-seeker, but a means of more actively stimulating the development of our natural possessions and advantages. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Superintendent of the Garden and his staff, both here and at the Cinchona plantations, for their labours during the year under report; and Dr. Henderson also, for his efficient and valuable superintendence of both during Dr. King's absence.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 36, dated Royal Botanical Gardens, 24th April 1874.

From—GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., Supdt., Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report of the Royal Botanical Gardens for the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. *General Condition of the Garden.*—The growth of the general collection of trees and shrubs planted out to replace those broken and uprooted by the cyclones of 1864 and 1867, has not, since last report, been very luxuriant. In addition to the two abiding potent reasons for this, namely, poverty of soil and want of shade, there was added last season an insufficient rainfall. Efforts are being made to remedy the two first-mentioned conditions by planting nurse trees and manuring heavily. Shade in a tropical garden is quite as necessary for the growth of many plants as it is for the comfort of visitors. The condition of these gardens cannot, therefore, be considered satisfactory until there be protection enough from the sun to allow a thoroughly tropical tree, such as *Amherstia Nobilis* for instance, to live happily out of doors, and to permit visitors to walk without fear of sunstroke in any part of the garden even at mid-day. These were both possibilities in this garden prior to the cyclone of 1864, and no effort should be spared to restore this desirable state of things. Some time must, however, elapse before this can be; and there is the more reason why, in the meantime, increased attention should be given to the culture of herbaceous plants in conservatories. A new orchid-house has been built during the past year, and the old one has been thoroughly repaired. The collection of orchids is very good indeed, but might be much better if facilities were

given to me for the collection of orchids in parts of India other than Bengal. Burma and the Khasi Hills are both very rich in orchids as well as in other handsome flowering plants, and were I in funds to maintain a good collection in either or both of these, a magnificent set of plants might not only be brought together in this garden, but large numbers might be sent to Botanical Gardens in other parts of the world, from which in return new and valuable plants might be got. Every large garden in Europe has either such facilities for exchange or funds to purchase, and the magnificence of the collections at Kew, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other places, is largely owing to this cause. Improvements have also been made in some of the other conservatories; a new propagating-house fitted with a flue to secure bottom heat, and several new hot beds on a smaller scale, have been erected. The present fern-house, which was built as an experiment some years ago, is much too small for the collection of these plants now in the garden. Experience in this house has proved that ferns can be grown very successfully in Calcutta. We have learnt what is wanted to secure these beautiful plants being in good condition all the year round, and I feel sure no addition to the garden would be more popular than a large new fern conservatory. In such a house, if properly built, tree ferns from Sikhim and the Nilgiris, as well as from Australia and New Zealand, could easily be grown in luxuriance. So large an extent of the garden being under grass, it is to be regretted that the quality of the latter is so coarse. The luxuriance of this grass is another of the numerous evil effects of the cyclone. It dislikes shade, and as long as the trees stood, it made no headway, but as soon as the shade was lost by the destruction of the trees, it began to take thorough possession of the soil, and I fear it cannot be eradicated until the trees have again grown up. At present it causes much trouble and expense, besides being unsightly. The mere cutting of it is costly, and when cut it is not readily saleable. Grazing is inadmissible, as cattle ruin young trees. Much would be gained were the grass-ground over the whole garden smooth enough to allow mowing machines to work; but levelling and smoothing are costly, and, with the present establishment, can be undertaken only at odd times, when labor can be spared. With a little money a great deal could be done in the way of landscape gardening. The Eden Garden in Calcutta affords an excellent example of what can be done in making even a level bit of ground look picturesque, and there is room in the grounds here for an Eden Garden on a large scale could funds be spared.

3. *Roads and Buildings*.—The new road from Bishop's College gate to the Cuba palm avenue is now approaching completion, and promises to be a fine addition to the garden drives. Some of the older roads are not in very good condition, but arrangements are being made for their repair. The new dwelling-house for the Assistant Curator, although sanctioned, has not yet been begun. The encroachments of the current on the riverbank during the year have been but slight. Some injury has, however, been done at places by the wash caused by tugs and other steamers passing along the river at a rapid rate. A separate communication has been addressed to Government on this subject.

4. *Ipecacuanha cultivation*.—A year ago there were 6,719 ipecacuanha plants of all sorts in Sikhim, and about 500 in the garden here. At present the stock is as follows:—

	Rs.
In Sikhim, planted out experimentally under various conditions...	292
Rooted plants, potted-off and under cover ...	13,000
Unrooted, and partially rooted cuttings... ..	50,000
	63,292
In Calcutta Botanical Garden	131
Total ...	63,423

Experience during the past year has confirmed the conclusion come to long ago by the late Dr. Anderson, Mr. C. B. Clarke, and others, that ipecacuanha will not answer in Calcutta either in the open sun or under shade. The cultivation has been practically confined to Sikhim, where it has been conducted chiefly by Mr. Jeffery, of the Cinchona establishment, to whom is largely due the credit of its success. Having been carried on by the existing cinchona establishment, it has cost very little. Until the mode of propagating this plant by root and leaf-cuttings was discovered, progress was extremely slow. Since this discovery, as the figures just quoted prove, it has been proportionately rapid. It will be observed that, with the exception of 292 plants, all the Sikhim stock is under cover. Until quite recently, there were too few plants to permit of any number being risked out of doors, and all our efforts were directed to propagation only. The ulterior object of discovering under what conditions the plants could be successfully grown, as a crop was however never lost sight of, and during the year 1872, as many plants as could be spared, viz. 36, were planted out in various parts of the cinchona reserve and in the Darjeeling Terai. During the year 1873, a number more, bringing the total up to 292, were planted out in a similar manner. These have been under the observation of Mr. Gammie, the resident manager of the cinchona plantation, and I went to see most of them with Mr. Gammie in December last. Mr. Gammie and I quite agree that ipecacuanha cannot be successfully cultivated in Sikhim except in shady places. In open spots where it gets the full sun it soon becomes very sickly. It is essentially a tropical plant, and evidently prefers moist shady spots where there is much vegetable mould in the soil, and an equable, steamy atmosphere. If these conditions exist anywhere in the Eastern Himalayas, they are probably most attainable at an elevation of about 800 to 1,200 feet above the sea, in spots where the virgin forest remains uncut. A number of plants have been put out under such

condition of the valley of the Ryang, these have been fairly well. I propose 7 miles above its junction with the Teesta. Some of arriving as soon as possible at some distance out a number more this year with the view of Sikhim for this cultivation. I fear the Teesta conclusion as to the suitability of any part of too dry for ipecacuanha, and I do not think, from the extensive clearings for tea, becoming planted not having succeeded so well as has been hoped to try any more there—the plants already the year to the Khasi Hills, and a hundred hoped. A few plants had been sent during Government for trial on the garden at Ba are about to be despatched to the Madras valleys of the Nilgiris. I think some should be sent to the Andamans, Burma, and Ceylon, as also a further supply to the Khasias. It may be sent to the Andamans, Burma, and Ceylon, as the returns show, planting out on a larger scale. I thought that with so many plants on hand must be remembered that ipecacuanha is a plant which might have been already tried, but its growth, and the great majority of the 13,000 roots most peculiar habit and of very slow unfit to take their chance in a plantation. I plants on hand are even yet small and

5. *Mahogany*.—During the year a considerable number of mahogany plants have been distributed. These were raised from seeds received from Honduras and Jamaica. There are, as Government is aware, a good many old mahogany trees about Calcutta. These, however, rarely yield seed, and our supplies are mostly from the West Indies and Honduras. Hitherto, I regret to say, these supplies have been scanty and irregular, and until some more definite arrangement for collection is made, the want seems no prospect of their improving. I am strongly of opinion that, if it can be got in any other way, it would be worth while to hire a man specially to collect and transmit seeds to other parts of Bengal, & India. It has been abundantly proved that the tree will thrive in most parts of Bengal, & India. There are fine trees of it also in the gardens at Sad that the Indian-grown timber is valuable. There are fine trees of it also in the gardens at Sad that the Indian-grown timber is valuable. that it will grow admirably in almost any part of Arunpore and Madras, and I have no doubt a little moisture can be secured in very dry India in situations free from frost, and where on the plains of India, it is therefore suitable, rather. For garden cultivation in most places difficulty in getting up plantations of it on and in districts like Lower Bengal, I see no mahoganies here which were spared by the cyclone are by far the finest trees of any sort the garden contains. They were planted about eight years ago, and at present, at a height of six feet from the ground, their girth runs from 8 to 11½ feet. Now the average girth of teak at 90 years of age is only about 6½ feet and the height 8 to 11½ feet. Now the average girth of teak at following facts speak for themselves. A hundred and thirty logs obtained from trees blown down by the cyclone of 1864 were sold by auction, and fetched the ordinary market price of mahogany, and a Calcutta firm, engaged in 1866, and fetched the ordinary market price of the year 1846, reported to Government, in timber and cabinet-making business, so long ago as a tree about 50 years old) would, "if that an immature sample submitted to them (taken from to Honduras mahogany."

6. *India-rubber*.—In returning it had stood for a few years longer, have been equal brought with me six plants of the rubber tree (*Ilex Braziliensis*), which were given to me by Dr. Hooker, of Kew, to whom the gardens already owe so much. Para rubber is one of the finest sorts known in commerce, and in view of the possible early exhaustion of the rubber-yielding figs of Assam, the introduction to India of the plant producing it becomes a matter of some interest. The rubber of this country is obtained from fig-trees most of which (at least in early life) are parasitical. These figs begin life by establishing themselves on the tops of other trees, aerial roots which ultimately reach the trunks of which they send their twining are killed, but the figs remain on the ground. In course of time the supporting trees are killed, but the figs remain on the ground. In course of time the supporting trees are killed, but the figs remain on the ground. It is from the long aerial roots of these figs that rubber is mostly got, and not from their branches. After a few severe taps, a fig ceases to yield rubber from its roots. The number of mature rubber trees even in Assam, a fig ceases to yield rubber from its roots. The foresees their early exhaustion. It is true country like Assam is limited, and it is easy to but plants produced from cuttings put into the soil cannot very well have aerial roots, and may consequently be expected to be of little use. The artificial formation of India-rubber plantations on the scale of the Para rubber tree has no such parasitic habits in early life. The any large scale. The Para rubber tree has no such parasitic habits in early life. The white juice, which on hardening, forms a solid mass, is a valuable article of commerce. The plant which bears the fruit, the rubber tree, has no such parasitic habits in early life. The

all parts of the Mr. Lister, the from the six sent by

7. *Sweet Chestnut*.—The other year is over I hope to be able to report a considerable increase. is a matter of great difficulty. The transport of fleshy seeds, such as the chestnut, to any distance England without difficulty. I have seen several importations of chestnuts arrive from Brindisi, containing one good seed. Dr. Henderson, while acting for me, arranged and the Khasi chestnuts being sent from Italy. Two boxes were accordingly lately received and germinated in excellent order. The most of the nuts were at once sent to Sikhim on the company's Hills, where they have germinated well. A few retained here have also gathered, and have little doubt the success of this Italian importation depends very greatly on the comparatively dry climate (compared to that of England) in which the nuts were be got to be packed: it is also, doubtless, due partly to the shorter voyage. The sweet

8. *Apple*.—I make a very valuable addition to the food-supply of the hill districts, if it can the garden grow freely. Garden, has been enriched by other valuable plants sent by Dr. Hooker, of the Royal Kew. The gardens at Mauritius and Singapore have also contributed, and so have

Mr. W. H. Baß, of Chelsea. Among Indian contributions, those of Dr. Jameson of the Botanical Garden, Saharunpore, have been most extensive. Plants to the number of 12,812 have been distributed from the garden during the year. These were mostly taken away by the indentors. A hundred and five boxfulls were however sent by rail and steamer to various parts of India, and eleven Wardian cases filled with plants were sent to foreign countries.

9. *Interchange of seeds.*—The most important contributors during the year have been—Dr. Hooker, C.B.F.R.S., Kew; Dr. Thwaites, F.R.S., of the Ceylon Botanical Garden, Ceylon; Baron Von Muller, F.R.S., Melbourne; Dr. Regel of the Imperial Garden, St. Petersburg; and the admirably conducted Acclimatization Society of Queensland, Australia. The Secretary of this Society, Mr. Bernays, has done a great work for his own colony by his indefatigable efforts for the introduction of plants of economic value, and this garden is much indebted to his energy and liberality for many gifts of valuable seeds. Mr. C. A. B. Anderson, of Koliabar, Assam, has collected a quantity of forest seeds in the jungles adjoining his plantation; some of these have arrived, and are most valuable. Tea planters and others, located near forests, might render immense assistance by collecting for the garden. The Conservators of Forests of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, as well as Dr. Bonavia, of Lucknow, have sent important contributions. Altogether 718 parcels of seeds have been received, and there have been distributed to India and to various parts of the world 2,532 parcels of seeds. The number of parcels received and sent out does not, however, give a very accurate idea of the actual quantity of seed, as many of the parcels weighed as much as a hundredweight; detailed lists both of seed and plant distribution are sent as an appendix to this report. The scheme of collection of seeds by the Forest Department proposed by me two years ago, having received the sanction and support of the Government of India, has begun to be carried out; some time, however, must elapse before it gets into good working order.

10. *Herbarium.*—During the year the undernoted donations of dried plants were received:—

A. L. Home, Esq., plants from the Soonderbuns—20 species; Dr. F. Hance, a collection of Chinese and other plants—400 species; Baron F. O. Muller, Australian plants, chiefly *Euphorbiaceæ* and *Proteaceæ*—200 species; A. L. Home, Esq., plants from eastern parts of the Soonderbuns—50 species; a collection of Bavarian plants, chiefly from Munich, of the late Dr. Kummer—800 species, presented by the Curator (Mr. Kurz); A. L. Home, Esq., a collection of Andaman plants—92 species; Dr. W. Schlich, a few Khasi Hill plants; C. B. Clarke, Esq., a few Indian *Gentianaceæ*.

Thanks to the exertions of the Curator, Mr. S. Kurz, the collections are excellently arranged, and in good condition. There are still, however, many Indian plants of which good specimens do not exist in the Herbarium, but I trust in course of time to be able to remedy this.

11. *Library.*—In accordance with the orders of Government, indents for books and periodicals are now submitted through Government for execution at the India Office, London. During the past year some books, indented for in July 1871 (i.e., nearly three years ago), were duly received; the indents sent in by me in July 1872 and September 1873 remain, however, still entirely uncompleted.

12. *Official changes.*—Owing to the continued absence of Mr. Scott, on special duty in the opium districts, the office of Curator of the garden remained vacant for the first eight months of the year, and Mr. Lister, the Assistant Curator, single-handed, did the work of that appointment in addition to his own. In the end of October Mr. Beck, late of the Omraotee cotton farm, was sent to act as Curator. On 6th March Mr. Beck was retransferred to the Cotton Department, and his place was taken by Mr. A. Parsons. I returned from sick furlough to England, and resumed charge of my appointment on 5th November from Dr. George Henderson, who had been acting for me.

13. In conclusion, my best thanks are due to Mr. Kurz for his admirable management of the Herbarium. Mr. Kurz, being engaged on special duty in preparing a *Flora* of the Khasi and Jaintia Forest Department. My acknowledgments are also due to Mr. Lister for the energy in which he conducts his own duties, as also for the way in which he appears to have managed the whole garden during the first eight months of the year. The native establishment in the office have also worked well.

APPENDIX A.

Seeds received from the 1st April 1873 to the 31st March 1874

From whom received.	Number of parcels.	From whom received.	Number of parcels.
Baron Muller, Melbourne	49	W. Bull, Esq., London	27
Acclimatization Society, Queensland, Australia	78	J. C. Hayne, Esq.	1
Jute Commissioner, Calcutta	100	J. Scott, Esq., Bankipore	3
Dr. Beaumont, Indore	17	John Stalkart, Esq., Calcutta	2
Commissioner of Dacca	15	A. H. Blechynden, Esq., Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta	2
Dr. Regel, St. Petersburg, Russia	22	— Wordie, Esq., Alipore	1
Government Cinchona Plantations, Kungbee, Darjeeling	132	Conservator of Forests, Punjab	14
Superintendent of Police, Mooltan	5	Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras	13
Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow	40	Dr. Thwaites, Botanical Garden, Ceylon	6
James Taylor, Esq., Ceylon	1	Colonel Lowther, Jubbulpore	1
Dr. Hooker, Botanical Garden, Kew	55	Dr. Tonnerre, Calcutta	13
Botanical Garden, Saharunpore	25	C. A. H. Anderson, Esq., Assam	2
J. Horne, Esq., Mauritius	7	Inspector-General of Forests	1
Dr. Schaefer, Botanical Garden, Java	78	Government Garden, Hong-Kong	1
Superintendent of Jail, Mooltan	3		
Rama Varna, Travandrum	3		
Colonial Secretary, British Honduras	2		
		Total	718

APPENDIX B.

Seeds Despatched from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

To whom supplied.	Number of parcels.	To whom supplied.	Number of parcels.
F. A. Berwick, Esq., Calcutta	33	W. M. Bull, Esq., London	10
Revd. Mr. Coe, Bishop's College, Serampore	30	Governor-General's Palace, Calcutta	30
Government Experimental Farm, Baraset	73	M. A. Bidula, Esq., Simla	55
Eden Garden, Calcutta	6	R. Jameson, Esq., M.A., Allahabad	10
Captain Impey, Morar, Gwalior	35	P. M. Lowther, Esq., Calcutta	23
Lieutenant-Colonel Gobban, Tungoo	1	M. H. Daily, Esq., Rampore	7
Government Cinchona Plantations, Raungee, Darjeeling	243	J. M. Rutt, Esq., Darjeeling	50
John Scott, Esq., Bankipore	48	Mr. Price, Calcutta	21
Messrs. Cassella & Co., Calcutta	8	Officer in Command, Her Majesty's 54th Light Infantry, Fyzabad	25
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace, Calcutta	1	R. Daly, Esq., Calcutta	8
C. F. Anery, Esq., Forest Department, Goruckpore	19	Superintendent of Jail, Shillong	50
R. Graham, Esq., Darjeeling	1	J. W. Hughes, Esq., Superintendent of Jail, Nowgong, Assam	50
R. Adam, Esq., Sambur Lake, Jeypore	2	Agri-Horticultural Society, Lahore	110
Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta	103	A. B. Thomson, Esq., Shalimar, Serampore	1
Dr. Hooker, Royal Gardens, Kew	13	W. H. Erington, Esq., Barrackpore	1
J. Gamble, Esq., Forest Department, Siligoree	1	C. A. B. Anderson, Esq., Assam	3
The Proprietor of Medolah Estate, Debrooghur	1	W. B. Freeman, Esq., Model Farm, Shillong	55
Botanic Garden, Mauritius	6	Dr. Bonavia, Lucknow	7
Botanic Garden, Natal	14	Dr. Jameson, Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Saharanpore	19
Russel, Esq., Kilderpore	24	Professor Balfour, Edinburgh	7
Revd. W. Wilson, Darjeeling	1	Baboo Bissambur Ghose, Botanic Garden, Calcutta	12
J. B. Stirling, Esq., Calcutta	1	W. Lloyd, Esq., Superintendent, Model Farm, Umritsur	
Superintendent, Cotton Experiments, Camp Salara, Seinde	1	Secretary, Queensland Acclimatization Society, Brisbane, Australia	13
Ram Howa Garden, Jeypore	98	Colonial Secretary, Wellington, New Zealand	10
Messrs. Jules DeCock and Soeur Grand, Belgium	5	Dr. Prentis, Civil Surgeon, Goruckpore	103
Messrs. Thomas Lang and Co., Ballarat	10	G. Branning, Esq., St. Kilda Nursery, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	1
Messrs. Hlonge and Schmidt, Seedsmen, Erfurt	32	Dr. Dickie, Professor of Botany, Aberdeen	6
E. Lockwood, Esq., Government Experimental Garden, Monghyr	11	Dr. McKenzie, Presidency Jail, Calcutta	1
Henry Beadon, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh		A. Collins, Esq., Akola	30
Dr. Lynch, Superintendent, Alipore Jail		Agri-Horticultural Society, Bangalore	1
Brigadier-General W. J. Stafford, Shillong, Eastern Frontier District	50	" " Bombay	1
R. J. Quinell, Esq., M.D., Gozerat, Punjab	68	" " Raigoon	1
J. J. Goulding, Esq., Principal, Government College, Ajmere	25	W. J. Williamson, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills	1
Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmere	50	J. Beck, Esq., Nagpore	31
J. Elster, Esq., Soojabad	7	H. C. Wood, Esq., Durraundar, Brisbane, Australia	6
R. Clarke, Esq., Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lahore		Botanic Garden, Melbourne, Australia	5
A. Smith, Esq., Oude	60	" " Adelaide, Australia	5
G. Elliot, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta	13	Dr. Thwaites, Botanic Garden, Ceylon	6
G. Robinson, Esq.,	17	Messrs. Benjamin, Reid & Co., Aberdeen, Scotland	6
Captain Cowper, Garden Reach	13	Dr. Reichenbach, Botanic Garden, Hamburgh	6
J. George, Esq., Hissar	9	M. Mathieu, Nancy, France	6
Major J. T. Dyce, R.A., Umritsur	36	Professor Regel, Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg, Russia	6
Deputy Commissioner, Shillong	60	Professor Todaro, Botanic Garden, Palermo, Sicily	6
R. Morris, Esq.	30	Professor Martens, Botanic Garden, Montpellier, France	6
J. J. Monteith, Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Cachar	156	Professor Parlato, Botanic Garden, Italy	6
Charles Harold, Esq., Simla	30	Colonel Taylor	50
Baboo N. N. Roy Chowdry	70		
Major W. Watson, Agra	30		
C. Sconce, Esq., Superintendent of Jail, Midnapore	81		
James Macnab, Esq., Edinburgh	3		
		Total	2,532

APPENDIX C.

A statement of Plants sent out from the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

	Wardian cases.	Boxes.	Number of plants.
Total	11	105	12,812

Plants received at the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

Month.	Date.	From.	Wardian cases.	Boxes.	Number of plants.
1873.					
April	1	E. Fanbrother, Rangoon			12
May	1	E. Esq., Assam			6
June	1	Agri-Horticultural Society, Singapore	1		Theobroma cacao.
August	1	Royal Botanic Garden, Mauritius	1		25
September	1	W. Bull, Esq., London	1		67
November	1	M. Cooke, Esq., Simla		One packet	232
	4	G. Bartlett, Calcutta			14
		Dr. Beaumont, Indore			5 varieties of geraniums.
December	13	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	2	1	34
"	24	Royal Botanic Garden, Mauritius	1		51
"		Royal Botanic Garden, Saharanpore			69
1874.					
January	18	Dr. Beaumont, Indore			10
February	31	D. L. Barr, Esq.		In pots	18
	17	Dr. Bonavia, Lucknow			50 rose-cuttings.
		Total	6	1	593

APPENDIX E.

Plants despatched from April 1873 to March 1874.

Month.	Date.	To	Wardian Boxes.	Boxes.	Number of plants.
1873.					
May	6	Captain Calvert, Ship <i>London</i>	...	...	27
June	16	General Assembly's Institution	...	...	87
"	16	—Sutherland, Esq.	...	...	46
"	16	J. Gammie, Esq., Cinchona Cultivation, Darjeeling	1	1	200
"	23	Baboo B. N. Sein	...	...	54
"	27	J. Gamble, Esq., Forest Department, Darjeeling	...	...	50
"	30	A. Somerville, Esq., Calcutta	...	...	58
"	30	—Thompson, Esq., Sallinum Ropery, Seebpore	...	...	12
July	3	Baboo G. D. Bysack	...	...	48
"	19	—Williamson, Esq.	...	...	31
"	22	Experimental Farm, Baraset	...	...	1,000*
"	23	Agri-Horticultural Society, Alipore	...	...	263
"	24	H. S. Beadon, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh...	...	...	9
"	25	Ram Hawas, Public Garden, Jeypore	...	6	126
"	25	Captain J. C. Doveton, Conservator of Forests, C. P., Nagpore	...	...	12
"	28	Superintendent of Jail, Manbhoom	...	...	20
"	28	Superintendent, Port Blair	...	...	15
"	28	Colonel R. N. Playfair, Her Majesty's Consul, Algiers	...	6	148
"	29	Horo Nauth Banerjee, Nazir, Howrah	...	...	2
"	29	C. H. Denham, Esq.	...	...	1
"	30	Captain Newton, Howrah...	...	...	60
"	31	Government House, Calcutta	...	...	21
August	1	Captain Newton, Howrah	...	...	47
"	1	Agri-Horticultural Society, Alipore	...	...	9
"	2	Secretary, Calcutta Municipality, Dalhousie Square	...	...	61
"	4	Dr. Payne, Lunatic Asylum	...	...	70
"	6	Captain Cowper	...	...	12
"	6	Agri Horticultural Society, Alipore	...	...	727
"	6	Indian Museum " Dr. Tunnier	...	...	48
"	6	George Bartlett, Esq.	...	...	16
"	7	Mr. Barr, Hastings	...	...	9
"	7	Bengal Club	...	...	2
"	8	T. H. Turner, Esq., Garden Reach	...	...	190
"	8	Indian Museum	...	...	100
"	9	H. L. Houghton, Garden Reach	...	...	50
"	11	Captain C. Garbett, Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom	...	...	16
"	11	William Bull, Esq.	1	...	111
"	11	Ram Hawas, Public Garden, Jeypore	6	...	125
"	12	A. V. Knyvett, Esq., Chittagong	...	13	98
"	12	Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad	...	2	318
"	15	Baboo G. D. Bysack, Howrah	...	...	100
"	15	Dr. Tunnier, Agri-Horticultural Society	...	...	12
"	15	R. Murris, Esq., Garden Reach	...	...	46
"	15	G. C. Chatterjee, Seebpore	...	...	305
"	15	Dr. Law, Calcutta, Garden Reach	...	...	4
"	15	C. C. Harold, Esq., Deputy Controller, Military Works, Simla	...	...	16
"	15	Dr. R. Jamieson, Alipore	...	2	12
"	18	Mr. S. A. S...	...	...	50
"	19	Dr. Beaumont, Indore	...	1	12
"	19	Reverend C. Baumann, Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta	...	...	27
"	19	Dr. R. Jamieson, Allahabad	...	2	200
"	19	Captain J. C. Doveton, Nagpore	...	1	50
"	19	Colonel W. W. Osborn, Political Agent in Bhopal, Se...	...	...	30
"	20	Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden	...	...	20
"	20	Lieutenant Collins, Fort William	...	...	126
"	23	Mr. G. Barr, Hastings	...	...	262
"	23	A. Murray, Monghyr	...	...	4
"	23	R. Clarke, Esq., Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lahore...	1	...	200
"	24	Dr. Bonavia, Lucknow	1	...	21
"	25	Colonel E. T. Dalton, Belvedere	...	...	16
"	28	A. Yule, Esq.	...	...	16
"	28	R. Murris, Esq., Garden Reach	...	...	63
"	30	C. R. Robinson, Esq., Hastings	...	...	100
September...	2	R. Clerk	...	...	60
"	3	Colonel H. Hyde, Master of the Mint, Calcutta	...	...	36
"	4	W. M. Smith, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nya Doomka	...	2	78
"	4	C. R. Robinson, Hastings	...	...	57
"	5	S. B. Chatterjee	...	...	57

* Cuttings.

Month.	Date	To	Wardian cases.	Boxes.	Number of plants.
1873.					
September...	5	Baboo O. L. Bose ...	.....	...	36
"	5	Colonel C. Murray, Secretary, Government Garden, Munghyr ...	.....	...	50
"	10	Baboo K. B. Mullick ...	.....	...	18
"	12	For the Executive Engineer, Caragolah ...	.....	...	50
"	15	Baboo H. N. Doss ...	.....	...	15
"	15	" B. L. Doss ...	.....	...	30
"	15	Mr. Bartlett ...	.....	...	48
"	15	Colonel Hyde, Master of the Mint, Calcutta ...	.....	...	50
"	16	Baboo K. K. Haldar, Cooch Behar ...	.....	...	43
"	16	Dr. Irving, Allahabad ...	.....	4	200
"	17	Hon'ble L. S. Jackson ...	.....	...	183
"	18	G. S. Fagan, Calcutta ...	.....	...	43
"	18	Mr. Day, Calcutta ...	.....	...	50
"	20	W. M. Bell, Calcutta ...	.....	...	12
"	20	Baboo J. B. Banerjee ...	.....	...	23
"	20	Justice Macpherson ...	.....	...	30
"	20	Baboo N. C. Mookerjee ...	.....	...	40
"	20	Harold, Esq., Simla ...	.....	...	120
"	20	Baboo N. N. Chowdhry ...	.....	...	100
"	24	" B. N. Ghose ...	.....	...	4
"	24	R. C. Sen, Serampore ...	.....	...	1
"	25	R. G. Watling, Allahabad ...	.....	...	5
"	26	Baboo R. N. Mookerjee ...	.....	...	4
October	6	R. Price, Esq., Calcutta ...	.....	...	66
"	6	J. Bridgnell, Esq., Howrah ...	.....	...	64
"	6	Baboo T. P. Banerjee ...	.....	...	12
"	11	W. Ainsworth, Esq., Seebpore ...	.....	...	40
"	13	Baboo Grish Chunder Haldar ...	.....	...	3
"	16	" Gour Dass Bysack ...	.....	...	50
"	17	Chief Commissioner, British Burmah ...	2	...	34
"	17	Major W. M. W. rson, Agra ...	.....	3	150
"	18	Port Blair ...	.....	...	16
"	18	Messrs. Burnside and Co., Rangoon ...	.....	...	50
"	18	Major F. Pollock, Howhatty ...	.....	...	41
"	18	W. D. Ireland, Esq., Burmah ...	1	...	100
"	20	W. Burbino, Esq., Calcutta ...	.....	...	17
"	21	A. E. Medlycott, Howrah ...	.....	...	74
"	24	Major H. Waller, Munghyr ...	.....	1	44
"	24	F. Bridgnell, Esq., Howrah ...	.....	...	40
"	28	Rev'd. Jarbo, St. John's Church, Calcutta ...	.....	...	100
"	28	Landale, Esq., Australia ...	.....	1	52
"	28	Rev'd. Jamieson, Allahabad ...	.....	3	141
"	29	J. H. C. Powell, Seebpore ...	.....	...	24
November	1	J. B. Seaton, Esq., Rangoon ...	.....	1	24
"	1	Alex. T. Craig, Rangoon ...	.....	1	30
"	1	Dr. H. Friendlander, Oriental Medical Hall, Rangoon ...	.....	1	36
"	4	R. Murris, Esq., Calcutta ...	.....	...	92
"	4	Dr. Bard, Howrah Hospital ...	.....	...	300
"	8	Mr. Barr, Hastings ...	.....	...	61
"	8	Abdoolgoni Kazee ...	.....	...	2
"	10	G. H. Madge, Calcutta ...	.....	...	30
"	11	Mr. Lowther, Howrah ...	.....	...	36
"	15	J. Hughes, Esq., Superintendent, Jail, Beerbhoom ...	.....	1	50
"	21	Superintendent, Jail, Beerbhoom ...	.....	1	24
"	24	Port Blair ...	.....	...	50
"	24	Dr. G. Bonavia, Lucknow ...	.....	...	22
"	24	Shaharung, Botanic Garden ...	.....	...	105
"	24	Simla ...	.....	...	26
"	24	C. A. Anderson, Esq., Assam ...	.....	8	183
"	27	Baboo J. B. Mookerjee ...	.....	...	7
"	27	B. L. Sen ...	.....	...	6
"	28	J. J. Carey and Co., Medilah Tea Estate, Debrooghur, Assam ...	.....	1	32
"	28	Seane, Superintendent, Jail, Goalpara, Assam ...	.....	4	77
"	29	I. Cowper, Garden Reach ...	.....	...	1
"	29	R. Murris ...	.....	...	29
December	5	Dr. Simons, Seebaugor, Assam ...	.....	...	25
"	8	G. Martin, Esq., Howrah ...	.....	...	40
"	9	G. T. Peppy, Esq., Hazareebagh ...	.....	20	830
"	11	Dr. Lynch, Superintendent of Jail, Alipore ...	.....	...	12
"	11	Dr. Bonavia, Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society, Lucknow ...	.....	1	18
"	11	E. B. Browne, Esq., Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society, Lahore ...	.....	1	21
"	11	S. Bayley, Esq., c.s., Commissioner, Patna ...	.....	1	15
"	13	Dr. Jarbo, St. James' Parsonage, Calcutta ...	.....	...	100
"	13	Mr. Freeman, Shillong ...	.....	...	12

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)

Month.	Date.	To	Ward costs incurred.	REMARKS.
1873.				
December ...	14	C. Browne, Midnapore ...	A. P.	
" ...	14	Baboo L. N. Dasg, Nuddes Zillah ...	13 3	
" ...	29	Raja Rajsoomar ...	2 3 3	
" ...	29	Dr. Beaumont, Indore ...	3 5 3	
" ...	30	John Levett, Esq., Staffordshire ...		
" ...	30	E. Clarke, Esq. ...		
1874.				
January ...	2	Captain Cowper ...	14 10 6	* Costs of subsequent appeal included.
" ...	3	F. Fleet, Esq., Howrah ...		
" ...	6	Dr. Woodford, Shilda House ...		this item—two engaged during the cold season within the town during
" ...	6	R. Murris, Garden Reach ...		ber of persons vaccinated
" ...	6	Kally Narayan Dass, Goalpara ...		
" ...	6	S. Sagnell, Sentrol ...		
" ...	6	Baboo Doyal Chunder Chatterjee ...		
" ...	6	Government House ...		
" ...	8	Agri-Horticultural Society ...		may be gathered from the
" ...	8	" " Alipore ...		the year under report is that
" ...	8	Hon'ble Justice Jackson, Alipore ...		the Commissioners to give
" ...	8	Campbell Hospital, Sealdah ...		on of the house assessment—to
" ...	17	Dr. Bonavia, Lucknow ...		ar consent to several excellent
" ...	17	A. O. Hume, Esq., Secretary to the Government ...		the further prosecution of the
" ...	19	Mr. Paliant ...		and the extension of the public
" ...	19	" Coggan ...		lamented, and doubts may
" ...	26	" Alder ...		from afar, whether it might not
" ...	30	J. Phillips, Esq., Allahabad ...		ther, to surmount these diffi-
" ...	31	Dr. Bonavia, Lucknow ...		complete the waterworks. But
" ...	31	C. W. Collins ...		conversant with the affairs of the
February ...	2	Col. Keatinge, Shillong ...		to the Government of Bengal,
" ...	3	Dr. Beaumont, Indore ...		lay down one mile of piping,
" ...	10	Baboo B. L. Chowdhry ...		found, up to the present date, to
" ...	11	G. E. W. Allen, "The Club," Allahabad ...		Commissioners should take a second
" ...	11	Captain Vanstone, Ship Kingston ...		we have at present to pay Rs. 5,000
" ...	12	A. B. F. Thomson, Esq. ...		73, and the greatest difficulty is
" ...	12	Hughes, Esq., Calcutta ...		talments. I see no chance of our
" ...	12	D. L. Barr, Esq. ...		pleased to make a special grant for
" ...	18	Barrackpore Park ...		1873-74 on extraordinary local
" ...	20	Col. Murray, Monghyr ...		a note of the outstanding liabilities
" ...	20	Dr. Bard, Howrah ...		of this expenditure was met from the
March ...	7	Baboo N. S. Bannerjee ...		0,000; the balance, Rs. 18,708-11-3,
" ...	7	Fort William ...		city.
" ...	11	A. T. Murris, Esq. ...		ary, has continued to discharge his
" ...	13	—Houghton, Esq. ...		h he has been so many times favourably
" ...	16	Captain Williamson ...		likewise worked well.
" ...	17	H. E. C. Bayley ...		
" ...	25	Baboo A. T. Chatterjee ...		
" ...	25	C. B. Clarke, Esq., Calcutta ...		
" ...	26	R. Jamieson, Esq., Government Gardery ...		
" ...	26	W. S. Atkinson, London ...		
" ...	26	Dr. Hooker, c.s., Royal Botanic Gard. ...		
" ...	26	Dr. Reitenbach, Hamburgh ...		

* Cattines.

Total

10

14

7

5

10

0

0

7

6

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Month.	Date.	Part.	Attest.
			No. 341, dated Burdwan, the 31st July 1874.
			T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.
1873.			to submit the Administration Report of the Burdwan Municipality for
September...	5		the report is so clear and detailed that it requires no remarks from me
"	5		favourable mention of the Secretary to the Municipality, Mr. Sherman.
"	10		Report on the municipalities and townships, with the returns of income
"	12		For the year submitted hereafter.
"	16		Baboo H. B.
"	15		B.
"	16		Mr. Barth
"	16		Colonel H. Dated Burdwan, the 1st May 1874.
"	16		Baboo K. WHINFIELD, Esq., Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality,
"	16		Dr. Irving, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.
"	17		Hon'ble L. G. S. Fagar
"	18		submit on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners of the town of
"	18		Mr. Day, C. Report of the Municipality for the past official year 1873-74.
"	20		W. M. Bell, C. Report of the Municipality for the past official year 1873-74.
"	20		Baboo J. B. Bant of the year under review the Municipal Committee was made
"	20		Justice Macpherson of 9 Natives to 6 Europeans. At its close the Committee
"	20		Baboo N. C. Mo 9 Natives, viz. :—
"	20		Harold, Esq., Sir
"	20		Baboo N. N. Cho
"	24		B. N. Ghos
"	24		R. C. Sen, Seramp
"	25		R. G. Watling, Al
"	28		Baboo R. N. Moolle,
October	6		R. Price, Esq., Ca
"	6		J. Bridgnell, Esq.,
"	6		Baboo T. P. Baner
"	11		W. Ainaworth, Ed
"	13		Baboo Grish Chundjee,
"	16		Gour Dass Bjerjee,
"	17		Chief Commissioner, erjee,
"	17		Major W. M. W. rsc
"	18		Port Blair...
"	18		Messrs. Burnside and
"	18		Major F. Pollock, owon,
"	18		W. D. Ireland, Esq., Bhatteejee,
"	20		Burbino, Esq., Cal
"	21		A. R. Medlycott, H. wr
"	24		Major H. Waller, Ma
"	24		F. Bridgnell, Esq.,
"	28		Rev. Jarbo, St. John
"	28		Landale, Esq., Austr
"	28		Rev. Jamieson, All
"	29		J. H. C. Powell, Seeb
November	1		J. B. Seaton, Esq., R
"	1		Alex. T. Craig, Rang
"	1		Dr. H. Friendlander,
"	4		R. Murris, Esq., Calcut
"	4		Dr. Bard, Howrah Hosp
"	8		Mr. Barr, Hastings
"	8		Abdoolgoni Kazee
"	10		G. H. Madge, Calcutta Mi
"	11		Mr. Lowther, Howrah
"	15		J. Hughes, Esq., Sy
"	21		Superintendent of Rail, Eg
"	24		Port Blair
"	24		Dr. G.
"	24		Shaharany
"	24		Simla
"	24		C. A. b
"	27		Bab J. consider and confirm the report of the Finance
"	27		at 31st December 1873.
"	28		Subjects were considered by Sub-Committees, and their reports subse-
"	28		meetings and adopted :—
"	29		L
December	6		CONSERVANCY.
"	8		H. G
"	9		Question of the conservancy of the river Banka and the framing of a bye-law
"	12		IV.
"	at		FINANCE.

The quarterly audits of the Municipal accounts.

In addition to the above, the Legal Sub-Committee was requested to consider certain relating to the collection of house-rate, but have not yet submitted its report.

INCOME.

9. The income of the year was estimated at Rs. 60,370. The financial statement of the year was submitted for review, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 12th March 1914.

DETAILS.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Excess.	Deficit.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Cash balance	4,670	4,676 5 4	206 5 4	1,482 8 13 3	
House-rate	41,000*	39,537 6 0	.....	402 2	
Wheel tax	2,300	1,693 12 0	.....	284 2	
Registration fees	1,500	1,211 8 0	.....	1,174 3 5 3	
Tolls and ferries	8,000	1,625 0 0	.....	25 6	
Fines	1,200	906 10 0	.....	3 5 3	
Miscellaneous	6,700	16,789 2 3	10,089 2 3	31 14 10 6*	
Total	60,370	67,089 11 7	10,295 7 7	31 14 10 6*	

10. From the above statement it will be seen that the actual estimate by Rs. 6,669-11-7. This is due almost entirely to have been credited under the head of *Miscellaneous*, and which will I proceed to notice in detail the several items of income.

11. *House-rate.*—The subjoined tabular statement explains

DETAILS.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrears of 1871-72 ...	53	2	9	32	5	0	3	10	0
Ditto of 1872-73 ...	299	2	0	187	8	0	47	0	0
1st Qr., 1873-74 ...	10,169	0	3	9,896	14	6	255	6	0
2nd „ „ ...	10,145	7	0	9,819	6	6	300	16	0
3rd „ „ ...	10,084	9	6	9,868	2	6	186	7	0
4th „ „ ...	10,017	8	0	9,733	1	6	245	4	0
Total ...	40,768	13	6	39,537	6	0	1,038	4	0

12. The house-rate collections have, for the third year, been found to be insufficient. It is evident, from the total demand being only Rs. 40,768-10-0, that the estimate for 1935-36 was an over-estimate. This has been rectified in the Budget for 1936-37. The Government have at present to pay Rs. 5,000 towards the house-rate collections.

18. In spite of the strictest scrutiny of the applications, the Government have at present to pay Rs. 5,000 for the year 1973, and the greatest difficulty is to find the money to pay them. I see no chance of our remedying it, and this, I regret to say, financial reasons have prevented me from being pleased to make a special grant for the year 1973.

14. The uncollected arrears of the years 1871-73 and 1873-74 on extraordinary local through the civil courts. Similar measures will have a note of the outstanding liabilities balance of the past year. of this expenditure was met from the

15. *Wheel Tax*.—The wheel tax collections of Rs. 1,000; the balance, Rs. 18,708-11-3, two horses, 57 carriages drawn by one horse, 19 two-horse carriages, 150 ponies, &c., 11 elephants, and are explained in the following table:

He has continued to discharge his duty as he has been so many times favourably and he likewise worked well.

.DETAILS.						Due.	We likewise worked well.
Bank, Cutchery lat. A.							
(be leased - one) Meetings during the year 1873-74.							
1st Quarter	Rs.	0	Total attendance.				
2nd " " " "	Rs.	12					
3rd " " " "							
4th " " " "							
Total ...	19	4 0	1,893				

16. It was estimated that the receipts from wheel-tax would have been Rs. 2,000. The demand, however, was under Rs. 2,000.

17. **Registration Fee.**—The income realized from the registration of in a deficit. Such, however, has been invariably the result since the introduction within the Municipality in 1870-71.

18. From the accompanying statement it would appear that there has been a falling off in the number of carts since that year; but there are strong reasons to believe that the number of carts registered during the year under review does not materially exceed the number liable to registration.

Years.	No. of carts registered.	Total fees.	Years.	No. of carts registered.
		Rs. A. P.		
1870-71	716	1,584 0 0	1872-73	701
1871-72	758	1,493 4 0	1873-74	615

Effective registration of carts is very difficult in the present state of the law. no power of seizure before conviction, and this enhances the difficulty. I am The satisfactory way of meeting the difficulty is the appointment of a special series varying with the number of convictions obtained.

The fines imposed for breaches of the Municipal laws are shewn in the which also gives the number and nature of the offences reported:—

Month.	Date	Nature of Offences.	Convictions.	Amount of fines.
				Rs. A. P.
1873.				
September...	5	Baboo S. S. registering carts ...	19	17 4 0
"	5	Colonel E. putting plates to carts after registration ...	7	1 8 0
"	10	Baboo K. allowing sewage to flow on highways and drains ...	4	5 8 0
"	12	Baboo K. on highways, drains, &c. ...	26	49 10 0
"	15	For the use of soil for more than 24 hours ...	26	84 10 0
"	15	Baboo B. houses and grounds ...	294	451 2 0
"	15	" B. privies, &c., in a filthy state after warning ...	90	105 8 0
"	15	Mr. B. putting materials on highways without permission ...	10	14 4 0
"	15	Colonel E. offensive and dangerous trades without permission ...	6	14 0 0
"	16	Baboo K. British schedules within the prescribed time ...	2	6 0 0
"	16	Dr. Irving. Written permission ...	9	23 8 0
"	17	Hon'ble L. same matter in tanks ...	2	1 0 0
"	18	G. S. Fage. at large ...	21	18 0 0
"	18	Mr. Day. (same) encroachments after notice ...	3	8 8 0
"	20	W. M. Bell. matter for more than 12 hours to the annoyance ...		
"	20	Baboo J. B. ...	78	144 0 0
"	20	Justico Marph. out of fixed hours ..	13	13 2 0
"	20	Baboo N. C. ...	5	7 8 0
"	20	Harold. Esq. ...	7	12 0 0
"	20	Baboo N. N. Ch. in an unclean and filthy state ...	2	7 0 0
"	24	" B. N. Ghd. ...	2	1 8 0
"	24	R. C. Sen. Seram. within 4 feet of public roads ...	1	0 4 0
"	25	R. G. Watling. A. ture in unauthorized places ...	5	1 4 0
"	26	Baboo R. N. M. ...	1	5 0 0
October	6	R. Price, Esq., C. er to run into tanks, &c. ...	2	1 8 0
"	6	J. Bridgnell, Esq. ...		
"	6	Baboo T. P. Bane ...	635	942 8 0
"	11	W. Ainsworth, E. ...		
"	13	Baboo Grish Chund ...		
"	16	" Gour Dass E. notices were also issued during the year for the removal		
"	17	Chief Commissioner		
"	17	Major W. M. W. attendance of the Commissioners at their judicial sittings		
"	18	Port Blair... The attendance of some of the members at these sittings		
"	18	Messrs. Burnside & Co.		
"	18	Major F. Pollock, Esq.		
"	18	W. D. Ireland, Esq. ...		
"	20	W. Burbino, Esq. ...		
"	21	A. E. Medlycott, Esq. ...		
"	24	Major H. Waller, Esq. ...		
"	24	F. Bridgnell, Esq. ...		
"	28	Rev. J. Jarbo, St. John's ...		
"	28	Landale, Esq., Australia ...		
"	28	Rev. Jamieson, Allahabad ...		
"	29	J. H. C. Powell, Secy. ...		
November...	1	J. B. Scaton, Esq., Rangoon ...		
"	1	Alex. T. Craig, Rangoon ...		
"	1	Dr. H. Friendlander, Calcutta ...		
"	4	R. Murris, Esq., Calcutta ...		
"	4	Dr. Bard, Howrah Hospital ...		
"	8	Mr. Barr, Hastings ...		
"	8	Abdoolgoni Kazee ...		
"	10	G. H. Madge, Calcutta ...		
"	11	Mr. Lowther, Howrah ...		
"	15	J. Hughes, Esq., Secy. ...		
"	21	Superintendent of the water-works ...		
"	24	Port Blair ...		
"	24	Dr. G. Bona. in the Maharajah of Burdwan for diverting the		
"	24	Shaharun ...		
"	24	Simla ...		
"	24	C. A. ...		
"	27	Baboo Municipal property ...		
"	27	Messrs. Jessop and Co. of an account inadvertently paid		
"	28	J. ...		
"	28	... fees ...		
"	29	... Carriage cash balance of 1872-73 ...		
"	29	... of Municipal garden ...		
December	5	... art fees ...		
"	8	... Act fees ...		
"	9	... removal fees ...		
"	12	... of civil suit costs ...		
"	12	... various other sources ...		
Total			16,789	2

27. *Item 1.*—This refund was sanctioned by Government on a representation of deorees by the Magistrate. It was not anticipated; and to it, with item 3, local subscription of review, which water works, is chiefly due the large excess in the *miscellaneous* receipts of the

28. *Item 2.*—These receipts include sums realized for the removal of private enclosures in eight circles of latrine conservancy, and payments made by the Company and the Maharajah of Burdwan on account of the station and post office.

29. *Item 3.*—These subscriptions were realised in Mr. Metcalfe's time, the subscription of the Maharajah of Burdwan.

30. *Item 4.*—The Municipal Press continues to be remunerative, the subjoined statement:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	
Value of office printing ...	1,216 11 6	Salaries of establishment during the cold season
Actual receipts on account of out-work ...	1,026 12 6	Contingencies, including purchase of type, stationery, &c.
		Saving ...
Total ...	2,243 8 0	

31. *Item 5.*—The diversion of the Baldangah Road was sanctioned by the Maharajah of Burdwan who bore all expenditure at originally passed through a large garden, the property of the

32. *Item 6.*—The income realizable from pounds was estimated at Rs. 1,146. The results are given in the subjoined statement:—

Names of Pounds.	Bullocks.	Bulls.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Calves.	Horses.	Asses.
Parbeerhatta ...	67	19	1	416	452	41	...
Alumgunge ...	113	46	...	462	397	11	...
Kunchunnuggur ...	35	43	...	268	90	12	...
Total ...	215	108	1	1,146	939	64	...

33. *Item 7.*—License fees are levied on all dogs within certain limits which are not conterminous with the city. The balance, Rs. 18,708-11-3, the year the following licenses were issued:—

Under Section 78.—Private burial-ground, has continued to discharge his duty. He has been so many times favourably noticed by the Government of Bengal. He likewise worked well.

34. *Item 8.*—This item is made up of the Civil Court tank, Criminal Court tank, Cutchery latrine, &c.

35. The serai continues to be leased out at a loss. The Criminal Court tank has been leased out at a yearly rental of Rs. 250, and the amount credited is its rent only completed in August, and the amount credited is its rent.

It has since been leased out for four years at an annual rental of Rs. 250. The cattle-shed enclosure are the rent of its fruit-trees and manure.

36. *Item 10.*—These fees were realized by the enforcement of Section 47 for the recovery of house and wheel taxes.

37. *Item 11.*—The hackney carriage balance of 1872-73 was transferred to the funds under Government letter No. 1335, dated 15th May 1873, to the division.

38. *Item 12.*—The receipts from the Municipal garden were derived from European and other vegetables raised during the past cold season.

39. *Item 14.*—All fines under the Gambling Act, inflicted within the city, are now made over to the Municipal funds under Government letter No. 3550, dated 1872.

40. *Item 15.*—These fees were realized under bye-law 40 from the owners of houses for the removal of refuse resulting from their business.

41. The remaining items of the *miscellaneous* receipts call for no explanation.

EXPENDITURE.

Month.	Date.	Particulars.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Savings.	Excess.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1873.							
September...	5	Baboo J. B. Datta	1,944 0 0	1,910 3 0	33 13 0	...	
"	5	Colonel B. N. Ghosh	6,156 0 0	6,114 8 6	41 7 6	...	
"	10	Baboo J. B. Datta	4,538 0 0	5,539 14 6	...	1,001 14 6	
"	12	Baboo J. B. Datta	1,362 0 0	1,236 14 9	125 1 3	...	
"	16	For the year 1872-73	4,168 0 0	16,737 6 6	...	2,569 6 6	
"	16	Baboo J. B. Datta	1,146 6 0	12,073 11 9	72 10 3	...	
"	15	"	1,670 0 0	16,388 2 9	...	3,718 2 9	
"	15	Mr. B. N. Ghosh	385 10 0	7,008 14 3	376 11 9	...	
"	15	Colonel B. N. Ghosh	...	...	...	...
"	16	Baboo K. N. Ghosh	70 0 0	67,009 12 0	649 41 9	7,289 7 9	
"	16	Dr. Irving	...	...	...	...
"	17	Hon'ble J. B. Datta	...	...	...	6,639 12 0	
"	18	G. S. Fagan	...	...	...	...
"	18	Mr. Day	...	...	...	...
"	20	W. M. Bell	...	...	...	...
"	20	Baboo J. B. Datta	...	...	...	...
"	20	Justice Macpherson	...	...	...	...	the over estimate has been incurred almost entirely in liquidating of year 1872-73, and in completing the various works which
"	20	Baboo N. C. Maitra	...	...	...	...	of that year.
"	20	Harold, Esq.	...	...	...	...	of the year from the income, there was a cash balance at
"	20	Baboo N. N. Chatterjee	...	...	...	...	of the year 1872-73.
"	24	"	...	...	...	...
"	24	R. C. Sen, Seram	...	...	...	...	the expenditure in the Collection Department has resulted in a small
"	25	R. G. Watling	...	...	...	...	circumstance that during the year the services of one of the
"	26	Baboo R. N. Mookerjee	...	...	...	...	with.
October	6	R. Price, Esq.	...	...	...	...	disbursements of the year in connection with the office of the
"	6	J. Bridgnell, Esq.	...	...	...	...	this head. Here also there has been a small saving.
"	6	Baboo T. P. Bane	...	...	...	...
"	11	W. Ainsworth, Esq.	...	...	...	...	on roads exceeds the estimate by Rs. 1,001-14-6, and is
"	13	Baboo Grish Chandra	...	...	...	...	(1) repairs, (2) purchase of material, (3) establishment,
"	16	"	...	...	...	...
"	17	Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...	roads is due:—(1) On works connected with the diversion
"	17	Major W. M. Watson	...	...	...	...	liquidation of contingent bills for 1872-73; and (3) to the
"	18	Port Blair	...	...	...	...
"	18	Messrs. Burnside	...	...	...	...
"	18	Major F. Pollock	...	...	...	...	receipts and disbursement, appended to this report, gives
"	18	W. D. Ireland, Esq.	...	...	...	...	the expenditure thereon; but the following statement
"	20	W. Burbino, Esq.	...	...	...	...	of the roads and the nature and quantity of work executed:—
"	21	A. E. Medleycott, Esq.	...	...	...	...
"	24	Major H. Waller, Esq.	...	...	...	...
"	24	F. Bridgnell, Esq.	...	...	...	...
"	28	Rev'd. Jarbo, St. John's	...	...	...	...
"	28	Landale, Esq., Australia	...	...	...	...
"	28	Rev'd. Jamieson, Allahabad	...	...	...	...
"	29	J. H. C. Powell, Secy.	...	...	...	...
November	1	J. B. Seaton, Esq., Rangoon	...	...	...	...
"	1	Alex. T. Craig, Rangoon	...	...	...	...
"	1	Dr. H. Friendlander, Calcutta	...	...	...	...
"	4	R. Murriss, Esq., Calcutta	...	...	...	...
"	4	Dr. Bard, Howrah Hospital	...	...	...	...
"	8	Mr. Barr, Hastings	...	...	...	...
"	8	Abdoolgoni Kazee	...	...	...	...
"	10	G. H. Madge, Calcutta	...	...	...	...
"	11	Mr. Lowther, Hong Kong	...	...	...	...
"	15	J. Hughes, Esq.	...	...	...	...
"	21	Superintendent	...	...	...	...
"	24	Port Blair	...	...	...	...
"	24	Dr. G. Macpherson	...	...	...	...	large excess expenditure in the Conservancy Department has been
"	24	Shah	...	...	...	...	the liabilities of the past year.
"	24	Simpson	...	...	...	...	the services of two peons and sixteen mules attached to the
"	24	Ceylon	...	...	...	...	with on a reduction of establishment.
"	27	Edwards	...	...	...	...	taken for the daily removal and disposal of street refuse, and the clear-
"	27	Edwards	...	...	...	...	water-ways continue to be effective. The sweepings of the streets are
"	28	Edwards	...	...	...	...	useless holes, the owners of which agree to cover in the rubbish with earth-
"	28	Edwards	...	...	...	...	to do so.
December	...	Various	...	...	...	...	view to the better conservancy of the river Banka, a stringent bye-law pro-
"	...	Various	...	...	...	...	of its banks and stream was proposed and sanctioned by Government.
"	...	Various	...	...	...	...	stream within Municipal limits has also been increased, in compliance with the
"	...	Various	...	...	...	...	of the Conservancy Sub-Committee to whom the question of the conservancy of
"	...	Various	...	...	...	...	had been referred, by closing the opening of the anicut to a height of nearly 8 feet.
"	...	Various	...	...	...	...	of water at the anicut was previously only 6 feet. The anicut is also partially opened
"	...	Various	...	...	...	...	to allow the scum and other impurities collected on the surface of the stream to run
"	...	Various	...	...	...	...	se arrangements have had satisfactory results.

55. The operations connected with the latrine conservancy of the town Appendix B. The system has now been extended to eight circles which include boundaries 48 mohallas. A public latrine accommodates each circle. ion of decrees
for review, which

56. The attendance at the public latrines has not been satisfactory. I strong tendency on the part of the inhabitants to shirk the use of these latrines is taken of the slightest cover to do so. REMARKS.

57. The latrines are daily inspected, and the strictest supervision is maintained by the methers in charge. Disinfectants are freely used, and the deposits are removed in the evening and buried in the Municipal garden; but in spite of these measures, prosecutions of persons found committing nuisances in the open air, such as be committed and the latrines remain comparatively unused. A. P.
13 3

58. The town of Burdwan contains many ruined houses, and majority of the nuisances are committed. The removal of "dangerous" by the law, and in a sanitary point of view these ruins may be regarded as many obstacles are thrown by the owners in the way of their removal by the threat of litigation, that it has not been thought desirable to take any measures. 3 5 3
14 10 6 * Costs of subsequent appeal included.

59. One of the principal objections advanced by owners against the repairs of ruins is their value. A good plan for testing the validity of this objection is to remit the tax of a holding so long as its walls remained standing. this item—two engaged
during the cold season
number of persons vaccinated

60. During the year a reduction in the salaries of the methers may be gathered from the was effected. The monthly charge for establishment is now Rs. 13, the year under report is that the Commissioners to give

61. *Police.*—The small saving in the *Police* charges called for by the Commissioners to give

62. *Local Improvements.*—The expenditure incurred during the year for the consent to several excellent *ments* aggregated Rs. 16,388-2-9, and is divided under the following heads: the further prosecution of the
and the extension of the public
lamented, and doubts may
from afar, whether it might not
ther, to surmount these diffi-
complete the waterworks. But
inversant with the affairs of the
to the Government of Bengal.

- (1) Water works
- (2) Latrines
- (3) Miscellaneous

63. *Water Works.*—With the exception of some trifling repairs, the painting of the wood-work of the Engine-house, and the laying down of water-tight, almost the entire expenditure on water works during the year was for the liabilities of 1872-73. The details of this expenditure have been appended. lay down one mile of piping,
found, up to the present date,
Commissioners should take a second
have at present to pay Rs. 5,000
73, and the greatest difficulty is

64. Want of funds prevented any attempt being made during the year; but the question of utilizing the stone found from the Baneegunge potteries was considered. Professedly, the Government of Bengal is pleased to make a special grant for the purchase of pottery pipes for the water works, on the grounds that the note of the outstanding liabilities to stand even a small amount of pressure. The pipes of this expenditure was met from the potteries at a sacrifice. Rs. 10,000; the balance, Rs. 18,708-11-3,

65. On the 24th December, a letter was received from the Secretary, has continued to discharge his proposal by Colonel Nicolls, Chief Engineer to the Department, for carrying out the water-supply scheme which he has been so many times favourably

66. The Chief Engineer proposed to lay down the pipes likewise worked well. posts, and to construct one or more high level maso
mated at Rs. 20,000, towards which Government
provided the Commissioners arranged the further
and securely.

67. The whole question was then considered at a meeting held on the 10th October, and the Commissioners unanimously agreed to accede to the proposal by Government. The necessary funds were accordingly provided in the Budget, but subsequently, owing to an intimation that the promise was not forthcoming during the current year, the budget was revised. The force incompleted. Total
attendance.
10
14
7
5
10
0
0

68. *Construction of Latrines.*—The expenditure on latrines is thus: Total
attendance.
10
14
7
5
10
0
0

- (1) Dhograsohid latrine
- (2) Peeritpara latrine communication
- (3) Municipal garden

Total ...

69. The Dhograsohid latrine stands on a site presented to the Municipality by Maharajah of Burdwan. It was completed in April and opened for use the following day.

70. The expenditure on the Peeritpara latrine communication includes the cost of the road, as well as further compensation paid for the acquisition of the site.

para latrine was completed in November at a cost of Rs. 2,278-8-8, and was the following month. The cost of its construction was not paid during the

Month. Date. Expenditure on the Municipal garden was made for the purpose of carrying out for irrigating.

us Improvements.—Subjoined are the details of the expenditure incurred miscellaneous improvements:

Month.	Date.		Rs.	A.	P.
September..	5	triangular tank	2,039	12	0
	5	Civil Court tank	1,410	12	9
	10	for latrine tank site	351	4	9
	12	protecting dangerous holes, &c.	207	15	6
	15	For			
	15	Bab			
	15	Total	4,009	13	0

Mr. ... the triangular tank was undertaken to fill up and improve a low Colonel ... private property, situated close to the Government Charitable Baboo ... Dr. Irvin ... paid for the acquisition of the site. Want of funds prevented Hon'ble ... G. S. Fag ... Mr. Day ... the excavation of the Civil Court tank was undertaken was W. M. Bell ... (see para. 50). It was completed during the year. Baboo J. B. ... Justice M ... miscellaneous expenditure of the year is divided under the Baboo N. C. ... Harold. Esq. ...

		Rs.	A.	P.
	Baboo N. N. C.	2,500	0	0
	B. N. G.	1,901	11	9
	R. C. Sen, Seram	498	0	
	R. G. Watling, vacant houses	342	8	
	Baboo R. N. M.	323	14	
October	R. Price, Esq., C.	299	9	
	J. Bridgnell, Esq., nt	250	0	
	Baboo T. P. Ban	220	0	
	W. Ainsworth, F.	168	0	
	Baboo Grish Chah	110	0	
	Gour Dass	99	13	
	Chief Commissione ons	114	7	
	Major W. M. W.	87	3	
	Port Blair...	93	9	
	Messrs. Burnside			
	Major F. Pollock			
	W. D. Ireland, Es			
	W. Burbino, Esq.			
	A. E. Medlycott, H			
	Major H. Waller, M			
	F. Bridgnell, Esq., P			
	Rev. J. Jarbo, St. John			
	Landale, Esq., Anstra			
	Rev. J. Jamieson, All			
November	J. H. C. Powell			
	J. B. Seaton, Esq., R			
	Alex. T. Craig, Rang			
	Dr. H. Friendlander			
	R. Murriss, Esq., Calcut			
	Dr. Bard, Howrah Hosp			
	Mr. Barr, Hastings			
	Abdoolgoni Kazee			
	G. H. Madge, Calcut			
	Mr. Lowther, Hg			
	J. Hughes, Esq.			
	Superintend			
	Port Blair			
	Dr. G. Aicpal			
	Shab Messare			
	Six			
	Cit fees			
	ry Car			
	ds of			
	art f			
	ling			
	se re			
December	ntendent of Police—(1) to limit the cremation of Hindoos to two			
	of the river Damoodah, and to check the same by paid Municipal servants;			
	trial-ground of the Joogeas and Boistubs from the banks of the river			
	the Damoodah, placing it near one of the ghâts; (3) to utilize the			
	sons in charge of the two Mahomedan burial-grounds in checking the burials			
	close all the burial-grounds without Municipal limits used by the inhabitants			
	ality.			
	ee proposals were laid before an ordinary meeting dated the 19th July, but			
	roved of for financial and other reasons.			

Rs. 7,008 14 3

represents the repayments of the 1st instalment with Major H. Waller, M ... loan.

cost of working the press, and the sum expended

at bills on account of lighting the streets during March 1873, were disbursed out of the miscellaneous

for review made no provision for lighting.

pay and allowances of the medical staff engaged.

1873. It has since been refunded by Government.

copies of the following persons employed for the

A mistre on Rs. 10 monthly for engine-house;

Rs. 5 monthly for anicut.

of the liabilities of the past year.

this item was explained in last year's report (see para. 67).

of two peons in charge of the Kumbolah and Peerbaharam

included in this item. During the year the services of these

the conservancy peons directed to supervise the burials.

deaths reported by the police during the year was 1,600 against 1,951

his gives a ratio of mortality of 5.22 per 100 during the year, against

the better collection of these statistics, it was proposed by Mr. Cockburn,

ntendent of Police—(1) to limit the cremation of Hindoos to two

of the river Damoodah, and to check the same by paid Municipal servants;

trial-ground of the Joogeas and Boistubs from the banks of the river

the Damoodah, placing it near one of the ghâts; (3) to utilize the

sons in charge of the two Mahomedan burial-grounds in checking the burials

close all the burial-grounds without Municipal limits used by the inhabitants

ality.

ee proposals were laid before an ordinary meeting dated the 19th July, but

roved of for financial and other reasons.

87. *Item 12.*—This item includes Rs. 75-7-6, costs incurred in the execution of decrees gained last year, and the law expenses of the Municipality during the year under review, which are detailed below :—

No.	Position of Municipality.	Nature of suits.	Amount claimed.	Result.	Costs incurred.	REMARKS.
1	Plaintiff ...	19 cases for recovery of house-rate ...	Rs. A. P. 107 3 6	Decreed ..	S. A. P. 8 13 3	
2	Ditto ...	For cutting and clearing jungles ...	1 3 3	Ditto ..	2 3 3	
3	Defendant ...	Damages incurred in removing an encroachment ...	5 0 0	Dismissed ..	3 5 3	
4	Ditto ...	Ditto in removing a privy constructed within 4 feet of the public road ...	29 12 0	Ditto ..	14 10 6*	* Costs of subsequent appeal included.

*8. *Item 13.*—The salaries of three vaccinators are included in this item—two engaged during the cold season of 1872-73 at Rs. 10 each monthly, and during the cold season of the year under review at Rs. 12. From the report on vaccination within the town during the year, submitted by the Civil Surgeon, it appears that the number of persons vaccinated within the Municipality has been 471, as against 74 in 1872-73.

89. *Review of the present position of the Municipality.*—As may be gathered from the preceding paragraphs, the history of the Municipality during the year under report is that of one continued struggle to meet liabilities. This has obliged the Commissioners to give up lighting the town—to put off to a future time the revision of the house assessment—to make all possible retrenchments of expenditure—to refuse to consent to several excellent proposals involving outlay of money—and finally, to stop the further prosecution of the waterworks scheme, the excavation of the triangular tank and the extension of the public latrine arrangements. This is, of course, very much to be lamented, and doubts may naturally suggest themselves to persons viewing the matter from afar, whether it might not have been possible for the Commissioners, by some means or other, to surmount these difficulties, at least to the extent of finding ways and means to complete the waterworks. But those doubts cannot be felt by any one who is practically conversant with the affairs of the Municipality. We have the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Government of Bengal, that to complete the waterworks in a proper manner and lay down one mile of piping, would cost Rs. 20,000, and to provide this sum has been found, up to the present date, to be simply impossible. It is out of the case that the Commissioners should take a second loan from Government, (as has been suggested), because they have at present to pay Rs. 5,000 a year on account of the loan of Rs. 40,000 taken in 1872-73, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in providing for the payment of these instalments. I see no chance of our being able to complete these works unless Government be pleased to make a special grant for the purpose. A statement of the expenditure in 1872-73 and 1873-74 on extraordinary local improvements and repayment of loan is annexed, with a note of the outstanding liabilities under each head. It should be added that Rs. 55,000 of this expenditure was met from the Government donation of Rs. 15,000 and loan of Rs. 40,000; the balance, Rs. 18,708-11-3, has been met from the ordinary income of the Municipality.

90. *Conduct of officers.*—Mr. Sherman, the Secretary, has continued to discharge his duties in that extremely satisfactory manner for which he has been so many times favourably mentioned, and the subordinate clerks and officials have likewise worked well.

APPENDIX A.

Attendance of Commissioners at Ordinary and Special Meetings during the year 1873-74.

Names of Commissioners.	for 12 months	Total attendance
Mr. E. H. Whinfield, as Chairman	12	10
„ E. H. Ruddock, as Vice-Chairman	12	14
„ J. Cockburn, as Commissioner	12	7
„ W. H. Nightingale,	12	5
„ R. T. Sevestre,	12	10
Dr. J. French,	3	0
Mr. A. Pryce,	2	0
Baboo Ram Lal Mookerjee,	12	7
Bonomally Mookerjee,	12	6
Poranundo Mookerjee,	12	7
Brijo Lal Tawaree,	12	2
Moddon Mohun Tawaree,	12	3
Moddon Lal Burmon,	12	5
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee,	12	2
Kassee Nath Dass,	12	6
Gopee Nath Shaha,	9	1
Jagadbundhu Mitra,	3	...

APPENDIX B.

Record of Attendance of Commissioners at Judicial Sittings during the year 1873-74.

Name of Commissioners.		Total attendance.
Mr. E. H. Winfield, Chairman	for 12 months	...
" E. H. Rydock, Vice-Chairman	" 12 "	2
" J. Cockburn	" 12 "	11
" W. H. Nightingale	" 12 "	1
" R. T. Severe	" 12 "	5
Dr. J. French	" 3 "	...
Mr. A. Pryce	" 2 "	1
Baboo Ram Lal Mookerjee	" 12 "	5
Bonomalles Mookerjee	" 12 "	8
Poranundo Mookerjee	" 12 "	10
Brijo Lal Tawaree	" 12 "	5
Muddun Moun Tawaree	" 12 "	10
Muddun Lal Surmon	" 12 "	6
Bhoobun Moun Chatterjee	" 12 "	4
Kasseo Nath Pass	" 12 "	
Gopee Nath aha	" 9 "	
Jagadbundhu itra	" 3 "	2

E. H. WHINFIELD, Chairman.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Working of the Latrine Conservancy system during the year 1873-74.

CIRCLES.	No. of mohallas accommodated in the circle.	Population as per last census.	No. of private privies in the circle.	Average daily number of privies cleaned.	Average daily attendance at public latrines.	Amount realized for removal of night-soil from private privies and premises.	Amount credited to Municipality, which includes half the fees & payments by Maharajah & Railway Company.	Cost attending the working of the system.		Total cost.
								Public latrines.	Private privies.	
Radhanuggur, for 12 months...	10	4,435	618	380	532	2,338 1 0	1,196 5 0	351 8 0	1,141 12 0	1,498 4 0
Shamsagur, " " ...	6	1,850	317	261	466	1,621 8 0	829 4 0	334 7 0	792 4 0	1,126 11 0
Peerbaharam, " " ...	8	1,227	130	188	351	1,173 8 0	599 4 0	322 10 3	574 4 0	903 14 3
Rhobaneetakoar, " " ...	5	1,924	73	171	206	1,050 8 0	537 12 0	313 0 0	513 12 0	824 12 0
Kucharoo, " " ...	4	445		25	301	168 8 0	91 12 0	323 4 0	76 12 0	400 0 0
Station, " " ...	2	850	32	25	542	283 0 0	84 12 0	330 9 6	198 4 0	528 13 0
Dhagrasohid, for 11 " ...	9	2,530	212	169	426	1,039 0 0	531 8 0	293 13 3	506 8 0	799 5 3
Peeritparah, for 4 " ...	4	1,800	140	116	272	991 8 0	670 8 0	126 0 0	321 0 0	447 0 0
	48	15,121	1,728	1,335	3,136	8,064 9 0	4,541 1 0	2,399 3 6	4,123 9 0	6,523 11 6

* The expenditure attending the cleaning of private privies is not included in the Municipal accounts.

E. H. WHINFIELD, Chairman.

APPENDIX D.

Statement giving the details of the disbursements effected on extraordinary improvements and in repaying Government Loan during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Heads of Works.	Expenditure in 1872-73.		Expenditure in 1873-74.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
*Construction of public latrines	10,409	5 0	2,764	5 0
Head works at Jockoty	9,863	8 0	748	3 0
Ancient	9,745	2 9	3,046	9 0
Engine-house	11,621	6 0	2,489	14 0
†Machinery	8,000	0 0	3,329	6 9
Improvement of river Banks	393	14 0		
Triangular tank			2,039	2 0
Cutcherry line tank	1,741	0 0	351	4 9
Civil Court tank	3,254	14 3	1,410	12 9
Repayment of Government loan			2,500	0 0
Total	55,029	2 0	18,679	9 3
Grand Total			73,708	11 3

* The cost of the Peeritparahlatrine (Rs. 2,278-8-6) still due.

† Rs. 829-3-3 due on account of stone-ware piping.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Statement of the Municipal Improvement Act III of 1864 of the Burdwan Municipality for the year 1873-74.

Particulars.	RECEIPTS.			Total.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
To balance brought forward from last account	4,876		4	
To amount collected on account of the rate of 7½ per cent. upon the annual value of houses, buildings, lands, &c.	39,537	12	0	
Ditto on account of wheel and horse tax	1,893	12	0	
" " registration of hackeries	1,217	8	0	
" " tolls and ferries	1,827	0	0	
" " fines	96	10	0	
" " miscellaneous receipts	16,737	2	3	
				67,039 11 7
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Charges incurred in the collection of the rate of 7½ per cent. upon the annual value of houses, buildings, lands, &c.	1,910	3	0	
Establishment of the office of the Municipal Commissioners constituted under Act III of 1864	5,940	0	0	
Contingencies of ditto	174	8	6	
Amount expended on roads	2,160	15	6	
Amount expended in purchasing materials for repairing and constructing roads	2,135	6	9	
Ditto on establishment and contingencies	1,243	8	3	
Amount expended in watering the streets	1,236	14	9	
Conservancy charges, including the charge for clearing drains and working public latrines	16,737	6	6	
Amount paid to the District Superintendent of Police by cheques on the Treasury Officer for the maintenance of Police, under Section 34 of Act III of 1864, as per Accountant-General's letter No. 235, dated 31st August 1871	12,073	11	9	
				12,073 11 9
Local Improvements.				
Waterworks	9,614	0	9	
Latrines	2,764	5	0	
Miscellaneous	4,009	13	0	
Amount expended on account of the following miscellaneous purposes:—				16,388 2 9
Repayment of Government loan	2,500	0	0	
Municipal press	1,901	11	9	
Refund of house-rate on vacant houses	498	0	3	
Lighting liabilities for 1872-73	342	8	6	
Medical relief	323	14	6	
Waterwork's establishment	299	9	9	
Purchase of a dead-cart	250	0	0	
Office rent	220	0	0	
Salaries of pound-keepers	168	0	0	
Rent of Banka Julker	110	0	0	
Salaries of burial-ground peons	99	13	6	
Cost of civil suits	114	7	9	
Salaries of vaccinators	87	3	0	
Various other charges	93	9	3	
Cash balance				7,008 14 3
				29 15 7
Total				67,039 11 7

BURDWAN, MUNICIPAL COMMR'S OFFICE,
The 1st May 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD, Chairman.

Undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1874.

IN SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— KAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Western Districts.
...	15 8	16 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
...	16 0	16 0	33 0	13 12	13 12	30 8	440 0	440 0	...	7 14	7 14	8 0	Bankoora.
...	13 8	13 0	19 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom.
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	14 0 & 14 8	14 0 14 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hoochly.
...	15 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	20 0	...	8 12	8 8	9 0	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
2 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 8	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	15 4	15 8	20 0	110 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnah.
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 9	Nuddea.
...	14 8	14 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0 to 8 8	7 4	8 0	Jessore.
...	17 0	17 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	Moorshedabad.
...	18 8	18 4	18 12	170 0	170 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinapore.
...	20 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maldah.
...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 0	21 0	320 0	240 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 11	Rajshahye.
...	16 5	15 0	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 6	7 6	6 0	Rungpore.
...	10 8	10 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rogra.
...	15 0	15 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	...	7 11	7 12	8 0	Pubna.
...	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.*
...	10 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 1	...	Julpigoree.*
...	Cooch Behar.†
Eastern Districts.																		
...	14 0	14 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Dacca.
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	13 8	13 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Backergunge.
...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Mymensingh.
...	11 8	13 0	17 4	107 0	107 0	...	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sylhet.*
...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	Nonakholly.*
...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 13	8 8	Tipperah.*
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 14 seers, best rice from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 13 seers, new bhadoes or sous rice at Jungipore at 14 seers, and in the dearah lands, its price is reported to be from 14-8 to 15 seers, and gram from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee.

J In the interior best rice at 10 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

K Prices much easier in the Bhowanigunge sub-division.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 6 to 10 seers, common rice from 7 to 20 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 16-8 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 13 to 13-2 seers, common rice from 13-2 to 16 seers, paddy 40 seers, and gram

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET, CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BEHAR.																									
27	Patna	16 8	16 12	24 0	19 12	20 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Gya	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	14 8	14 8	18 0	19 0	18 8	23 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Tirhoot	13 0	14 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	16 8	13 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sarun	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Chunpuran*	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	16 8	17 3	16 8	23 1	23 1	26 1	8 4	9 4	12 6	13 6	13 6	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	15 2	15 2	16 3	20 3	...	27 12	10 11	10 1	15 2	12 10	12 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	16 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Sontal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 to 20	14 to 20	30 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	11 0	11 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack*	14 7	13 12	19 11	...	...	...	18 6	18 0	23 10	26 4	26 4	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	11 13	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	21 0	21 0	35 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore*	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
40	Hasareebagh	10 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	12 0	11 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom*	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last *Gazette*.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 11-4 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, lesser millet from 17 to 22 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13-8 to 15 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, bulrush millet 17-8 seers, maize 10 seers, and gram from 16-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 19 seers, barley from 10 to 24 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 16 seers, common rice from 9 to 20 seers, maize from 12-8 to 22 seers, and gram from 13 to 22 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th August 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.						LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.						MAIZE OR INDIA CORN.						GRAM.						FIRE-WOOD.						SALT.						DISTRICTS.					
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.								
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.										
19	8	19	8	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0	34	8	19	12	20	0	34	8	150	...	150	0	...	7	8	7	8	8	0	Patna.						
E									E																																
13	to 10	13	to 15	20	0	16	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	15	8	15	8	35	0	14	0	13	8	18	0	18	0	180	0	...	6	6	6	6	7	6	Gya.
E																																									
17	0	18	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	28	0	19	0	19	0	25	0	130	0	160	0	160	0	7	12	7	8	8	0	Shahabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	14	0	28	0	15	0	16	0	28	0	16	0	21	0	140	0	140	0	...	6	8	6	8	7	4	Tirhoot.			
19	0	19	0	23	0	19	0	19	0	30	0	18	0	18	0	...	18	0	18	8	24	8	160	0	160	0	...	7	4	7	4	7	4	Saran.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	to 22	15	to 21	40	to 42	15	0	15	0	38	0	15	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	4	6	12	Chumpanan.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	17	8	29	4	19	9	20	4	26	14	147	0	147	0	...	7	8	7	8	7	5	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	20	0	18	15	15	2	...	18	15	17	11	25	16	151	8	151	8	...	7	9	7	9	7	9	Bhagulpore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	14	0	23	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	28	0	13	0	13	0	20	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	7	8	7	8	8	0	Sonthal Pergunnah.
ORISSA.																																									
...	...	...	...	17	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	24	15	24	15	24	15	200	0	200	0	...	10	8	9	0	9	2	Cuttack.*					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	21	0	22	5	100	0	100	0	...	12	0	12	0	9	0	Pooree.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	10	0	280	0	280	0	...	7	8	7	8	7	0	Balasore.*					
CHOTA NAGPORE.																																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																																									
...	...	...	...	18	0	19	0	25	0	12	to 16	12	to 16	23	4	12	0	12	8	16	0	200	0	200	0	240	0	6	12	6	12	6	10	Hazareebagh.				
...	...	...	...	26	0	25	0	39	0	17	0	17	0	...	...	15	0	15	0	14	0	160	0	160	0	...	5	8	5	4	6	0	Lohardugga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	13	0	18	0	320	0	320	0	...	5	8	5	8	5	8	Singbloom.*					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	75	0	12	0	11	8	19	0	280	0	280	0	280	0	6	12	6	12	7	4	Manbhoom.

- V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11-4 to 13-8 seers, barley from 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 9 to 13 seers, common rice from 10 to 14 seers, maize from 13-4 to 17-8 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers, per rupee.
- W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, best rice from 9 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, bulrush millet from 14 to 17 seers, maize from 11 to 20 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers, per rupee.
- X Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 34 to 42 seers per rupee.
- Y In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12 to 17 seers, and common rice from 14-1 to 22 seers, per rupee.
- Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 12 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 13 seers, common rice from 12 to 11-8 seers, and gram from 10 to 16 seers, per rupee

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th August 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 17th* Aug. 1874	1.89	Rainfall at Culna 1.62; at Chhawa 2.17; at Hood-hood 1.06; at Rancegunge 1.66; at Jaganabad nil. Complaints still made of want of rain, and transplantation of amun or late rice reported to be delayed, but the crops in the Sudder Sub-division do not look amiss. Fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 15th " "	3.22	Heavy showers in most parts, but scanty in a few small tracts, especially in the west. The crops generally are doing well, but amun or late rice transplantation is not carried on rapidly, where the rainfall is less abundant. General health good.
	3 Beerbhoom, 15th " "	0.94	Showery weather. The state and prospects of the crops in the portion of the district lying west of the Railway are excellent; in the south-east, comprising Divisions Ballpore and Seroolipore, fair; in the north-east, i.e. in Burwan, and the north-east of Mouressar Divisions, bad, owing to drought; fair throughout the rest of Mouressar Export by rail, of fortnight ending 8th August, 402 maunds, all to the Mo. shedabad district. Prices almost stationary.
	4 Midnapore, 15th " "	2.45	Heavy rain on Monday, the 10th, rest of the week fine, but showery. Slight improvement in prospects reported from almost all quarters. The aous or early, and amun or late rice crops both promise thus far to be very little below the average. The late rice crop may, indeed, yet be very good. Subordinate crops also doing well.
	5 Hooghly, 15th " "	.88	Cloudy and rainy alternately, with wind from south and south-east; partial showers. Rainfall at Serampore 2.48. The rainfall has been insufficient and the transplantation of the main rice crop has been generally postponed, though in parts it has been effected.
	Howrah, 15th " "	1.67	There has been some rain during the week, throughout the district. Weather sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy. Wind from south and east. The ryots are preparing lands for transplanting amun or late rice seedlings, and in some parts, transplanting has commenced, but more rain is wanted throughout the district. The jute, sugarcane, and aous or early rice, have been benefitted by the late rain. The rain has kept back so long that an average crop of the late rice is not expected.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PASCHIM DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 17th† Aug. 1874.	0.95	Warm and close, with occasional light showers. There has been no heavy rain during the week. The transplantation of the late rice continues very backward. Much anxiety is felt regarding this crop in the Busscherhat, Satkhira, Baraset and Barripore Sub-divisions. The continued dry weather is in places injuring both the early and late rice planted on the low lands. The harvest of the early rice has commenced. Fever continues in Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Satkhira.
	7 Nuddea, 15th Aug. 1874	0.40	No return received yet from Bongong, but everywhere else the rainfall has been insufficient. In the distressed part, they have had one day's good rain, which has much improved the aous or early rice. The crops on high lands have suffered greatly, while those on low lands will be very good. The outturn will vary much even in neighbouring villages. The average in the distressed part, will probably be 8 annas of what was at first expected, or (allowing for the increased area sown) about 10 annas of an ordinary year. In the rest of the district, the aous has been much injured by drought, but (allowing for increased area) there will be about 12 annas fair ordinary year gathered. Not much amun or late rice has yet been transplanted; but if there be good rain within 8 or 10 days, the only harm done by the drought would be, that the crop would be thrown back. Indigo has not turned out quite so large a crop as had been anticipated.
	8 Jessore, 15th " "	.61	Generally cloudy. The rainfall is very short for the season of the year. The aous or early rice, though it has suffered in many places from drought, and in part of Nurail from inundation, is on the whole a good crop. The amun or late rice also promises fairly, but there is much want of rain. In Jhenida it is said that the plants are getting withered, and in Jessore and part of Khoolnah they cannot be transplanted. In Nurail, the chotua amun on the higher land is getting scorched, and in Khoolna and Bagirhat also insufficient rain is complained of.

* Telegram of the 17th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 17th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 15th Aug. 1874.	0·34	There was no rain worthy of mention during the week. Clouds accumulate daily, but pass off without rain or with very light showers only. The heat is greater than it has been for some weeks past. The early rice harvest is going on in different parts of the district. The outturn in the Jungypore Sub-division is expected to be very good, as more rain fell there at the time that the ears were forming. In the Sudder Sub-division deficient rainfall has greatly reduced the outturn of the more advanced crops, and has retarded the progress of crops which were sown later. In the parts of Burwa bordering on the Bhagiruthoe, an extensive area of crops has been withered by the drought, and nothing but a heavy downpour could be of any avail now. The late rice crops in Bhurtpore and Gokurn particularly are in a very precarious state. There have been but two or three slight showers in those parts during the last fortnight. Kalleangunge is fortunately slightly better off.
	10 Dinagepore, 14th Aug. 1874.	·31	There has been heavy rain to the north and south-east. Showers in other places. A good deal of the bhadoi or early crop has been cut, in most places a very good crop. Hymunty or late rice is looking well; more rain wanted to enable the transplanting on high lands to be completed.
	11 Maldah, 15th Aug. 1874	2·	The first three days cloudy and rainy, and the last four days cloudy and sunny alternately. Bhadoi or early crop is being reaped and is turning out well, as too sama (grass seed) and Indian corn. Hymunty or late rice sowings are still going on. Some damage has been done by the Mohanartha rising again. Rice is little cheaper.
	12 Rajshahye, 15th " "	0·90	There has been rain throughout the district during the week, but heavy rain only to south of Natore for about 24 hours; more rain required to ensure a crop of the transplanted late rice. The early rice is being cut more extensively than last week, the yield being good. A good deal of this crop in the Ganges dearahs has been submerged by the present great rise of the river, and is, of course, lost; the Attraí is also rising for the second time and is flooding some of the bheels in and round which both early and late rice are growing. The late rice crop is doing well all over the district according to latest report. More rain, however, would be beneficial, especially for the bhurind. Jute and other crops are thriving. Rice has, however, become cheaper everywhere.
	13 Rungpore, 14th " "	0·74	Weather much as before; slight showers intermitting with bright sunshine. There has been nearly 3 inches of rainfall at Gyebandah, and in parts the fall has been sufficient to enable transplantation to proceed, but more rain is wanted, especially at the extreme south, where the crops are in very bad condition, owing to the want of it. Jute is being cut, and is a fair crop.
	14 Bogra, 15th " "	2·43	There is nothing serious to complain of, but more rain would do good. The young amun or late rice, a great part of which has been transplanted, looks very well. There is still moisture in most of the fields, although on high lands the effects of deficient rainfall are visible. The aous or early rice is almost completely harvested. Miscellaneous crops, such as mulberry, sugarcane, and jute promise a full outturn. Health of the district is generally good.
	15 Pubna, 15th " "	0·54	Rain fell almost every day of the week, but showers were slight, and a strong south-east wind blowing. Harvesting of bhura and kawni (millets) and early rice is still going on. The prospect of amun or late rice is favorable. State of sugarcane, arhur (pulse) and turmeric is good. Fever still continues.
	16 Darjeeling, 14th " "	3·52	Alternate rain and sunshine. In the plains more rain has fallen than during the previous week, and the cultivators say that there is now no danger for some time to come. On the whole, crops in both the plains and the hills are reported as progressing very favorably.
	17 Julpigoree, 14th " "	3·40	The weather has been most favorable for the rice crop; heavy showers and hot intermediate days. Bhadoi or early crop which is being cut, is a fine crop. Hymunty being still planted out, promises very well. Jute not all round as good a crop as usual.
	Cooch Behar, 13th " "	5·04	Showery and cloudy with bright sunshine occasionally. Excellent harvest of aous or early rice continue to be gathered, and the prospects of the amun or late rice are most favorable as yet, the weather having been as propitious as possible.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 17th* Aug. 1874	1·01	Weather seasonable. State of crops critical, if rivers go on falling, damage will be done.
	19 Fureedpore, 15th " "	1·29	Excepting on Monday, drizzling rain throughout the week, alternated by cloudy weather and sunshine. The aous or early rice crop all over the district is in course of being reaped, and in many parts is already gathered in. The river is happily rising again, which will be beneficial for amun or late rice, and the rain has done good to both early and late rice. The price of coarse rice has fallen at Fureedpore and Gosalundo, remains the same at Madareepore and Bhanga, but has risen slightly at Gopalgunge, owing to the new aous rice not being brought to the market for sale in that part of the country.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
DACCA DIV.	30 Backergunge, 13th Aug. 1874.	1.32	Rainy and close. Prospects of crops good.
	31 Mymensingh, 14th Aug. 1874.	2.80	Hot with light showers. There is still a great want of rain and in the east the rain has been very much less than in the sudder station. Transplantation of the late rice is still retarded.
	23 Sylhet, 11th Aug. 1874	3.24	Very close weather. Prospects of crops good. More rain wanted for the amun or late rice and <i>kataris</i> crops, especially the latter. Exportation of rice continues. Fever still prevalent all over the district.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	23 Chittagong, 13th " "	.90	Slight falls of rain almost daily, weather cloudy and breezy; 1.07 inches of rain reported from Cox's Bazar up to 11th instant. Reaping of the aous or early rice is progressing, as also transplanting of the late rice crop. More rain will soon be wanted for the latter. No cholera reported during the week.
	24 Noakholly, 13th " "	7.31	Weather variable, in general cool for the season, with stormy south wind. Heavy rain on the morning of the 10th and 11th. Aous or early rice has been partly reaped, and except on some high lands where the rain was insufficient, promises well. The amun or late rice is being transplanted.
	25 Tipperah, 14th " "	1.66	Bright and clear, with a cool south-east wind; only a few showers of rain. Weather quite unlike what it ought to be. The aous or early rice is being harvested, and the turn promises to be good. The amun or late rice is still in a promising condition, but more and heavy rain is much wanted.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 11th Aug. 1874.	1.34	Hot throughout the whole week. The paddy crop is now being reaped here and there in small quantities by the Joomeahs. The prospects of the joom crops are generally good, but more rain would be of benefit to the plough cultivators.
	Hill Tipperah, 12th Aug. 1874.	1.55	Weather cloudy and unsettled. Transplanting of the late rice going on; nothing particular to report.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 17th* Aug. 1874	.99	Weather all that could be desired for the young crops, much more rain has fallen both in the Barrh and Behar Sub-divisions than at head-quarters, and the transplanting of the rice is going on briskly. Health of the district, fair.
	28 Gya, 15th " "	1.49	Seasonable weather; the bhadoi or early crops are magnificent, and the khureef or late crop is doing as well as could be wished for.
	29 Shahabad, 15th " "	5.60	Showery, with intervals of clear weather. Everywhere favorably reported on. Paddy transplanting has been carried on in all directions. Excessive rain has fallen on the plateau lands. Health of the district, on the whole, good; fever in places.
	30 Tirhoot, 15th " "	2.53	Cloudy at intervals, easterly wind prevailing. In the Hajepore Sub-division 3.99 inches of rain fell. The prospects of the crop near about Hajepore are good. In the interior of the sub-division the prospects are not favorable, owing to deficiency of rainfall. In the Tajpore Sub-division the rain has been most partial and uneven. There has been most in the western side of the sub-division, and there heavier in the south than north. On the night of the 13th about three-quarters of an inch fell at Hursingpore, Tajpore and Poomah, but less in the west and south. The rain, light as it was, has been most useful to all bhadoi or early crops, except the very early makai, for which it has come too late. About 8-10 annas crop of makai, kownee and samon all round is still hoped. There will be more in south-west and west; for such outturn of murwa, (millet) rain is still required. There has been nowhere sufficient rain for the paddy even in low churs, this is looking burnt, and transplantation is at present at a stand still. Aluas or potatoes are being put out; Suthnoos, another sort of potatoe or bulb, are promising. In the Durbhunga Sub-division transplanting of winter rice is still checked by want of moisture. Many fields on this account are lying untilled. Bhadoi crops have been injured to extent of from two to four annas, but crop on the whole promises to be a fair one. Sama (grass seed) being cut in some places. Rain much wanted. In the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division later sown bhadoi crops are suffering from the drought, but early crops are being reaped in many places. The drought is doing serious damage to the paddy crop. Transplantation on high lands almost at a stand still, though much remains to be transplanted. Great anxiety is felt with regard to this crop. In the Seetamurhee Sub-division the bhadoi dhan or early paddy and murwa have been reaped in places. Murwa early sown yielded full crop; later sown murwa not yet cut; is expected to yield 12-anna crop. Sathi and sama backward for want of sufficiency of rain; 8 or 4 inches required to ensure full crop. Mais also backward. Aghani dhan or late paddy is suffering, except in lands near Bagmutty. Cholera and malarious fever prevalent in places. In the Sudder Sub-division the prospect is the same as reported last week. Rain is much wanted for both bhadoi and winter crops. Public health good.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
SOUTH DIVISION.	31 Sarun, 15th Aug. 1874	2.46	Cloudy with many breaks. East wind prevailing. Partial showers throughout the district. Except where destroyed by inundation, the bhadoi or early crops are nearly everywhere thriving well, and promise an abundant harvest. Aghani or late rice is being transplanted in places where the rainfall has been sufficiently heavy, but general transplantation is still retarded in many parts of the district by the want of rain. Manufacture of indigo going on, but the outturn is small. About three-fourths of the bhadoi or early crops in the Dighwara thana are stated to have been destroyed by the late inundation, and near Chupra three-fourths of the crops in twelve villages are reported to have been lost from the same cause, while damage has been caused to crops in other villages also; detailed inquiries are being made. Prices steady. Cholera has broken out in the town and in parts of the interior.
	32 Champaran, 14th " "	2.76	No general rainy interval, but very heavy showers throughout the district alternating with sunshine. Light showers still continue. Prospects have much improved since last report, and the rainfall has been sufficient for the present except in a small tract in the north-east of Ramnuggur Sub-division. The bhadoi or early crops are now safe for a good outturn, which will be large compared with other years owing to the great seed sown this year. Winter rice is generally safe for the present. More rain wanted and expected.
	33 Monghyr, 15th "	0.90	Showery weather. More rain wanted. The prospects generally on high lands continue good. Unfortunately the Ganges rose and flooded the dearahs and low lands subject to inundation before the bhadoi or early crop could be secured. The crops on several thousand acres have been more or less destroyed. It must be remembered, however, that these lands are sown with bhadoi as a speculation only, a crop being secured not oftener than once in five or six years. These remarks apply chiefly to the Begoo Serai Sub-division. In Jamoosie and Sudder Sub-division prospects are as regards early and late rice crops continue very good.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Bhagulpore, 17th* "	1.85	Weather reported from the north as very favorable, leaving little more to be desired. The aghani or late rice crop with one or two more seasonable falls of rain within the next month, and a final downpour in October, should be a very fine one. Rain, however, is urgently required in the south of the district for the late rice, but it holds off notwithstanding heavy clouds. General health very good.
	35 Purneah, 15th "	2.07	Showery and seasonable. Transplanting of late rice and reaping of early crops going on well. Prices falling considerably. New rice in large quantities in the market.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 15th Aug. 1874.	1.62	Drizzling all through the week at Doomka; at Rajmehal 1.2 inches of rain; at Godda .98; and Deoghur not received. Everything as good as possible about Doomka. Heavy rain seen constantly in the hills; good reports from the Damun. Uncertain reports from Godda. The north, which means Monecharee, now said to be doing well; janora (Indian-corn), called a 10-anna crop. Rain is wanted in Rajmehal; and the rising Ganges is doing much mischief.
ORISSA.			
	37 Cuttack, 17th* Aug. 187.	5.32	Rain at Kendraparah 3.1, at Jajepore .075. Though frequent and heavy rain was less constant last week and seems breaking; crops under water in low lands, but not damaged. Prospects excellent. Sporadic cholera.
	38 Pooree, 13th " "	2.31	There has been copious rain, which is falling daily. The weeding of the early rice crop and the transplanting of the late rice are going on well on high lands. Operations on low lands are at a stand-still, owing to excessive rain, which has submerged them and caused some slight harm to the crops in certain parts of the district. Sugarcane is doing well. Cotton is being gathered. Maudia (pulse) is being weeded, arahur (pulse) castor and teel or oil-seed plants are doing well. The prospects of all the crops are yet fair and hopeful. The rivers rose and have now fallen. The flood has caused some inconsiderable damage. Prices are stationary in the mofussil. Cholera and fever continue, but in a diminished degree.
	39 Balasore, 14th "	2.71	Rain has fallen on six days of the week. The fall has been particularly heavy in the south-east of the district, where a great part of the pergunnahs in the north bank of the Byturnee has been under water for a considerable time, and fears are entertained for the safety of the crop in low lying plains. General prospects are excellent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazareebagh, 14th Aug. 1874.		Rain throughout the district exactly as required. Early millet crop being reaped. Not a grumble anywhere. Heavy rain early in the week; fine, steamy, Calcutta weather at present. Cholera less, small-pox less, but typhoid in the barracks as before. Jails, European and native, perfectly healthy.
	41 Lohardugga, 14th Aug. 1874.	3.81	Cloudy and close, but little or no rain since the 8th, when the fall was 3.60. The weather has been very favorable for harvesting the goondli (millet) crop, which is said to be a full one. All the other crops at present promise very well. In Palamow the rainfall has been 2.85. The bhadoi or early crops there are reported to be particularly fine, and the rice prospects excellent. General health pretty good.
	42 Singbhoom	...	Return not received.
	43 Manbhoom, 15th Aug. 1874.	0.41	Dry weather. There has again been another break in the rains, and from the centre and south-east of the district the reports are less favorable than last week. In the sub-division of Gobindpore the prospects are good, as more rain has fallen there. No damage has yet been done, but more rain is very much required. The maturing of the early crops in some places is being delayed, and in others transplanting is hindered for want of water in the fields situated on high land.

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Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 18th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug.	Rain from 2nd Aug. to 8th Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
* BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	2.63	1.01	28.67	8th Aug.			
		Culwa ...	0.97	1.38	29.38	ditto.			
		Culina ...	4.29	2.04	28.26	ditto.			
		Bood-bood ...	2.33	1.89	31.14	ditto.			
		Haneegunge ...	1.00	1.78	23.82	ditto.			
		Jehanabad ...	2.65	2.21	25.31	ditto.			
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	0.93	1.73	28.79	ditto.			
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	1.82	3.41	33.12	ditto.			
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	3.88	2.58	19.86	ditto.			
		Tumlook ...	4.41	2.50	28.91	ditto.			
		Gurbeta ...	1.23	0.85	30.47	ditto.			
		Contai ...	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	9.80 10.37	8.53 Not rec.	42.63 39.33	ditto. 1st Aug.		
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	2.97	2.40	23.54	8th Aug.			
		Serampore ...	5.00	2.97	26.59	ditto.			
	Howrah	Howrah ...	3.73	2.18	20.21	ditto.			
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
24-Pargunnahs		Saugor Island ...	6.40	7.40	43.45	ditto.			
		Calcutta ...	5.27	2.90	29.71	ditto.			
		Alipore ...	5.23	4.24	27.37	ditto.			
		{ Dispensary Jail ...	4.95	3.15	26.03	ditto.			
		Russeerhat ...	2.80	0.87	21.40	ditto.			
		Baraset ...	5.59	1.34	28.18	ditto.			
		Diamond Harbour ...	4.27	3.64	29.31	ditto.			
		Barrapore ...	3.61	4.28	27.85	ditto.			
		Satkhira ...	1.14	1.52	23.94	ditto.			
		Barrackpore ...	4.49	2.48	26.25	ditto.			
		Dum-Dum ...	2.52	2.90	23.09	ditto.			
		Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	2.88	1.08	32.39	ditto.		
Bongou ...			0.97	0.59	25.66	ditto.			
Meherpore ...			1.14	0.98	29.15	ditto.			
Chooadangah ...			0.80	0.73	30.21	ditto.			
Kooshten ...			0.80	0.81	31.69	ditto.			
Jessore		Ranaghat ...	1.60	3.12	28.22	ditto.			
		Jessore ...	0.61	2.33	29.10	ditto.			
		Narail ...	1.24	1.63	33.25	ditto.			
		Khoolna ...	5.75	2.15	33.03	ditto.			
		Jhenidah ...	0.63	0.47	34.36	ditto.			
		Bagirhat ...	3.78	0.64	34.33	ditto.			
RAJSHAHY.		Moorshedabad	Magoorah ...	1.25	1.67	30.91	ditto.		
			Berhampore ...	0.78	0.94	26.41	ditto.		
			Rampore Haut ...	1.06	2.52	29.31	ditto.		
			City Moorshedabad ...	1.65	1.31	29.41	ditto.		
			Jungipore ...	1.27	4.07	33.27	ditto.		
		Dinapore	Azingunge ...	1.16	1.38	31.84	ditto.		
			Lalgolia ...	1.60	0.60	27.01	ditto.		
			Dinapore ...	1.31	2.08	44.57	ditto.		
			Maldah	Maldah ...	1.96	0.61	30.46	ditto.	
				Rajshahye ...	Bauleh ... Nattore ...	0.18 0.98	2.95 3.24	27.94 42.39	ditto. ditto.
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	0.52	0.58	58.92	ditto.			
		Bhowanigunj ...	1.13	0.37	37.20	ditto.			
		Titalya ...	0.30	5.45	65.36	ditto.			
	Bogra	Bogra ...	1.80	0.72	51.96	ditto.			
	Pubna	Pubna ...	0.58	0.78	38.42	ditto.			
Serajgunj ...		0.95	1.00	34.85	ditto.				
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	{ Telegraph Office ... { Hospital ...	Not rec. 2.38	Not rec. 4.86	53.93 61.01	16th July. 8th Aug.		
		Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	0.60	3.30	67.57	ditto.		
	Bodah ...		Nil	6.23	71.23	ditto.			
	Buxa ...		{ Commissioner's Office ... { Civil Surgeon's " ...	1.31 1.30	7.16 7.10	131.44 104.07	ditto. ditto.	From 12th April.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	0.22	6.28	108.70	ditto.			

From 12th April.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug. 1874.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	3.11	0.42	34.67	8th Aug.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	3.41	0.59	36.13	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	5.07	0.95	42.08	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	1.95	1.91	39.86	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	0.44	1.48	30.12	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	2.50	1.90	45.10	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	4.94	0.97	40.72	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	4.27	1.00	27.01	ditto.	
		Patookhally ...	8.49	1.34	52.15	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	9.03	4.05	53.38	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	0.83	0.08	48.77	ditto.	
		Jamalpore ...	0.40	0.91	36.58	ditto.	
		Atia ...	1.15	1.70	29.08	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	5.55	1.00	46.98	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	3.33	2.73	98.26	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	68.70	11th July.	
		Hylakandy ...	ditto	ditto	60.88	18th July.	
		Koyah ...	3.05	1.45	71.91	8th Aug.	
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	1.50	1.40	58.59	ditto.
Jail ...			1.38	1.29	53.39	ditto.	
Cox's Bazar ...			1.34	2.35	60.48	ditto.	
Noakholly		Noakholly ...	3.99	4.90	59.66	ditto.	
Tipperah		Comillah ...	3.32	3.83	51.26	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	3.82	1.50	36.29	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts		Rungamatee Hill ...	3.32	1.46	47.53	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	2.79	2.80	41.73	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	3.54	0.81	28.28	ditto.	
		Behar ...	3.52	2.38	20.43	ditto.	
		Barh ...	0.59	2.33	19.82	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	1.90	1.30	31.70	ditto.	
			Cantonment ...	2.70	1.20	29.47	ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	3.84	3.64	26.81	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	3.80	4.80	31.69	ditto.	
		Amungabad ...	2.25	7.21	31.06	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	2.47	2.00	24.76	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	1.10	4.37	31.61	ditto.	
		Sasaram ...	5.56	3.10	26.19	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	1.13	3.35	21.49	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	5.39	5.37	30.32	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	2.05	0.37	24.71	ditto.	
		Durbhunga ...	1.08	0.78	33.00	ditto.	
		Haileepore ...	2.96	2.75	26.56	ditto.	
		Muthoobunnee ...	0.96	0.50	27.13	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee ...	0.63	0.50	22.86	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Tajpore ...	1.04	0.05	21.23	ditto.	
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	0.95	3.40	26.54	ditto.	
		Sewan ...	0.06	1.55	24.24	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Moteeharee ...	0.30	3.25	26.28	ditto.	
		Bottiah ...	0.35	1.46	32.72	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	1.79	2.60	33.96	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai ...	0.75	2.26	17.63	ditto.	
		Jamooee ...	3.16	4.31	30.33	ditto.	
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	1.14	0.53	29.07	ditto.	
		Sooool ...	0.60	0.64	40.59	ditto.	
		Mudheypoora ...	1.00	Not rec.	22.88	1st Aug.	
	Banka	Banka ...	0.71	2.30	30.19	8th Aug.	
		Sanbora ...	0.82	5.03	33.29	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah ...	1.44	4.97	37.11	ditto.	
		Kiesengunge ...	0.02	4.04	52.09	ditto.	
		Arraroah ...	0.29	4.59	49.54	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnah...	Deoghur ...	2.78	3.81	25.15	ditto.	
		Rajmehal ...	0.40	0.80	18.20	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka ...	2.71	7.10	23.50	ditto.	
		Godda ...	2.08	0.80	22.30	ditto.	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 19, 1874

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug. 1874.	Rain from 1st Aug. to 8th Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.							
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	5.30	8.30	44.46	8th Aug.	
		Cuttack { Hospital ...	6.48	8.90	50.74	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Jajpore ...	7.15	Not rec.	33.00	1st Aug.	
		Cuttack { Kendraparah ...	7.20	ditto	23.50	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Jugarasingpore ...	9.90	ditto	28.75	ditto.	
	Pooree	Cuttack { False Point ...	8.30	5.90	34.36	8th Aug.	
		Pooree { Pooree ...	4.45	4.28	20.83	ditto.	
	Pooree { Khoordah ...	4.45	5.85	43.01	ditto.		
	Balasore	Balasore { Balasore ...	1.71	2.82	31.30	ditto.	
		Balasore { Bhuddruck ...	1.71	1.03	32.20	ditto.	
		Balasore { Jellasore ...	1.77	1.70	41.67	ditto.	
		Balasore { Sorah ...	1.21	1.64	33.05	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehala { Chandbally ...	1.70	4.55	31.45	ditto.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh { Hazareebagh ...	3.09	4.65	31.61	ditto.		
	Hazareebagh { Jail Dispensary ...	3.84	4.36	36.55	ditto.		
Loharduggah	Pachumba { Pachumba ...	3.28	2.47	30.43	ditto.		
	Loharduggah { Ranchee ...	3.03	10.50	52.52	ditto.		
Singbhoom	Loharduggah { Palamow ...	7.01	3.53	45.46	ditto.		
	Singbhoom { Chybassa ...	8.11	5.45	33.22	ditto.		
Manbhoom	Manbhoom { Purulia ...	2.04	3.02	22.29	ditto.		
	Manbhoom { Govindpore ...	2.80	5.57	38.23	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Goalparah	Goalparah { Goalparah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	65.80	11th July.		
	Goalparah { Dhoobree ...	ditto	ditto	69.38	4th July.		
Kamroop	Kamroop { Gowhatti ...	ditto	ditto	48.82	ditto.		
	Kamroop { Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	49.17	ditto.		
Durrung	Durrung { Tezpore ...	ditto	ditto	37.44	20th June.		
	Durrung { Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	36.46	ditto.		
Nowgong	Nowgong { Nowgong ...	ditto	ditto	39.60	11th July.		
Sebsaugor	Sebsaugor { Sebsaugor ...	1.56	ditto	95.78	1st Aug.		
	Sebsaugor { Golaghat ...	1.81	ditto	59.82	ditto.		
	Sebsaugor { Jorchaut ...	3.09	ditto	75.80	ditto.		
	Sebsaugor { Nazeerah ...	0.31	ditto	88.22	ditto.		
Luckimpore	Luckimpore { Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.		
	Luckimpore { North Luckimpore ...	ditto	ditto	51.32	13th June.		
	Luckimpore { Suddya ...	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.	
Naga Hills	Samoogoodting { Samoogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	25.04	18th July.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong { Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	11.10	16th May.		
	Jaowai { Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	21.50	ditto.		
	Cherrapunjee { Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May.		
Garohills	Tura { Tura ...	ditto	ditto	59.85	11th July.		
	Benares { Benares ...	1.13	4.57	27.74	8th Aug.		
	Akyab { Akyab ...	11.50	7.10	62.90	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th August 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 9th	10	29.591	29.609	88.5	83.0	78	S	4.2	0.32	CK	
		16	29.531	29.539	84.5	81.8	88	S E	5.3	0.21		
	10th	10	29.622	29.640	85.5	82.0	85	S by W	4.8	0.21	K	o
		16	29.620	29.588	80.9	79.5	93	S	8.8	0.50	K	o, d
	11th	10	29.630	29.647	84.0	80.5	85	S S E	4.3	...	K	
		16	29.516	29.534	88.2	81.5	73	S	5.7	...	C, CS	
	12th	10	29.608	29.626	86.5	82.0	81	S S E	4.8	...	K	
		16	29.520	29.544	80.3	81.5	9	S by E	6.8	...	S	
	13th	10	29.622	29.610	87.3	81.0	...	S S E	4.8	...	K	
		16	29.611	29.599	85.5	79.9	...	S S E	7.7	0.11	C, S	
	14th	10	29.597	29.615	84.7	80.0	0	S by E	5.0	...	C, K	
		16	29.507	29.525	87.0	81.5	...	S by E	8.2	0.03	C, S	
	15th	10	29.622	29.640	85.5	80.6	...	S E	5.4	...	...
		16	29.542	29.560	81.4	81.0	6	S	10.0	0.05	...	
SALVOOR ISLAND.	9th	10	29.613	29.619	87	83	76	S W	5.2	...	N	b, v
		16	29.510	29.516	89	83	76	S E	0.6	...	N	b, v
	10th	10	29.634	29.640	85	80	79	S S W	4.8	...	N	v
		16	29.519	29.555	80	83	83	S	8.4	...	N	p, v
	11th	10	29.639	29.645	85	80	79	W	2.9	0.70	N	b, p, v
		16	29.644	29.560	86	80	75	S E	7.8	...	N	b, v
	12th	10	29.614	29.620	86	81	79	S S E	0.6	...	N	v
		16	29.543	29.549	80	81	79	S S E	5.9	...	N	b
	13th	10	29.641	29.647	81	79	91	S W	6.5	0.20	N	o, r
		16	29.555	29.561	85	80	70	S S W	0.5	0.30	N	v
	14th	10	29.639	29.645	80	79	95	S S E	8.2	3.70	N	o, r
		16	29.533	29.539	85	82	87	S S W	0.5	0.20	N	c, p, v
	15th	10	29.639	29.645	82	79	87	S W	5.1	1.30	N	o, v
		16	29.561	29.567	82	79	87	S W	7.3	0.10	N	o, v
CHITTAGONG.	9th	10	29.593	29.605	84	79	79	E	3.2	...	K, KS	b
		16	29.482	29.574	85	80	79	S	7.8	...	CK, K, KS	b
	10th	10	29.621	29.713	87	80	73	S E	4.6	...	K	b, v
		16	29.629	29.631	85	80	79	S S E	13.0	...	K, KS	v
	11th	10	29.631	29.723	86	80	75	E S E	6.9	0.10	K	b, v
		16	29.614	29.606	84	80	83	S	12.2	0.20	K	p, v
	12th	10	29.616	29.708	83	79	83	S S E	7.5	...	K, KS	v
		16	29.624	29.616	84	80	83	S E	7.9	...	K, KS	b, v
	13th	10	29.611	29.703	86	79	72	S E	5.8	...	CK	b, v
		16	29.629	29.623	81	79	91	S	10.9	0.10	KS	p, g
	14th	10	29.626	29.718	84	79	79	S S E	6.9	...	CK, KS	b, v
		16	29.634	29.626	85	77	68	S E	13.1	...	CK	b, v
	15th	10	29.623	29.715	86	80	75	S S E	5.9	...	K, CK	b, v
		16	29.661	29.653	84	78	75	S	1.4	...	CK, C	b, v.
MADRAS.	8th	10	29.830	29.860	87	76	58	W	13	0.12	...	c
		16	29.713	29.743	85	77	68	E N E	9	...	...	cloudy.
	9th	10	29.778	29.808	83	74	43	W S W	11	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.661	29.681	80	75	78	W by S	6	...	...	cloudy.
	10th	10	29.778	29.808	80	74	54	W S W	11	0.00	...	cloudy.
		16	29.681	29.711	81	77	50	W	3	...	...	cloudy.
	11th	10	29.788	29.818	85	75	60	S W	9	0.04	...	cloudy.
		16	29.631	29.661	87	78	65	N E by N	8	0.01	...	cloudy.
	12th	10	29.720	29.750	89	76	53	W	10	...	...	b
		16	29.616	29.646	86	79	72	E S E	10	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.752	29.782	85	79	75	S S W	9	0.73	...	c
		16	29.620	29.650	91	78	53	S by W	6	...	...	c
	14th	10	29.788	29.768	88	76	55	W	12	...	...	b, c
		16	29.651	29.681	90	77	53	E by S	8	...	...	b, c
CUTTACK.	9th	10	29.520	29.002	86	81	79	W N W	2.9	1.20	C, S, K	
		16	29.417	29.529	84	80	83	S S W	4.0	...	N, C	
	10th	10	29.555	29.638	81	77	82.5	W N W	2.3	0.30	N, C	
		16	29.460	29.542	84	80	80	S	3.0	...	C, CK, N	
	11th	10	29.543	29.625	85	79	77	N	2.8	...	CK	b
		16	29.437	29.510	86	80	81	S	3.6	...	C, K, N	
	12th	10	29.540	29.622	85	79	75	S S W	1.8	...	CK, K, C	
		16	29.465	29.547	87	80	72	S	3.6	...	S, N, K, C	
	13th	10	29.558	29.641	81	78	86	S	2.2	0.30	N, CK	r
		16	29.447	29.529	85	81	83	S W	1.1	0.40	N	d
	14th	10	29.545	29.628	83	79	87	W S W	3.7	0.30	CS, N, C	
		16	29.453	29.535	83	79	83	S S W	4.5	...	CS, N, C	
	15th	10	29.569	29.652	80	85	91	S W	2.7	0.10	N	d
		16	29.488	29.571	81	78	86	S S W	3.1	0.10	N	r
ARTAR.	9th	10	29.675	29.697	83	80	87	S	1.8	...	...	g
		16	29.565	29.587	83	79	83	S	7.1	...	...	g
	10th	10	29.717	29.738	83	80	87	S S E	4.6	0.90	...	g
		16	29.633	29.654	83	80	87	S	8.3	0.10	...	b, g
	11th	10	29.725	29.746	83	80	87	S S E	5.1	1.00	...	g
		16	29.635	29.656	83	79	83	S S W	7.8	...	...	r
	12th	10	29.720	29.742	81	80	95	S S E	2.9	...	...	r
		16	29.630	29.651	83	78	78	S	5.5	...	...	r
	13th	10	29.745	29.767	79	77	90	S	2.5	1.20	...	g
		16	29.640	29.662	83	79	87	S	3.1	...	...	g
	14th	10	29.760	29.773	82	79	87	S S E	3.3	1.00	...	b
		16	29.650	29.672	82	78	82	S S W	5.5	0.10	...	b
	15th	10	29.762	29.784	77	76	95	S	2.7	0.70	...	d
		16	29.673	29.695	80	77	86	S	5.3	0.10	...	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1874.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.783	81.5	1	...	4	16	9	30	...	...	...	...	68 S, 8 W	262.1	5.02
Nancowry	29.791	78.6	3	1	...	...	3	23	21	9	...	...	73 S, 78 W	295.4	1.10
Madras	29.727	85.9	1	...	4	0	4	27	16	2	...	...	63 S, 49 W	238.8	...
Vizagapatam	29.647	85.7	2	...	3	18	...	24	52	5	...	...	58 S, 55 W	115.8	4.15
Akyab	29.716	81.9	3	8	9	25	...	23	5	2	...	...	58 S, 8 E	110.4	2.35
False Point	29.613	85.0	...	4	6	9	15	37	30	3	3	13	50 S, 45 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.609	84.1	5	5	4	7	20	37	12	2	...	28	41 S, 33 W	96.8	3.71
Sangor Island	29.610	84.8	...	6	6	12	44	9	13	...	...	...	60 S, 16 W	310.5	2.45
Chittagong	29.698	81.9	4	11	32	34	10	4	4	1	...	1	53 S, 51 E	171.9	3.52
Calcutta	29.608	83.9	1	...	8	25	67	4	4	1	...	...	78 S, 7 E	155.1	...
Burdwan	29.609	...	...	...	10	8	22	...	5	...	...	3	69 S, 3 E	140.6	3.53
Jeasore	29.612	83.6	...	1	3	22	27	...	...	...	...	1	81 S, 18 E	106.9	3.30
Dacca	29.643	83.4	...	1	9	34	38	...	...	...	...	21	65 S, 21 E	144.0	2.12
Silchar	29.682	82.5	8	7	13	6	2	3	10	10	...	1	20 N, 14 E	92.2	1.78
Hasarcebagh	29.556	82.4	2	4	12	12	5	9	9	4	...	3	23 S, 23 E	220.1	2.05
Berhampore	29.598	84.3	4	12	19	14	6	1	...	...	...	2	62 S, 36 E	149.8	...
Gya	29.529	85.6	2	2	14	5	2	5	...	2	5	5	35 S, 73 E	68.5	2.57
Patna	29.568	85.5	...	4	30	11	5	3	3	1	...	3	61 S, 72 E	131.2	2.15
Monghyr	29.573	82.1	...	10	41	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	80 N, 88 E	100.8	2.08
Purneah	29.578	77.0	1	32	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 N, 71 E	...	2.60
Darjeeling	...	...	2	11	37	21	12	...	21	6	...	1	28 S, 56 E	...	0.88
Sebsaugor	...	...	11	10	4	5	15	...	4	4	...	...	6 S, 48 E	80.4	1.68
Gowalparah	29.648	81.9	...	5	15	5	3	...	7	6	...	10	11 S, 41 E	108.9	3.95
Benares	29.555	85.5	4	12	16	4	7	...	5	2	...	4	28 S, 89 E	128.1	2.04
Roorkee	29.533	87.8	...	1	...	37	1	...	1	8	...	63	26 S, 12 E	96.4	5.82

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table, for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given, as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th August 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Aug. ...	8th	Inches. 29.624	92.0	80.5	144.2	85.1	81.2	78.5	0.81	S S E & S by E	...	104.7	0.32	...	Cirrostrati, cumuli, and cir and overcast. Th r at 6½ P.M. Sheet lightning at midnight, 9 and 10 P.M. Rain from 5½ to 7 P.M.
	9th	561	90.8	81.5	140.0	84.4	81.4	77.5	85	S by E & S E	0.8	90.8	0.21	...	Overcast, and cirrocumuli. Thunder from 1½ to 4 P.M. Sheet lightning at midnight, 4 A.M., 10 and 11 P.M. Slight rain at 4½ A.M., 2½, 8, 4½, and 9½ P.M.
	10th	580	88.2	77.8	138.0	81.8	79.8	78.4	90	S E, S S W & S S E	0.8	101.3	0.71	...	Cirri, cumuli, overcast, and clear. Thunder at 11½ A.M. and 1½ P.M. Rain from 3 to 4½, and 11½ A.M. to 4 P.M.
	11th	572	88.2	79.0	...	83.0	80.0	77.9	85	S S E, S & S by E	...	91.9	...	...	Cum and clear. Drizzled at 2 P.M.
	12th	571	88.8	80.0	138.8	83.6	80.6	78.5	85	S by E & S S E	...	116.4	...	●	Clear, cumuli and straton
	13th	583	87.2	80.2	117.0	82.7	80.1	78.3	87	S by E, S S E & S	...	117.6	0.11	...	Clear, cirri, cumuli, and overcast Slight rain between 10 and 11, and at 12½ A.M.
	14th	572	88.3	79.8	140.7	82.9	80.1	78.1	86	S by E	...	152.3	0.03	...	Cirri and straton, cirri and cumuli. Thunder at 10½ P.M. Light rain at 11½ A.M. and 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days			...	14.2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days			...	92.0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			...	88.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days			...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			...	0.90
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th			...	1.38
			...	1.23
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	3.27
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 14th August	...	29.07
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	43.91

GOPHENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th August 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th August 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,021	772 0 0	77 4 6	9,732 0	690 26 0	69 18 0	147 2 0
Or per mile of railway	37	28 0 0	2 16 0	357 0	26 0 0	2 12 0	5 8 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	5,405	4,151 0 0	415 2 0	47,104 0	3,411 0 0	341 2 0	754 4 0
Total for 6 weeks	6,426	4,903 0 0	490 6 0	56,836 0	4,110 0 0	411 0 0	901 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,249	830 0 8	83 1 1	2,004 0	287 3 9	28 14 5	111 14 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	46	30 7 4	3 11	95 22	10 8 8	1 1 1	4 2 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	7,904	5,594 6 11	559 8 0	17,352 10	1,503 15 6	150 7 11	709 16 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,925	859 0 0	85 18 0	11,081 0	304 0 0	30 16 0	122 1½ 0
Or per mile of railway	212	30 8 0	3 10 0	428 0	13 0 0	1 6 0	4 7 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	28,426	3,989 0 0	398 18 0	65,470 0	1,907 0 0	190 14 0	598 12 0
Total for 6 weeks	34,351	4,848 0 0	484 18 0	77,451 0	2,305 0 0	230 10 0	721 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,279	728 15 6	72 11	16,977 0	509 2 9	50 18 4	129 1½ 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	153	26 0 7	2 1	606 0	20 5 3	2 0 8	4 12 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	25,010	4,366 9 6	436 2	1,11,724 0	3,646 13 6	364 13 8	801 6 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th August 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,925	1,37,855 1 11	12,636 1 4	9,63,443 20	* 4,01,191 15 0	36,775 18 7	40,412 12 11
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	107 11 2	9 5	.....	313 6 11	28 14 8	38 12 1
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	471,823	5,61,051 11 6	51,429 10	44,54,492 10	18,71,525 12 6	171,556 10 7	2,22,996 5 6
Total for 6 weeks	572,748	6,98,906 13 5	64,066 9 2	54,17,925 30	2,27,717 11 6	2,08,332 9 2	2,72,308 18 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	99,389	1,11,146 8 6	10,156 9 8	4,57,240 30	2,02,472 10 0	18,559 19 10	28,748 8 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	86 13 4	7 19 2	.....	158 2 11	14 10 0	22 9 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,90,778	7,15,782 8 9	67,513 8 0	28,85,521 30	13,10,840 4 9	120,160 7 3	1,85,773 15 3

* Rs. 15,898-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,839	10,238 15 9	882 8 2	61,109 10	* 13,826 9 0	1,267 8 8	2,109 11 10
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	45 8 0	4 5 5	.....	61 13 10	5 18 5	9 10 10
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	15,331	4,205 14 1	3,878 0 9	3,32,464 30	96,997 7 3	8,890 10 4	12,768 11 1
Total for 6 weeks	20,370	5,244 13 10	4,810 3 11	3,93,574 0	1,10,914 0 3	10,157 10 0	14,968 2 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,135	6,098 15 9	559 1 6	23,102 10	7,826 3 4	717 8 0	1,278 9 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	27 4 8	2 10 1	.....	35 0 3	3 4 2	5 14 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,396	43,638 12 0	3,947 1 1	1,68,481 30	54,841 1 0	4,981 5 3	8,923 6 4

* Rs. 3,000 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th August 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	26,245	15,901 14 6	1,457 13 6	1,46,382 18	51,401 3 7	4,711 15 6	6,169 9 0
Or per mile of railway	166	100 7 9	9 4 3	925 0	324 13 0	29 15 6	38 19 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	138,211½	77,696 4 3	7,113 3 2	5,05,928 21	1,13,245 6 5	10,380 16 6	17,483 19 8
Total for 6 weeks	1,64,457½	83,598 2 9	8,570 16 8	6,52,310 39	1,64,646 9 0	15,092 12 0	23,653 8 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,169½	15,798 4 0	1,449 1 6	1,20,902 21	30,278 13 5	2,775 11 3	4,223 13 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	180	100 13 11	4 11	773 0	193 7 7	17 14 9	26 19 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,51,378	83,621 13 0	8,15 13 10	5,24,229 36	1,13,080 5 3	10,305 13 11	18,439 7 9



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTY-FOURTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 7TH AUGUST TO THE 20TH AUGUST 1874.

Weather and Rainfall.—The general cry throughout the country is for more rain, except in Cuttack, the greater part of the Chota Nagpore division, and South Behar. But the parts of the country where actual damage to the crops has been caused by the drought are limited in area; the worst tracts being that at the junction of the Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan districts, and parts of South Tirhoot. The districts where rain is most urgently required are Tirhoot, Rajshahye, and Moorshedabad, and those of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions.

Prospects of Crops.—The prospects of the autumn crops are on the whole good. It is generally admitted that there will be more than an average autumn crop in the great majority of districts, and in hardly any part of the country, except the few tracts where it has been submerged by floods, will it be much below the average. The tracts injured by floods have been for the most part low-lying lands, where crops are sown on the chance of a harvest, but where the cultivator's hopes are more often disappointed than not.

Prices.—Prices as a rule continue stationary, except in North-East and East Bengal and the Bhagulpore division, where they are generally lower than they were last fortnight. The fall of prices has been especially conspicuous in the Rungpore and Pubna districts, where it has fallen from 18 seers to 20-18 in the former district, and from 12-12 to 16-12 in the latter. The districts where prices have risen are Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Nuddea, Tipperah, Tirhoot, Sarun, Pooree, and Hazareebagh; but the rise in all these districts has been insignificant. The highest rise in the distressed districts has been in Burdwan, where the prices have risen from 12-12 to 11-4 for the rupee.

Private Trade.—The usual note on the movements of food-grains will be found in Appendix A. The how a total increase in the up and down

traffic on the railway of 4,514 tons. The down trade appears to be still brisk, but the up traffic is falling off very considerably. The river traffic appears to be nearly stationary.

Tirhoot.—The deficiency of rain, especially towards the south of the district, has caused considerable anxiety during the fortnight. Towards the north of the district prospects are generally reported to be good; but in the south and even as far north as the southern part of Mudhobunnee the outturn of the bhadoi crop will be less than was expected, while the late rice crop will seriously suffer if heavy rain does not fall shortly.

Chumparun.—The prospects in this district are similar, but somewhat better than those in Tirhoot. There does not appear to be the same anxiety felt about the southern sub-divisions as in Tirhoot.

Sarun.—The prospects of the bhadoi are generally exceedingly fine. Rain has been very unequally distributed throughout the district; some parts having an ample rainfall, while others have not had enough for their requirements. Some of the crops in the south-east of the district have been destroyed by floods.

South Behar.—The prospects of crops in these districts continue to be magnificent, and there is very little distress.

Bhagulpore Division.—The reports from all the districts of this division continue to be exceedingly satisfactory. In parts of Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs fears are expressed that the bhadoi crop will not be so good as was expected; but even with regard to these tracts there seems to be a difference of opinion: and on the whole it cannot be said to be probable that the deficiency will be great in the small area alluded to, while the crop generally will be far above the average.

Rajshahye Division.—With the exception of Rajshahye and Moorshedabad, the prospects of the crops are most excellent, and distress decreasing; but in parts of the two districts named there has been a deficiency of rain, though in the worst portion of the latter district rain had fallen on the date the Collector wrote his narrative.

Burdwan Division.—In Hooghly there has been a want of rain generally, but not sufficient to cause serious anxiety; and on the whole the prospects of the division, though not nearly so good as those in most other parts of the country, may be said to have improved during the fortnight, with the exception of a small tract to the east of Beerbhoom, bordering on Moorshedabad, where there is great want of rain.

Chota Nagpore.—The only district from whence reports have been received is Manbhoom, and there prospects have decidedly improved. In the other districts distress has almost ceased to exist.

Relief Works.—The following statement shows the numbers on relief works during the fortnight as compared with that preceding it:—

		Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna division	...	265,552	237,005
Gunduk embankment	...	2,869	10,868
Soane Canal	...	28,455	26,874
Bhagulpore division	...	48,349	54,252
Rajshahye division	...	66,364	57,296
Northern Bengal Railway	...	5,795	5,537
Chota Nagpore and Burdwan divisions	...	33,732	32,536
Cooch Behar division	...	2,370	2,370
Total		453,486	426,738

Though the total numbers show a decrease, yet in some districts, owing to the cessation of the demand for field labour, the numbers on the works have increased; and possibly in some districts, where the bhadoi crop is not very good, there will be still further increase during next fortnight. The increase in the Bhagulpore division is more nominal than real, as no returns were received during the last fortnight from Bhagulpore. If the numbers employed in that district had been stated correctly in the last narrative, the total for the division would have been 54,572, or somewhat more than that shown during the present fortnight.

The following tabular statement shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on task and piece-work respectively:—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under circle officers.	Total laborers.	Task or piece-work	Daily wages.
TNA	Tirhoot, North	13,823	26,367	40,190	15,197	24,993
	Tirhoot, South	None.	30,507	30,507	No details.	No details.
	Chumpran	1,934	7,077	9,011	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Sarun	89,765	2,616	92,381	(b) 12,308	(b) 61,898
	Patna	None.	1,215	1,215	181	1,034
	Gya	3,408	293	3,701	3,680	41
	Shahabad					
	Total	108,830	128,075	237,005	.....	.....
	Gunduk Embankment	10,868	None.	10,868	10,868	.....
	Soane Canal	26,874	None.	26,874	26,874	.....
	Total	37,742	None.	37,742	.....	.....
	Total for Patna Division	146,072	128,075	274,747	.....	.....
BAGULPORE	Monghyr	2,121	None.	2,121	No details.	No details.
	Bhagulpore	None.	23,433	23,433	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Purneah	3,624	13,139	16,763	3,624	13,139
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,079	8,866	11,935	No details.	No details.
	Total	8,824	45,428	54,252	.....	.....
AJMERHATY	Maldah	1,118	3,255	4,373	No details.	No details.
	Dinapore	None.	14,458	14,458	None.	14,458
	Rangpore	112	6,379	6,491	112	6,379
	Bogra	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
	Moorshedabad	6,077	None.	6,077	6,077	.....
	Rajshahye	805	25,092	25,897	805	25,092
	Pubna	None.	None.	None.	.....	.....
	Total	8,112	49,184	57,296	.....	.....
	Northern Bengal Railway	5,537	None.	5,537	5,537	.....
TOTAL NAGPORE	Manbhoom	5,003	1,474	6,477	.....	No details.
	Palamow (a)	653	None.	653	.....	Ditto.
	Hazareebagh (a)	7,601	None.	7,601	.....	Ditto.
	Total	13,257	1,474	14,731	.....	.....
BURDWAN	Hooghly	2,667	None.	2,667	2,667	No details.
	Beerbhoom (a)	5,327	1,440	6,767	No details.	No details.
	Bankoora	3,810	None.	3,810	3,810	.....
	Burdwan	4,568	4,568	(a) 4,568	4,568	.....
	Total	11,799	6,008	17,805	.....	.....
DOOCH BHEAR	Julpigore (a)	2,370	None.	2,370	No details.	No details.
	Grand Total	196,571	236,187	432,758	.....	.....

· Last fortnight's figures.
Details imperfect.

Gunduk Embankment and Canal.—The number of labourers has increased during the fortnight, and the work is progressing favourably. 2,004,720 cubic feet of excavation and embankment have been completed during the fortnight, and 1,232,798 superficial feet of pressing and turfing.

Soane Canal.—The number of labourers was somewhat decreased; about 37 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been completed in the Kurumnassa division during the fortnight.

Northern Bengal.—There is little demand for labour in the country through which this line runs, especially in its northern and southern portions. The total amount of earth-work completed up to date is 71,720,000 cubic feet, equal to 147½ miles of 4-foot bank, with a top width of 15 feet. During the fortnight more than 21 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been thrown up.

Charitable Relief.—The following table shows the number of persons in the receipt of charitable relief in each district, as compared with those of the previous fortnight:—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	681	208,072	204,938
	Tirhoot, South	47	27,220	31,687
	Chumparan (a)	11,732	82,428	82,428
	Sarun	18	44,337	44,337
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	11	2,120	1,866
	Shahabad	15	5,520	3,202
	Total	772	299,001	318,458
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	16	10,771	2,656
	Bhagulpore (b)	12	7,872	46,172
	Purneah	55	14,053	25,393
	Sonthal Pergunnabs	.....	3,365	3,213
	Total	83	36,061	77,324
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	78	9,415	10,698
	Dinapore	447	39,423	95,139
	Rungpore	13	4,601	9,430
	Bogra	4	37,080	40,212
	Moorsshedabad	44	19,787	18,465
	Rajshahye	44	25,655	28,408
	Pubna	.....	4,919	5,222
	Total	630	140,880	205,574
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Manbhoom	.....	21,948	16,214
BURDWAN	Hooghly	.....	17,768	8,194
	Beerbhoom	.....	31,195	23,075
	Bankoora	.....	32,802	38,716
	Burdwan (c)	6	67,895	61,332
	Total	6	149,360	131,317
	Grand Total	1,481	647,550	749,256

(a) Last fortnight's figures. Returns incomplete: number receiving relief from villages not stated.

(b) Revised figures received by telegram.

(c) Including Maharaja's centres.

From the above statements it will be seen that for the first time since the beginning of the distress the very satisfactory fact has to be recorded of a decrease both in the numbers on relief works, and in those of the recipients on charitable relief. The total numbers in the receipt of charitable relief have decreased from 749,256 to 647,550. The decrease has taken place in almost every district, and is especially notable in the districts of the Rajshahye division. It is only in Burdwan that there is a general increase; in that division Bankoora alone shows a decrease, while the increase in the other districts is large.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

• APPENDIX A TO THE 24TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

1. THE total exports of food-grains from the Bengal Presidency during July were 9,802 tons; the details are given in Schedule A.

The imports to Calcutta during the same month were 7,619 tons; of which 1,748 were on Government, and 5,871 on private account. The bulk of the latter were from ports on the Orissa and Madras coasts.

The total figures from the beginning of November 1873 to the end of July 1874 are—

	Tons.
Exports from the Bengal Presidency ...	249,874
Imports to the Port of Calcutta ...	443,892

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains “sent up from stations *below* Rajmehal and Jamocee, and down from stations *above* Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)” between the 26th July and the 8th August, compared with the figures for the previous fortnight—

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase.	Decrease.
Up	4,301	11,516	Nil.	7,215
Down	15,178	7,914	7,264	Nil.
Total	19,479	19,430	7,264	7,215

The increase is all in private grain. The decrease is 4,465 tons in Government, and 2,750 tons in private, grain. The totals to date (from the beginning of November) of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which are for Behar only, are given below. The “up” figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain sent up from Howrah since the commencement of operations :—

	Government grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	286,098	156,526	442,624
Down	39,330	214,604	253,934
Total	325,428	371,130	696,558

3. The importations of food-grains by the eastern canals from the 1st to 14th August were 1,688 tons (against 3,438 tons during the previous fortnight), making in all 203,626 tons since 1st October 1873.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below :—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	To date from 1st November 1873.	
			Tons.	Tons.
Sahebgunge	2nd to 15th Aug	Up the Ganges	1,024	42,690
Ditto	Ditto	Down the do.	2,817	24,091
Goalundo	26th July to 1st August ...	Up the do.	13	28,235
Kooahten	Ditto	Down the do.	85	13,026

The grain sent upward was chiefly : the greater part of that sent down was wheat and gram for the Calcutta market. The continued decrease in the river traffic appears to be due to the fall and general equalisation of prices in the distressed districts accessible by water communication.

G. TOYNBER, C.S.,

The 20th August 1874.

On Special Duty.

SCHEDULE A TO THE 24TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Statement showing the quantity of rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), paddy, wheat, gram, and other food-grains, exported from the Presidency of Bengal for the month of July in the present year, and last year, respectively.

1873-74.																						1874-75.									
WHITHER EXPORTED.		RICE.		Paddy.	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				Grand total of all food-grains, columns 5 and 9.	RICE.		Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				Grand total of all food-grains, columns 5 and 9.													
		Table.	Other kinds.		Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Total.		Table.	Other kinds.			Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10													
1. To Ceylon	13	.....	.....	2,277	.....	37	187	224	2,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	83	159	189					
2. To Mauritius, Bourbon, and West Islands	125	7,259	.....	7,384	976	967	579	2,522	9,906	59	5,747	.....	5,806	238	95	125	438	6,364											
3. To ... countries	1,835	3,984	.....	5,769	1,388	17	20	1,625	7,394	6½	396	2	406½	2,193	110	22	2,394	2,790½												
4. Total to Foreign Countries	1,973	13,457	.....	15,430	2,564	1,021	786	4,371	19,901	67½	6,143	2	6,212½	2,430	281	250	2,941	9,153½												
5. To other Presidencies (beyond Bengal) ...	517	2,641	11	3,169	46	177	688½	906½	4,075½	116	234	.....	350	4	27	267½	298½	646½												
Grand Total	2,490	16,098	11	19,599	2,610	1,196	1,469½	5,277½	23,876½	183½	6,377	2	6,562½	2,434	308	497½	3,394	9,801½													

CALCUTTA, CUSTOM HOUSE,

T. B. LIANE,

The 12th August 1874.

[C. E. G.]

Offy. Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX B TO THE 24TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Tuesday, the 18th August 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun) ...	4,24,140	63,906	4,88,046	
	" (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barh ...	16,04,383	.....	16,04,383	
	Bankipore ...	63,576	.....	63,576	
	Bihta ...	20,827	.....	20,827	
	Bukhtiarpore ...	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Buxar ...	8,026	.....	8,026	
	Dinapore ...	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Doomraon ...	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Futwah (Ghat) ...	(a) 20,50,627	.....	20,50,627	(a) Of this 20,585 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokameh ...	1,03,880	.....	1,03,880	
	Monghyr ...	(b) 7,66,906	54,718	8,21,623	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna (Ghat) ...	6,07,626	8,100	6,15,726	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Sultangunge ...	(c) 58,858	.....	58,858	
	Zumanea ...	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	59,27,945	1,26,722	59,54,667	
SONE CIRCLE	Arrah ...	38,863	.....	38,863	
	Beheea ...	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihta ...	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar ...	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Serai ...	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Sone Circle ...	80,848	.....	80,848	
	Grand Totals, Patna Division and Sone Circle ...	59,08,793	1,26,722	60,35,515	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore ...	(d) 1,41,596	.....	1,41,596	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent <i>via</i> Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriarpore ...	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhea ...	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caragolah ...	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgong ...	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghidhour ...	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamooce ...	20,810	.....	20,810	
	Kujrah ...	3,506	.....	3,506	
	Luckee Serai ...	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr ...	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpointee ...	64,210	10,106	74,406	
	Sahebgunge ...	15,483	2,025	17,508	
	Sultangunge ...	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Bahawa ...	20,981	1,013	21,994	
	Teenpahar ...	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore ...	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Mooraraoee ...	20,449	.....	20,449	
	Rampore Hat ...	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Jamtarra ...	17,373	.....	17,373	
	Baidynath ...	2,114	.....	2,114	
RAJSHAHYE	Synthea ...	6,126	.....	6,126	
	Nulhattee ...	2,705	.....	2,705	
	Rajmehal ...	5,599	7,139	12,737	
	Mullarpore ...	1,154	1,013	2,167	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division ...	17,26,377	21,385	17,47,720	
	Goalundo ...	4,9,870	(e) 14,733	5,08,603	(e) This belongs to the Dacca Division. It was sent to Goalundo to clear the Sealdas Station.
	Kaligunge ...	1,85,781	.....	1,85,781	
	Kooshtea ...	1,73,836	19,931	11,93,767	
	Rajmehal ...	1,86,523	.....	86,523	
	Sahebgunge ...	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara ...	75,648	.....	75,648	
	Azingunge ...	10,763	3,047	13,810	
	Synthea ...	2,077	.....	2,077	
	Mooraraoee ...	4,182	506	4,688	
	Nawadi ...	3,202	3,565	6,767	
	Nulhattee ...	1,667	506	2,173	
	Rampore Hat ...	7,503	4,010	11,513	
	Shopore ...	667	.....	667	
	Saktipore ...	.....	19,737	19,737	
	Shahapore ...	.....	1,023	1,023	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division ...	21,45,882	67,058	22,12,940	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burrakar ...	2,41,480	3,584	2,45,064	
	Girhideo ...	37,843	.....	37,843	
	Totals of Chota Nagpo Division ...	2,79,323	3,584	2,82,907	

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Tuesday, the 18th August 1874.—(Gross Railway weight).—Continued.

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
BURDWAN	Raneegunge	43,037	30,820	74,457	
	Burdwan	44,100	5,559	49,659	
	Bhulpore	19,879	4,070	23,749	
	Hooghly	19,296	4,060	23,356	
	Kanoo Junction	8,223	1,478	9,701	
	Mugrah	204	.....	204	
	Pandooah	730	.....	730	
	Serampore	6,670	6,075	12,745	
	Synthesa	11,527	3,039	14,566	
	Goshkhara	9,208	4,577	13,785	
	Mancoor	39,351	5,559	44,910	
	Ahmoodpore	9,457	4,050	13,507	
	Cutwa	74,312	10,125	84,437	
	Mullarpore	6,202	1,012	7,274	
	Assensole	369	101	470	
	Bhedra	6,221	1,083	7,304	
	Burrakar	274	51	325	
	Culina	7,087	10,125	17,212	
	Doorgapore	304	.....	304	
	Mymaree	5,020	.....	5,020	
	Paneghur	4,114	3,291	7,405	
	Sectarampore	506	.....	506	
	Totals of Burdwan Division ...	3,16,551	95,065	4,11,616	
PRESIDENCY	Ranaghat	498	.....	498	
	Alipore ... ..	.....	433	433	
	Kaligunj ... ..	.....	20,647	20,647	
	Totals of Presidency Division	498	21,080	21,578	
	Grand Totals of all Divisions	1,03,77,382	3,34,894	1,07,12,276	
	Or tons ...	384,347	12,404	3,96,751	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

No. A., dated Bankipore, the 9th August 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The supply of food-grain continues to be abundant in the several bazars of the district, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere.

3. As I had stated in paragraph 8 of my last narrative might be expected, the importation of grain during the fortnight was considerably in excess of that of the previous fortnight, the quantity being 3,66,990 maunds against 1,63,848 maunds. This increase was, we may say, entirely owing to the publication of the Government order for the restoration of the old rate of freight of grain from the 1st proximo.

4. Owing to this final mob of importations, there was some inconvenience felt for a few days at the Patna City Station, the new siding being still incomplete; but I am glad to be able to report that the crush has passed away, and everything is now working smoothly again.

5. The following were the prices of food-grain prevailing towards the close of the fortnight:—

	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jenira.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Patna	12 0	17 0	16 12	20 0	17 0	20 0
Barh	10 0	10 8	13 4	17 0	15 8	18 8
Behar	10 8	11 0	13 0	19 0	15 8	16 8
Dinapore	10 4	12 8	16 8	.....	17 0	18 12

We had 3.38 inches of rain at the Sudder Station during the fortnight, .92 at Barh, and 3.40 at Dinapore. The weather has been extremely favorable for the crop throughout the district. The sub-divisional officer of Behar writes as follows:—
The crops of the Behar and Sillao thanas during the last fortnight and in a very flourishing condition. I can confidentially assure you from

what I saw myself, and what I heard from respectable zemindars and well-to-do ryots, that there is no possibility of any injury being done to the bhadoi crops. This year the land on which bhadoi was sown exceeded by one-fourth the usual quantity that used to be devoted to this purpose in previous years. The whole of this land, whether high or low, was well watered by the early rain we had in June, the result has been a "bumper crop," which will go to a great extent in relieving the wants of the people."

With the exception of Dinapore, however, where the sub-divisional officer reports that they have an abundance of water, rain is generally wanted throughout the district to allow of transplanting the young rice plants; but for this I am glad to say we have still some four or five weeks left, and from the appearance of the weather we may expect a good fall of rain any day, and, in fact, local showers are of almost daily occurrence.

7. The condition of the people is reported upon favorably from all parts of the district, and no case of misery or starvation was brought to light during the fortnight.

8. 188 emigrants were registered for Demerara and 27 for British Burmah during the fortnight; whereof 85 belonged to Patna, 24 to Gya, 22 to Shahabad, 2 to Tirhoot, 2 to Sarun, 1 to Chumparun, and the rest to other districts.

9. There was no case of grain robbery reported during the fortnight; four cases of theft of a very petty nature were reported.

The monthly statement of crimes prescribed by the Government order of the 20th December last is herewith annexed.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. None in this district.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The subjoined statement will show the importation of food-grain into this district during the fortnight ending the 1st instant:—

	Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Jenira.	Other grain.
By rail	40,101	1,67,160	44,218	1,08,259
„ river	3,670	40	1,530	2,012
Total	43,771	1,67,200	45,748	1,10,271

or a grand total of 3,66,990 maunds, all belonging to private trade.

D.—STORAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. With the exception of the 1,139 maunds of Government grain stored at Pallygunge, and to which I referred in my last narrative, we have none left in the district. Failing to get any local merchants to take it off my hands, I am now making a second attempt to get it as far as Bihta *en route* to Arrah for Sarun, and hope that I shall succeed.

The whole of the 11,000 maunds offered in exchange for the Behar grain has been received and despatched for Sarun; so also has the 27,683 maunds of Gya grain, for the exchange of which arrangements were made by Mr. Palmer with the city merchants. 4,800 maunds have unexpectedly, within the last three days, turned up by boat from Jehanabad, and this is now as quickly as possible being despatched to Chuprah, and that once done, our transport work, as at present advised, will have come to an end.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

13. None during the fortnight. I have realised during the period under report a sum of Rs. 1,500 in part payment of the advance made for the purchase of grain.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

14. None in this district.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
15. As per account already rendered	.....			2,67,299	13	9
<i>During the Fortnight.</i>						
To Mr. Rattray for transport of grain	40	0	0			
To the Abkaree Mohurrir the contingent expenses of the several golas for July	14	0	9			
Office contingencies	0	12	0			
To the Abkaree Mohurrir on account of transport of grain	11	10	0			
To Beharee Sing for conveying 1,000 maunds of coal from Patna to Hazepore for H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor's steamers	40	0	0			
To the Deputy Collector of Dinapore for contingent expenses	4	7	3			
To the Municipal Overseer on account of transport of grain	22	14	0			
To Baharee Sing for conveying gunny bags from Mohendro Ghât to Konora Ghât	17	8	0			
To Beharee Sing one month's advance for supply of 500 boats at Hazepore	3,000	0	0			
To the Deputy Collector of Dinapore on account of transport charges	160	0	0			
To Beharee Sing on account of transport of grain	1,513	10	6			
Total	4,824	14	6			
<i>Fodder Account.</i>						
Paid to Beharee Sing on account of conveying 5,325 maunds of bhoosa from Deegha to Bunker Ghât	720	8	9			
				5,545	7	3
Grand Total				2,73,845	5	0

In conclusion, I would now suggest that I might be excused from the submission of these fortnightly narratives as the prospects of the district are as favorable as they well could be, and we have no existing distress; should things take an unfavorable turn, I will not fail to keep Government informed of the same by means of special report.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement showing the number of the true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft and house-breaking for the month of July 1874, as called for by Government No. 4801, dated 20th December 1873.

DACOITY—

Headings Nos. 3 and 31 of crime return AI.	July 1874	...	...	...	...	0
	" 1873	...	...	...	...	0
	" 1872	...	...	...	...	0

ROBBERY—

Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of crime return AI.	July 1874	...	...	...	...	0
	" 1873	...	...	...	...	1
	" 1872	...	...	...	...	0

THEFT—

Heading No. 43 of crime return AI, including cattle theft.	July 1874	...	...	...	...	194
	" 1873	...	...	...	...	138
	" 1872	...	...	...	...	195

HOUSE-BREAKING OR HOUSE-TRESPASS IN ORDER TO COMMIT THEFT—

Heading Nos. 35, 36 and 42 of crime return AI.	July 1874	142
	" 1873	116
	" 1872	122

Total of four crimes	July 1874	336
	1873	255
	1872	317

PATNA POLICE OFFICE,
BANKIPORE;
The 8th August 1874.

A. C. MANGLES,
Magistrate.

No. 1233F, dated Gya, the 10th August 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly report on scarcity and relief in the Gya District for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

- There is no dearth of food anywhere. The murwa and some of the burra janera has already found its way into the market. Prices are steady, and there is sufficiency and content.
- I annex a table of food-grain prices:—

PLACES.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEHAR.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 8th August 1874.	Week ending 25th July 1874.	Week ending 8th August 1874.	Week ending 25th July 1874.	Week ending 8th August 1874.	Week ending 25th July 1874.	Week ending 8th August 1874.	Week ending 25th July 1874.	Week ending 8th August 1874.	Week ending 25th July 1874.	Week ending 8th August 1874.	Week ending 25th July 1874.	Week ending 8th August 1874.	Week ending 25th July 1874.
Gya	S. C. 11 0	S. C. 11 8	S. C. 15 0	S. C. 16 0	S. C. 8 0	S. C. 8 8	S. C. 10 0	S. C. 10 0	S. C. 16 0	S. C. 15 0	S. C. 13 0	S. C. 13 0	S. C. 13 8	S. C. 13 4
Nowadah	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	15 0
Jehanabad	13 0	13 4	16 4	15 8	9 4	8 12	11 8	10 0	.....	.....	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 0
Aurangabad	13 8	13 4	16 8	16 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 8	14 8
Doodnugur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0	15 0
Sherghotty	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0	13 0

- During the fortnight under review we have had the best possible weather for the vigorous growth of bhadoi crops and dhan. The rainfall has been sufficient for all purposes, and I append a statement in the margin. All hands are fully employed in weeding and looking after the young crops, and there is no demand for relief labor by agricultural classes.

5. No cases of misery or starvation have been reported; and the very thorough enquiries made by the supervisors and deputy supervisors under Sir Richard Temple's instructions have almost precluded the possibility of such cases, if existing, from not being brought to notice.

6. I append a statement of grain thefts and robberies for the month of July :—

Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft and House-breaking in which grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of July 1874, as compared with the number of cases occurred in July 1873 and 1872.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Theft, in which grain was stolen.			House-breaking, in which grain was stolen.			Total of all crimes.		
	Up to Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 & below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.	Up to Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 & below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.	Up to Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 & below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.
	July 1874.	July 1873.	July 1872.	July 1874.	July 1873.	July 1872.	July 1874.	July 1873.	July 1872.
Gya	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	3
Jehanabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	3
Nowadah	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	3
Aurangabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	3
Total	7	4	4	4	4	4	21	12	12

Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, and House-breaking in the District of Gya for the month of July 1874, as compared with the number of such cases in July 1873 and 1872.

		DACOITY.			ROBBERY.			THEFT.			HOUSE-BREAKING.						Total of all crimes.					
		Headings 30 & 31 of crime statement. A. 1.			Headings 32 & 33 of crime statement. A. 1.			Heading 33 of crime statement. A. 1, excluding cattle theft.			Headings 35 & 42 of crime statement. A. 1.											
											1874.		1873.		1872.							
		1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.						
Gya	1	...	...	1	1	1	27	16	11	63	123	38	98	47	92	214	154	151
Jehanabad	4	6	1	18	60	12	44	13	53	81	62	87
Nowadah	1	...	...	1	...	6	3	3	23	110	51	6	40	139	88	58	59
Aurangabad	11	9	9	36	81	57	79	52	30	128	110	51
Total		1	1	1	2	1	48	34	24	140	373	99	272	88	214	562	406	338

7. It will be observed that the increase in crime is by no means excessive, and it is very doubtful whether, such as it is, it can be wholly attributed to scarcity and high prices, though doubtless these have something to do with it.

8. The district has been thoroughly well sown down with food grains this year, and a larger area, than usual, has thus been occupied both with bhadoi and dhan. The Government grain stored in the west of the district is being freely taken by traders and others, with a view to bring it into consumption amongst the people. In the sudder Sub-division the greater portion of the grain has been disposed of. In the Nowadah Sub-division alone is there any hesitation to take this grain, and this I attribute more to the want of energy and interest in the sub-divisional officer than to any other cause.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

9. The subjoined statement will show the works in hand and numbers employed on each :—
Fortnight ending 1st August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Puraya road	208	186	5	379	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bela and Kazi Serai road	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherghotty and Myapore road	160	93	47	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto and Imangunge road	163	91	38	292	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warishgunge road	109	79	36	224	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fukree Barwan road	73	60	25	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obra road	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,399	133	78	1,608
Myahigha and Ruffigunge road	511	328	205	1,044	3,001	911	65	3,977
Maharajgunge road	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,803	3,203	1,833	6,837
Kootoomba road	70	66	14	149	330	233	123	686
Deo road	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	699	385	1,359
Total	1,204	873	370	2,537	6,817	5,178	2,461	14,476
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,013.	.....	.....	.....
Daily average	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,315.	.....	.....	.....

10. The total number employed during the fortnight was 17,013 against 14,932 during the preceding fortnight. As noted in my last report, the laborers have decreased everywhere, save in Aurungabad, where they have increased from 10,006 to 14,476. The Deputy Magistrate of Aurungabad explains this increase by saying that the Government grain at the canal works being now expended, and the work there being somewhat slack, the laborers having become accustomed to payment in grain, have voluntarily deserted the canal for our local labor, though paid at lower rates. He further states that "piece-work" has been again insisted upon. It would appear that it had not been carried out. The daily rate-payment is the most popular.

G.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD GRAINS.

11. The quantity of private food brought into the bazars for sale during the past fortnight is in excess of the importations during the preceding fortnight.

12. The following statement will show the importations during the fortnight under review:—

BAZARS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya	264	55	19	517	.....	.....	298	1,153
Nowadah	15	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	55
Jehanabad	250	150	125	100	.....	250	325	1,200
Aurungabad	244	440	315	475	.....	.....	270	1,744
Daodnuggur	100	76	50	30	.....	.....	126	362
Sherghotty ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Total	873	721	509	1,145	.....	250	1,039	5,014

13. The importations in preceding fortnight amounted only to 3,960 maunds. In the sudder bazar, Gya, 1,151 maunds were imported as against 1,219 maunds. The difference does not call for notice.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

14. The annexed statement will show the disposition of Government grain in this district, *vide* Statement D accompanying:—

15. It will be seen that 5 golas in the Sudder Sub-division and 2 golas in the Jehanabad Sub-division have been entirely emptied.

Stored at Gola	Mds. 5,250
Issued from Gya and Behae golas	5,885
From Bihta	1,324
" Urwul	6,717
" Buktarpore	4,074
" Kinjur	1,945
" Jehanabad	2,408
By Merchants	49,271
Total	77,254*

16. I apprehend no difficulty in getting rid of the grain in the Sudder, Jehanabad, and Aurungabad Sub-divisions; but in Nowada, in consequence of the absence of any but petty traders, applications for Government grain have not been received.

17. Of the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna for Tirhoot, I have delivered as per margin.

E.—ADVANCE TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

18. The annexed table will show the transactions up to date under this head:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received.	Rejected.	GRANTED.			Pending.
			Number.	Cash.	Grain.	
Gya	99	29	46	Rs. 4,768	Mds. 2,682	24
Nowadah	77	73	2	35	20	2
Jehanabad	58	.....	24	.....	.....	34
Aurungabad	238	74	.....	.....	.....	154
Total	462	176	72	4,793	2,702	214

19. No fresh applications are being made, and I hope within the ensuing fortnight to dispose of the few still outstanding.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

20. Since last report the Bela centre has been closed. It was found difficult to supervise it efficiently, and as all agriculturists had left for the fields, and none but professional beggars remained, who could be relieved at Jehanabad or Gya, there was no object in its remaining open.

* Of this quantity, 2,848 maddas is the estimated weight of bags containing 29,518 maunds, leaving a net balance of grain delivered maunds 74,406.

SUB-DIVISIONS.						B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	4,634	928	125	5,687	406
Sherghotty centre	...	...	...	...	...	2,129	635	.....	2,774	198
Nowadah	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	1,879	120	4,010	297
Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	925	1,701	3,733	266
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	9,089	4,164	563	13,766	983
Total						18,980	8,531	2,509	29,970	2,120

22. The poor-houses require to be thoroughly overhauled from time to time, and this has been pressed on sub-divisional officers' attention.

23. The experiment of jute spinning, which was attempted, has proved a failure. It is unpopular, very costly, and the produce commands no sale.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

25. The total expenditure shown in last narrative, that is—

	Ra.	A.	P.
Up to 25th July	1,30,219	4	7
Expenditure during current fortnight—			
(a)—Final payments made, establishment and contingencies	640	10	9
Transport of Government grain	1,515	4	10
(b)—Advances repayable	1,059	0	0
Total	1,33,424	4	2

D.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Gya up to 6th August 1874.

GOLAS.	Quantity originally stored.	QUANTITY CONSUMED.						Net balance.
		By sale.	By advance to ryots.	By transfer to Patna.	Weight of bags.	Wastage, dryage, &c.	Total.	
<i>Sudder Sub-division.</i>		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gya	29,851	11,716	239	13,323	111	800	26,189	3,662
Bela	3,012	585	123	1,729	.....	.....	2,437	675
Sherghotty	4,279	937	...	1,395	..	.....	2,332	1,947
Ultrie	3,930	14	38	3,561	62	255	3,930	.....
Bhaloochatti	991	34	.....	941	16	.....	991	.....
Ticcaree	2,004	.....	.....	1,895	31	78	2,004	.....
Futtehpore	991	2	112	857	16	4	991	.....
Imamgunge	1,435	26	.....	1,338	41	30	1,435	.....
Total	46,493	13,314	512	25,039	277	1,167	40,309	6,184
<i>Jehanabad Sub-division.</i>								
Jehanabad	14,907	2,360	452	2,408	.....	.....	5,320	9,687
Urwl	6,958	.....	.....	6,717	.....	241	6,958	.....
Gundhar	3,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	3,031
Kinjur	1,945	.....	.....	1,945	.....	.....	1,945	.....
Hoolagunge	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	1,982
Kazi Serai	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	993
Total	29,862	2,360	452	11,070	.....	287	14,109	15,693
<i>Nowadah Sub-division.</i>								
Nowadah	21,460	1,143	7	.....	.....	.....	1,150	20,310
Kadirgunge	2,814	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2,766
Pukree Barwan	5,182	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	5,121
Rujowlee	3,992	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	3,946
Warahgunge	2,004	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1,974
Total	35,460	1,326	7	.....	.....	.....	1,333	34,117
<i>Aurangabad Sub-division.</i>								
Aurangabad	20,904	8,208	.....	499	.....	.....	8,707	12,197
Rudhgunge	2,987	2,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,434	1,533
Kootomba	2,997	597	.....	.....	.....	.....	597	2,400
War	4,558	2,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,180	2,098
Doodnagpur	4,973	1,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,864	3,119
Total	37,397	16,563	.....	499	.....	.....	16,652	21,345

NAME OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain actually stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.								Estimated grain receipts for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public.	By sale to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By transfer to ryots.	By ascertained wastage.	Total.		
Gya ...	24th July to 6th August 1874.	51,000	44,493	11,898	443	838	511	125	25,083	1,444	40,300	.....	2,000
Jehanabad ...		30,000	29,863	1,364	232	774	453	.....	11,070	287	14,169	.....	2,000
Nowadah ...		38,000	36,450	825	104	168	7	239	.....	.....	1,333	.....	8,000
Aurangabad ...		40,500	37,397	13,253	818	515	.....	987	409	.....	16,052	.....	8,000
Total ...	.....	1,69,500	1,49,202	27,340	1,587	2,295	971	1,381	36,608	1,731	71,863	.....	20,000

GYA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th August 1874.

A. V. PALMER,
Collector.

F. H. SKRINE,
Dist. Grain Officer.

No. 725F, dated Arrah, the 12th August 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offr. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 18th narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th August.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supplies in the Bazars.—No scarcity of supply is reported from any part of the district.

Kinds and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.—Details are given in appendix A of the kinds and prices of grain selling at the principal marts in the district.

In the markets of the Sudder Sub-division prices show an upward tendency. This, I consider, is a temporary matter, and that the recent rainfall will bring them down again.

In the Buxar Sub-division a general fall in prices is noticeable.

In the Sasseram Sub-division the rise in prices is general, the slight rise having occurred in Akberpore.

In the Bhubhooa Sub-division there has been a slight fall in the Bhubhooa, Chynepore, and Hatta marts.

Rainfall.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the district. At Arrah, during the fortnight, 3·67 inches of rain have fallen. At Buxar there has been a rainfall of 3·88 inches during the fortnight. A fall of 5·67 inches has been registered in Sasseram and of 5·68 at Bhubhooa.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

The condition of the crops in the Arrah Sub-division is everywhere favorably reported on.

In the Buxar Sub-division Mr. Arms'rong reports that "the prospects of all the bhadoi crop, including the serha dhan, are now excellent. More rain is wanted for the aghani dhan, but still it is doing very well. The sawan and tangun sown in the Rohnee Unchuttar are being cut, and are said to be as good as possible; and an excellent makai and serha dhan harvest is expected shortly."

In regard to the crops in the Sasseram and Bhubhooa Sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports—"The prospects of the crops in both sub-divisions were somewhat doubtful in the beginning of the current month owing to want of rain. Applications were made for canal water. Heavy rain, however, has since fallen all over both sub-divisions, and transplanting of rice has thus been nearly completed. The autumn crop, which was beginning to suffer, is now assured from any consequences of drought."

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The condition of the people is satisfactory.

In the Arrah Sub-division three grain thefts have been reported during the fortnight: one of 14 maunds of wheat.

In the Buxar Sub-division no grain thefts have occurred.

In the Sasseram Sub-division three thefts are reported, in one of which 10 maunds of wheat are said to have been stolen, and in the other 5 maunds 20 seers of rice.

In the Bhubhooa Sub-division one case is only reported of the theft of 7 maunds of rice.

For comparative statement of crime called for in Government circular No. 4081 of the 20th December 1873, see Appendix B. It would be noticed that there has been a total increase of crime in the past month of 84 cases as compared with the corresponding month of 1872; and of 52 cases as compared with the corresponding month of 1873. This increase is chiefly noticeable in offences of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft. The increase in cattle thefts is not so remarkable.

Full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress, and the number of laborers employed are given in Appendix C.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private imports and exports by rail are given in Appendix D.
The imports into Sasseram are—

						Mds.
By rail	...	...	...	...	...	1,611
Interior	...	...	...	...	...	600
Exterior	...	...	...	...	...	181
Total						2,392
Imports into Bhubhooa—						
By rail	...	...	...	...	...	206
Interior	...	...	...	...	...	452
Exterior	...	...	...	...	...	187
Total						845

These figures show a slight increase in Sasseram and decrease in Bhubhooa as compared with last fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The last consignment of grain to Chuprah, consisting of 7,320 maunds, has been despatched during the fortnight by Mr. Armstrong. I presume it is unnecessary for me to notice in my narrative the quantity of Government grain which has been received at Arrah for the Collector of Saun during the fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances have been made in the Arrah and Buxar Sub-divisions.

In the Sasseram and Bhubhooa Sub-divisions 400 maunds 15 seers has been advanced during the fortnight to the ryots. As the bhadoi crop is coming in, Mr. Eyre has stopped the advances for the present.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah Sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follows:—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.									
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	313	318	837	1,468	98
Gurhancee	...	...	...	...	200	126	14	340	22
Total					513	444	851	1,808	120
HEADING C.—Rope-making.									
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	12	.....	.....	12	1
Spinning Relief.									
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	.....	190	14	204	14
Road-making.									
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	1,197	991	544	2,732	182
In-door Relief.									
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Arrah town	...	...	...	...	.....	2,265	.....	2,265	151
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Grand total under heading C	...	...	...	...	1,209	3,446	558	5,213	348
HEADING D.—Uncooked Food.									
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag	...	...	...	...	1,130	2,946	426	4,502	300
Arrah town	...	...	...	...	75	435	165	675	45
Gurhancee	...	...	...	...	19	35	62	116	8
Nonore	...	...	...	...	Not received.				
Total					1,224	3,416	656	5,293	353
Grand Total					2,946	7,866	2,062	12,914	821

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the canoongo have visited in the

Arrah Circle	...	...	...	...	...	21 Villages.
Beheea "	...	...	...	...	...	33 "
Peroo "	...	...	...	...	...	33 "
Nonore "	...	...	...	...	...	110 "

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.							Total.	Daily average.
				Men.	Women.	Children.		
Chousah	...	...	...	140	175	64	379	27
Buxar	...	...	...	868	626	190	1,684	84½
Saraya	...	...	...	111	67	26	204	16

HEADING C.—Rope-making.							Total.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.		
Chousah	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	
Buxar	...	...	...	78	...	...	78	
Saraya	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	

Spinning.							Total.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.		
Chousah	22	...	22	
Buxar	4	...	4	
Saraya	8	...	8	

HEADING D.—Uncooked Food.							Total.	Average.
				Men.	Women.	Children.		
Chousah	...	...	...	40	300	100	440	31½
Buxar	...	...	...	540	1,000	60	1,600	114½
Saraya	...	...	...	620	480	100	1,200	85½

Mr. Armstrong reports that "the Chousah Inspector states that he has visited 93 villages, 16 Buxar Inspector 84 villages, and the Doomraon Inspector 95 villages; they all report the prospects of the crops as being very good."

In the Sasseram and Bhubhooa Sub-divisions the relief operations are as follows—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.							Daily average.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	
Sasseram	...	...	...	498	649	323	105
Kochus	...	...	...	60	87	30	95
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	442	619	318	98½
Total	...	...	...	995	1,355	681	213

Total number relieved under heading B,—2,981.

HEADING C.—Rope-making.							Total	Average.
				Men.	Women.	Children.		
Sasseram	...	...	...	334	.....	.....	334	24
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	600	114	.....	714	91
Total	...	...	...	934	114	.....	1,048	115

Spinning Relief.							Persons.
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Narigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
Chynepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	877

Weaving Relief.							Persons.
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Chynepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	295

Total number of persons relieved under heading C,—2,220.

HEADING D.—Uncooked Food.							Total.
					Men.	Women.	
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	22	145	175
Narigunge	...	...	...	...	7	18	27
Nokha	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Chennary	...	...	...	...	6	15	21
Karguhar	...	...	...	...	9	11	21
Kochus	...	...	...	...	3	16	21
Babnoul	...	...	...	...	5	17	22
Chynepore	...	...	...	...	3	10	14
Mohunia	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Bhubhooa	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Total	...	...	...	...	63	242	319

Grand total under all headings,—5,520.

During the fortnight the supervisors in the Sasseram and Bhubhooa Sub-divisions have visited—

	Villages.
Sasseram	55
Nokha	15
Dungain	46
Bhubhooa	70
Durgawti	34
Ramgurh	29

With reference to the accounts called for by Government No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd July last, I have to intimate that they are in course of preparation, and that they will be submitted separately hereafter.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given...	.....	35,865 11 8
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—</i>		
In the Arrah Sub-division—		
Transport charges of 59 bags from the Powna gola to the Arrah gola	16 2 6	
Expenses incurred in conveying 161 bags of grain from the Ageason to the Arrah gola	54 13 6	
In conveying 145 bags of grain from the Gurhance to the Arrah gola	55 10 0	
House-rent of Sahar gola for June and July 1874	6 0 0	
" " Powna gola from January to July 1874	10 8 0	
" " Mulloor gola (advance)	5 0 0	
Cost of sending scale and weight to Mulloor	0 11 0	
" " " to Peroo	0 13 0	
		149 10 0
In the Buxar Sub-division—		
Paid to Ram Kuttun Lal, gola keeper of Serenja, for gola expense	34 11 9	
		34 11 9
In the Sasseram and Bhubhooa Sub-division—		
Advance to goladar of Chennary	3 6 0	
Price of paper and ink	8 15 0	
Paid to Bishunath Sahas for repairing the roof of gola	26 2 0	
Ditto ditto for storage of bags	18 15 9	
Paper	1 0 0	
Sungan Ram, cart contractor	104 2 0	
Paid to carpenter price of a wooden chest	2 12 0	
Ditto ditto ditto	2 12 0	
Cart hire	0 8 0	
Price of pen	0 8 0	
Paper	1 0 0	
Paid to goladar of Chennary price of paper and ink	0 8 0	
Advance to goladar of Durgaut	5 0 0	
Paid price of padlock...	0 5 0	
		175 13 9
Total expenditure during the fortnight		360 3 6
Grand total to end of fortnight		36,225 15 1

My report has been unavoidably delayed owing to my time being exclusively taken up in presiding over the examination of the Revenue Agents held on the 10th and 11th instant.

APPENDIX A.

Prices-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

No.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maize.	Barley.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
1	Arrah	14 8	11 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 8
2	Bindowlia	15 0	11 8	18 8	18 0	16 12	18 0
3	Sahar	15 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	17 0
4	Jugdispore	15 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	20 0
1	Buxar	15 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0
2	Doomraon	15 12	12 8	19 0	18 0	...	19 0
3	Rughoonathpore	15 12	12 12	19 0	17 12	...	19 0
4	Chousab	16 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...
1	Sasseram	14 8	12 0	18 0	16 8	...	18 0
2	Chennary	14 4	13 4	15 12	16 0	...	16 4
3	Akberpore	15 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0
1	Bhubhooa	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	...	17 0
2	Mohunia	13 12	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0
3	Durgawti	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	19 0
4	Chynepore	13 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	...	...
5	Hatta	13 8	12 0	16 8	17 0	...	17 0

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Crimes as per Government circular No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for Shahabad District.

DACOITY—				
Heading Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime	Month of July 1872	...		1
Return A, Part I	Corresponding month of July 1873	...		0
	Ditto	ditto	1874	0
ROBBERY—				
Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime	Month of July 1872	...		0
Return A, Part I	Corresponding month of July 1873	...		0
	Ditto	ditto	1874	0
THEFT—				
Heading No. 43 of Crime Return	Month of July 1872	...		28
A, Part I, excluding cattle theft	Corresponding month of July 1873	...		84
	Ditto	ditto	1874	47
Heading No. 35 of Crime Return	Month of July 1872	...		119
A, Part I, lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking by night, with intent to commit theft	Corresponding month of July 1873	...		146
	Ditto	ditto	1874	185
Heading No. 36 of Crime Return	Month of July 1872	...		0
A, Part I, house-trespass, with a view to commit theft	Corresponding month of July 1873	...		0
	Ditto	ditto	1874	0
Total of all three columns	Month of July 1872	...		148
	Corresponding month of July 1873	...		180
	Ditto	ditto	1874	232

APPENDIX C.

List of Relief Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.									
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	...	...	...	...	...	8,800	1,122	404	10,386
" from Arrah to Jugdispore	...	...	...	...	...	7,763	1,675	445	9,883
" Gudhani and Bilha road	...	...	...	...	...	631	100	.....	731
Repairs to Arrah road	...	...	...	...	...	178	68	27	271
Total	...	...	...	...	...	17,432	2,963	876	21,271
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.									
Raising Poorunda and Sarra road	...	...	...	...	...	5,574	2,915	1,294	9,783
Metalling Buxar Town road	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	1,233	510	3,096
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,927	4,148	1,804	12,879
BHUBHOOA SUB-DIVISION.									
Raising from Durgowti to Chynepore	...	...	...	...	...	655	500	120	1,275
" Bhugwanpore and Chynepore	...	...	...	...	...	128	154	29	311
" Pursutooh to Khyree road	...	...	...	...	...	3,120	3,027	352	6,499
" Zamania to Durgowti road	...	...	...	...	...	152	192	146	490
" Jehanabad to Burrown	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	1,993	407	3,717
" Jehanabad to Bhubbhoa road	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	1,453	94	2,900
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,725	7,319	1,148	15,192
SASSERAM SUB-DIVISION.									
Raising Khyra and Dehree road	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	846	276	2,475
" Bickram and Mohaniah road	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	846	276	2,475
UNDER D. P. W.									
Arrah Sub-division	...	...	...	...	...	16,623	2,797	849	20,269
Buxar "	...	...	...	...	...	5,574	2,915	1,294	9,783
Bhubbhoa "	...	...	...	...	...	6,725	7,319	1,148	15,192
Sasseram "	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	846	276	2,475
Total	...	...	...	...	...	30,275	13,877	3,567	47,719
UNDER DISTRICT ROADS.									
Arrah Sub-division	...	...	...	...	...	809	166	27	1,002
Buxar "	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	1,233	510	3,096
Bhubbhoa "	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sasseram "	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	1,399	537	4,098
GRAND TOTAL						32,437	15,276	4,104	51,817
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS EMPLOYED UNDER D. P. W.									
On task-work	...	...	...	...	...	30,082	13,578	3,479	47,139
On daily wages	...	...	...	...	...	193	299	88	580
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.									
On task-work	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	1,399	537	4,098
On daily wages	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
c.—DITTO UNDER COURT OF WARDS						Nil.			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	32,437	15,276	4,104	51,817
Total of task-work	...	...	...	...	...	32,214	14,977	4,016	51,207
Total of daily wages	...	...	...	...	...	193	299	88	580
GRAND TOTAL						32,437	15,276	4,104	51,817

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Food-grain imported by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

OUTWARD.

STATIONS.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
raha	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
his	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
agoanathpore	584 0 0	.....	584 0 0	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	199	1,710 0 0	.....	1,710 0 0	.....	.....	.....	199 0 0	1,710 0 0	1,909 0 0
omraon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	584 0 0	450 0 0	1,014 0 0
ixar	106 0 0	.....	106 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	690 0 0	.....	690 0 0	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	199	1,710 0 0	.....	1,710 0 0	.....	.....	.....	896 0 0	12,606 0 0	13,497 0 0

INWARD.

raha	16,827 0 0	.....	16,827 0 0	15,527	2,339	18,366	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,173	9,113	39,285	63,776 0 0	11,952 0 0	74,728 0 0
dhia	5 30 0	.....	5 30 0	.....	1,056	1,056	.....	.....	.....	3,579 10 0	.....	3,579 10 0	.....	169	169	5 30 0	5,299 10 0	5,305 0 0
agoanathpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 0 0	.....	337 0 0	.....	1,551	1,551	.....	1,888 0 0	1,888 0 0
komraon	938 0 0	.....	938 0 0	.....	3,425	3,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,604	1,604	938 0 0	5,029 0 0	5,967 0 0
ixar	712 0 0	560	1,272 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,580	22,580	712 0 0	23,140 0 0	23,852 0 0
Total	18,482 30 0	560	19,042 30 0	15,527	7,320	22,847	202	456	658	3,916 10 0	.....	3,916 10 0	30,173	35,017	65,189	64,431 30 0	47,268 10 0	1,11,700 0 0

N. B.—Out of the above total 32,435 maunds are Government grain delivered at the Arrah station for the Sarun district.

Statement showing the Consumption and Storage of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Arrah	8th Aug. 1874	22,800 0 0	14,741 0 0	1,124 26 0	964 6 7	129 10 0	1,909 10 16	4,127 10 11	Nil	1,000
Buxar	Ditto ...	21,137 0 0	7,117 0 0	Nil	111 33 13	2,714 0 0	1,450 27 10	4,376 21 10	Nil	250
Bhutthoon and Basseerain ...	Ditto ...	33,577 0 0	33,577 0 0	6,541 16 4	256 30 6	875 30 0	1,651 12 12	9,325 27 10	Nil	3,500
Total ...		77,004 0 0	55,435 0 0	7,666 2 4	1,332 30 9	3,719 9 0	5,011 9 6	17,729 19 15	Nil	3,750

ARRAH,
The 12th August 1874.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 2175F, dated Mozufferpore, the 13th August 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Offg. Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajeeppore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In Hajeeppore sub-division prices on the whole may be said to have remained stationary, variations having nowhere exceeded three-quarters of a seer in the rupee, while a fall in one place has usually been counterbalanced by a rise in another.

3. In the southern marts of Tajpore sub-division "prices have varied but little, if at all;" but at Tajpore itself all kinds of grain, except rice, have risen in value.

4. In the Sudder sub-division Government prices continue to prevail, and the demand for Government grain still increases. During the fortnight the town bunneahs have purchased no less than 27,318 maunds of grain from our godown, all of which they have sold either in the town or in adjacent villages; and so dependent upon Government have they now become for their supplies, that the stoppage of our sales for a few days would, I feel sure, be followed by disastrous consequences.

I have repeatedly visited the grain market, but have not seen a single shop in which any locally-produced grain, except oats, can be purchased. The bazar chowdree informs me that about 400 maunds of the grain daily purchased from us by the bunneahs are regularly distributed through baiparies in neighbouring villages; and I have reason to hope that their agency will shortly enable us to dispense with sales at many of our sub-golas.

5. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 8th instant:—

NAMES OF MARTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Murwa.
Hajeeppore	13½	18	9½	...	18	...
Lalgunge	15	19	10½	...	19	...
Mhoweh	12	18½	9	14	16½	19
Tajpore	14	17	10	...	19	18
Mozufferpore	14	16	13	16	18	...

6. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows:—

Hajeeppore	5.71
Tajpore	1.09
Mozufferpore	2.14

7. In my telegram dated 4th instant, I informed you that the prospects of the makai crop were deteriorating from want of rain; but I have since ascertained that both the dhan and makai crops have suffered greatly in several places. Even in Hajeeppore sub-division, in spite of a comparatively good fall of rain, the dhan is backward; there is, however, as yet no serious cause for alarm in that quarter. But the Tajpore Officer takes a very gloomy view of prospects, reporting as follows:—

"There has been rain at Tajpore on only four days during the fortnight, aggregating 1.09. This scanty rainfall has caused, and is causing, the most grave anxiety for the bhadoi crop and also for the dhan. During the latter half of the week there was a good fall of rain in the south-west, and Mr. Lloyd of Shapore Undi, who twelve days ago wrote anxiously of

the prospects, now reports that there has been 'nearly sufficient rain for the bhadoi crops, and that the yield is likely to be, if any thing, above the average.' With the extraordinary partiality which has marked all the rains this year, the rest of the sub-division, except perhaps the part about Dulsing Serai (where rumour says similar rain fell), has not been so favoured. A magnificent promise is thus daily failing. There cannot now be the full crop once expected. I fear that even immediate rain would hardly secure a 10-anna crop all round, and that for every day's drought the outturn loses nearly an anna. In some villages towards Poosah, where the prospect was the very finest, the drought has prevented some of the makai putting out cobs, and here and there it is being cut for cattle; elsewhere grain is only forming half up the cob, and in the east and west makai only half-grown is to be seen in flower.

"Cownee and sama, though more forward, and so less liable to injury, are somewhat shrivelling. It is in the murwa that I still have hopes. Early rain would yet catch the majority of this not yet in ear, and bring it on to a fair outturn. A continuance of drought will, however, affect this even more seriously than makai.

"Dhan even in the south-west is not looking well. Mr. Lloyd writes: 'It has in many places hopelessly gone, and if we have not good rain soon, it will go altogether.' It is everywhere very backward. There is, however, yet time to transplant, and in this way the prospects of the transplanted dhan are more favorable than that sown broadcast.

"The Balgach pergunnah has been inundated by the Ganges, and much damage has been done to the makai. Fortunately a plentiful harvest of cheena has been there reaped. This grain is said to be selling in Balgach at 30 seers to the rupee, but it does not find its way northwards."

8. I have just returned from visiting Poosah and the northern part of Tajpore sub-division with the Commissioner, and I may mention that it is the general opinion in that part that the outturn of the makai crop cannot exceed 10-annas.

9. In the Sudder sub-division the crops promise well in the northern circles; but elsewhere the makai has suffered more or less from want of rain. I fear that this crop will not on an average be more than 10-annas. In the Sudder circle there is still a good deal of dhan to be transplanted, but the work cannot proceed without more rain. During the last three or four days there have been some good showers of rain in and around Mozufferpore, but I doubt if there has been general rain throughout the sub-division.

10. With regard to the condition of the people, the Tajpore officer observes: "The people seem to me more hard pressed than they have ever been, and several of the factory managers have observed this also. The drought has thoroughly disheartened the ryots, and it certainly is depressing, after the hard times of the past nine months, to see a magnificent crop daily withering when so near harvest. * * * I have seen among the cultivators of some parts a more pinched look than heretofore, and appearance more like that I noticed in the Bahlempore circle before the relief works there were started." In Hajepore sub-division there are at present no signs of distress, and Mr. Tute thinks that "the advances we have given (solely to cultivators) will carry the people through." In the Sudder sub-division, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to relieve all cases of distress, emaciated objects may still be seen occasionally. Within the last week I have myself seen two starving adults, little more than skeletons, who had wandered into the town in search of food; and the Belsund superintendent, in reporting on the increased number of paupers receiving charitable relief, remarks that "it is difficult to imagine how such diseased and decrepit wretches exist at all in ordinary years."

11. There have been no cases of death from starvation.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12. The number of labourers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

Hajepore ...	...	...	...	...	4,052
Tajpore ...	...	...	...	...	11,070
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	75,385
Total					90,507

This number is 6,278 in excess of the number shown in my last narrative. The increase has been confined to Tajpore and Mozufferpore. In Hajepore there has been a decrease of nearly 1,300 labourers.

13. The Tajpore officer expects during this fortnight "to have more people than ever on the works, as there is now little or nothing doing in the fields." He also thinks "that it will be advisable under any circumstances to keep the relief works open for another month."

14. From the annexed statement of labour for the Sudder sub-division, it will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the labourers are women and children. What effect the reduced rates of wages (i.e., 10, 9 and 6 chittacks of grain per man, woman, and child daily) will have on existing numbers generally remains to be seen. In the Sudder circle, where 17 road-works were in course of construction, the whole of the labourers on two works at once struck when the new rates were introduced. They have since, however, asked for re-employment at these rates, and I have therefore ordered the works to be re-opened. On the other 15 works the labourers have all remained. In the Tqorkee circle, where 7,786 labourers were being employed, there has been a general strike. The Superintendent writes—"Labourers have been coming steadily to the relief works; but the last few days, since the reduction of wages the works have been completely forsaken; but I think that in a few days many will return, that is, when they run out of the small stores of grain which I believe many have managed to save from the former rates they received." From other circles I have not yet received any information on this subject.

15. I sincerely trust that the "barest subsistence wages," which I fixed in accordance, as I thought, with His Honor's instructions, may not be maintained to the end of the season. As an experiment, they may serve to test the necessities of the labourers; but when these have been clearly established, such rates, I submit, must necessarily impair the efficiency of their work. It may be that I have given a stronger meaning to His Honor's expression than it was intended to convey, and that instead of fixing "barest subsistence wages" for human beings, I should have fixed "barest subsistence wages" for labouring persons. If this be so, the old rates (especially in the planter's circles) would admit of little reduction.

16. The large increase of labourers in the Kantee *cum* Reghai circle is a matter which I intend to investigate on 14th instant; though, bearing in mind the large amount of damage done to the crops in this circle, and the fact that many cultivators must have been thrown out of employment, I see no reason to suspect laxity of supervision. The probable future necessities of this large number of persons are the main cause of my uneasiness and anxiety to judge for myself.

17. I may repeat here (what I have already communicated to you by telegraph) that I apprehend great pressure during the ensuing five weeks, or until the produce of the bhadoi crop gets well into the markets.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

18. Under this head the Hajeeapore officer makes no remarks, though I should have been glad to receive some explanation of the very great difference in the prices of rice at Hajeeapore and Patna. In the former town the price is 10 seers, in the latter 16 seers per rupee. Wheat again is selling at 13½ seers in Hajeeapore, and at 16½ seers in Patna. I know as a fact that at Lalgunge (as I mentioned in my last narrative) there is a great demand for rice, and it is reasonable to suppose that the demand exists at Hajeeapore. It seems to me that either the Patna prices must be nominal, or that private trade, when left to itself, is wholly inoperative in this district as an importing agency.

19. The Tajpore officer reports that private trade has lately fallen off in his sub-division, and believes that the Government sales in the Durbhunga sub-division have had an injurious effect upon it. He also thinks that the smaller traders are unable to pay the high rates now demanded for boats. I am not in a position to dispute the correctness of these views, but I know that the manager of Jectwarpore factory (close to Nagurbustee) finds no difficulty in disposing of rice which he has imported with an advance from Government at the rate of 11 seers per rupee. Further, the extreme lowness of the Boor Gunduck at the present time is very unfavourable to large boats; indeed, I have just learnt that several boats laden with Government grain, and bound for Mozufferpore, cannot get higher up the river than Nagurbustee.

20. I have not heard of any supplies of grain being brought into the Sudder sub-division by private traders.

D.—STORAGE.

21. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows:—

						Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Hajeeapore	...	...	...	...	...	41,531	10	12
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	53,908	35	4
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	6,30,543	34	0

22. With reference to paragraphs 18 and 19 of my last narrative, I found on enquiry that "the balance of the 60,000 maunds lying at Doolee" was *nil*. I had also omitted in estimating my stocks to make due allowance for wastage. I was obliged therefore, on 5th instant, to apply by telegraph for another lakh of maunds, and I understand that Colonel MacGregor has proceeded to Monghyr to arrange for its despatch.

23. With reference to Government Letter No. 4741—S.R., I beg to report that wetted grain is always the first to be sold or used at relief works as soon as it has been dried, and that rice in the Government golas is generally in good condition. I append a statement showing the total amount (Rs. 2,17,125) paid into the treasury up to the 10th instant on account of sale proceeds of grain.

E.—ADVANCES.

24. Applications for advances are still very numerous, but are being disposed of as promptly as possible.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

25. The number of recipients of charitable relief in the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

Hajeeapore	...	...	...	...	...	3,342
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	5,483
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	18,395
Total	...	...	...	...	...	27,220

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

26. The subjoined table shows our expenditure for Hajeeapore, Tajpore, and Mozufferpore subdivisions during the fortnight under review:—

						Rs.	A.	P.
1. Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	13,284	2	3
2. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
3. Transport of Government grain	...	...	...	...	...	60,567	13	5
4. Storage (including building and repairs)	...	...	...	...	...	880	8	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	74,131	22	4

P.8.—With reference to paragraph 16, I have the honor to add that I have this morning ridden over the northern portion of the Kantee circle, have visited some relief works, and have conferred with the assistant manager of Reghai out-work. It appears that the reduced rates of wages were introduced in this circle on the 6th instant, and that the average daily numbers for the week ending 13th instant are as follow:—Men 2,796, women 1,722, children 632; total 5,150. Though there has been a decrease on the whole, it has not been very marked or important. The cause of the relief works being now so much frequented is exactly what I supposed, viz. the destruction of crops by inundation. All the first sowings of rice were completely ruined, and though second sowings were made, there has not been sufficient rain lately to admit of the seedlings being transplanted. Besides the young dhan, I regret to say that other crops have suffered more or less severely. Sama and kownee have gone entirely, and the makai cobs have scarcely filled at all. The assistant manager believes that Government must continue to give assistance to the people in his circle up to the end of the year. In one large village (Mundaya), where the crops were wholly destroyed and the waters have not subsided (the lands being all low churs), the people one and all are only kept alive by relief works and advances of grain. In one or two other villages there is very great pressure, and I may say generally, that without the assistance now being given by Government, great mortality would ensue in the northern portion of Kantee circle. The labourers complain of the reduction of wages, but not so much as might have been expected.

APPENDIX OF LABOUR.

Mozufferpore Sub-division.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE PORTNIGHT.				NUMBER OF LAST DAY.				REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Sudder	983	3,313	705	5,001	1,220	2,872	635	4,727	Figures up to 6th August.
Daudpore out-work	251	533	98	882	443	954	181	1,558	Ditto 6th ditto
Bheempore out-work	1,042	943	606	2,591	1,007	1,513	561	3,171	Ditto 6th ditto
Ohajun	383	1,230	345	1,958	524	1,163	238	1,915	Ditto 6th ditto
Athar	3,155	3,978	1,128	8,256	4,287	5,352	1,261	10,900	Ditto 7th ditto
Kuttra	85	40	11	143	124	114	34	272	Ditto 6th ditto
Tuorkee	3,163	3,333	1,390	7,786	3,109	3,264	1,235	7,608	Ditto 6th ditto
Belsund	25	30	18	68	8	12	13	33	Ditto 6th ditto
Bajkhund	389	1,820	755	2,964	418	1,843	884	3,145	Ditto 6th ditto
Kantee	3,506	4,588	1,375	9,471	4,181	4,145	2,268	10,529	Ditto 6th ditto
Reghai out-work	3,571	4,025	778	8,374	2,677	3,780	843	7,320	Ditto 6th ditto
Moteepore	1,587	2,433	2,350	6,378	1,963	2,427	2,410	6,800	Ditto 6th ditto
Sehekrunge	464	3	1	467	16	.....	.....	16	Ditto 6th ditto
Dooriah	1,956	3,599	2,153	7,707	2,071	4,086	2,741	9,538	Ditto 6th ditto
Sernya	1,759	1,174	675	3,608	4,924	1,380	540	6,837	Ditto 6th ditto
Jaintpore	1,335	3,713	2,005	7,053	1,859	4,444	2,116	8,419	Ditto 6th ditto
Gaighutty	248	381	173	802	353	325	128	706	Ditto 7th ditto
Works under the Executive Engineer	1,572	243	62	1,877	1,562	143	35	1,740	Ditto 7th ditto
Total	25,474	35,380	14,531	75,385	33,340	41,817	16,106	91,263	

Tajpore Sub-division.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Names of Works.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK-WORK.			TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Poosah	Birowies to Tajpore road	190	195	184	.....	.....	.....	190	195	184
	Birowies to Sukhee road	.....	.....	.....	836	5	.....	936	5	.....
	Supplying grass to mules at Poosah.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jitwarpore to Hurpore, Poosah road.	13	19	50	185	121	88	198	140	144
Bahlempore	Pokhrera road	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
	Bahlempore to Sukhee road	.....	.....	.....	317	170	304	317	170	304
	Kasturi Beral road	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
	Sukhee bund	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	186	.....	.....
	Bordiha	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
Shahpore Andi	Simarwara road	.....	.....	.....	257	466	466	257	466	466
	Bahwara and Shahpore road	51	66	17	283	369	461	333	435	478
	Simarwara and Loma road	61	59	.....	413	153	173	473	313	173
Dholoe	Mohna to Shahpore road	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
	Narhan ghat road	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous works	89	166	80	.....	.....	.....	89	166	80
Tajpore	Miscellaneous works	15	1	11	.....	.....	.....	15	1	11
	Butch ghat road	6	7	10	.....	.....	.....	6	7	10
Dulding Beral	Ganges embankment	1,717	191	83	1,130	717	259	3,647	906	343
	Dulding Beral to Pambarbonda road.	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Harsingpore	Harsingpore tank	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....
Total		2,223	704	441	3,878	2,001	1,783	6,170	2,706	2,196

APPENDIX OF LABOUR AND CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Hajepore Sub-division.

Names of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of recipients of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. R. PARK.

Village roads	.....	.....	.....	183	178	11	183	178	11	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	183	178	11	183	178	11	136

SINGHIYA CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. POPE.

Lalgunge road	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Ataollahpore	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	1	1	.....
Filling ditches at Ataollahpore	.....	.....	.....	71	22	13	71	22	13	.....
Nowadah road	.....	.....	.....	19	3	.....	19	2	.....	.....
Kumtoulia bridge	.....	.....	.....	5	4	4	5	4	4	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	165	29	18	165	29	18	333

SHAHPORE CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. J. SMITH.

Soomairungo road	.....	.....	.....	838	.....	.....	838	.....	.....	.....
Harpore Arraveah	.....	.....	.....	764	.....	.....	764	.....	.....	.....
Repairing road from Mookhai to Digut	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	.....
Making platform at Shahpore tank	.....	.....	.....	40	42	74	40	42	74	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,820	42	74	1,820	42	74	906

KARHARI CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. CAMPBELL.

Shahpore, Chitswarah and Karhari road	.....	.....	.....	38	47	36	38	47	36	.....
Mahnah road	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	97	47	36	97	47	36	370

BHATOWLIA CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. MACGREGOR.

Bellwar road	.....	.....	.....	300	14	153	300	14	153	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	300	14	153	300	14	153	466

CHATWARAH CIRCLE.

UNDER MR. BLAKE.

Tajpore road	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	.....
Mahnah	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....
Karhari	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	690	.....	.....	690	.....	.....	407

HAJEEPORE CIRCLE.

UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Hajepore road	.....	.....	.....	42	154	2	42	154	2	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	42	154	2	42	154	2	644
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	3,397	461	294	3,397	461	294	3,343

Statement of Charitable Relief for the Mosuffepore Sub-division for the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS OR PLACES AT WHICH RELIEF IS GIVEN.	Number charitably relieved, who are not capable to work.—B.				Number charitably relieved, who cannot work owing to their caste, &c., described in Central Committee's resolution dated 11th March, as coming under heading D.				Number employed in cotton spinning, rope twisting, &c., as per Central Committee's resolution dated 4th March, heading C.				Total number of persons relieved under heads B, C, and D of the resolution.				Quantity of grain spent in charitable relief.		Prices of grain spent on charitable relief at Government rate.		Total amount spent in charitable relief, exclusive of price of grain, up to end of the fortnight.	Ra. A. P.	Total amount spent in charitable relief, exclusive of price of grain, during the fortnight.	Ra. A. P.	Total amount spent in charitable relief, exclusive of price of grain, up to end of the fortnight.	Ra. A. P.												
	Total up to date of return.		Daily average for the fortnight.	Total up to date of return.		Daily average for the fortnight.	Total up to date of return.		Daily average for the fortnight.	Total up to date of return.		Daily average for the fortnight.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.							Up to the end of the fortnight.	During the fortnight.										
	Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.																		Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.					
Mosuffepore town ...	39,662	2,043	333	23	39,662	2,043	333	23	39,662	2,043	333	23	61 11	529 26	153 13	0	1,528 8	663 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudder circle...	57,883	6,790	509	63	57,883	6,790	509	63	57,883	6,790	509	63	445 39	1,429 26	1,267 3	3	4,063 11	2,347 7 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhikunpore out-work	...	...	86	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	86	...	27 11	86 5	77 15	8	193 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chajan ...	65,352	27,660	1,474	492	65,352	27,660	1,474	492	65,352	27,660	1,474	492	563 8	2,131 2	1,178 12	3	5,631 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ...	16,904	7,679	845	79	16,904	7,679	845	79	16,904	7,679	845	79	56 0	3,002 37	1,267 11	6	1,131 7	329 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuttra ...	23,236	11,906	845	1,452	23,236	11,906	845	1,452	23,236	11,906	845	1,452	445 35	3,002 37	1,267 11	6	1,131 7	329 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toorkee ...	22,988	6,787	533	98	22,988	6,787	533	98	22,988	6,787	533	98	169 1	403 10	423 8	0	1,236 5	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belund ...	78,171	49,490	1,783	1,264	78,171	49,490	1,783	1,264	78,171	49,490	1,783	1,264	526 13	2,483 36	1,487 14	6	6,090 14	1,031 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkhund ...	71,206	39,422	1,320	590	71,206	39,422	1,320	590	71,206	39,422	1,320	590	963 19	2,651 31	1,382 10	2	7,378 7	2,461 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kantei ...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120	...	47 27	243 36	136 4	0	743 7	2,298 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reghai out-work	...	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	16 13	150 16	48 15	0	451 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matipore ...	...	...	369	46	...	...	369	46	...	...	369	46	97 5	339 31	238 13	0	1,043 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sabherunge ...	...	...	544	162	...	...	544	162	...	...	544	162	191 3	898 13	233 7	3	1,337 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dooriah ...	...	...	1,319	534	...	...	1,319	534	...	...	1,319	534	507 1	1,536 36	1,631 2	0	6,023 13	1,491 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seraya ...	78,792	44,367	441	133	78,792	44,367	441	133	78,792	44,367	441	133	369 38	2,469 39	1,015 7	9	7,337 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaintpore ...	...	...	87	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	87	...	189 7	736 16	597 0	0	2,368 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaighuntee ...	...	...	556	274	...	...	556	274	...	...	556	274	423 13	2,023 27	1,178 3	3	5,379 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	433,894	193,034	10,911	5,313	433,894	193,034	10,911	5,313	433,894	193,034	10,911	5,313	5,130 8	21,786 18	14,068 11	4	61,027 15	15,135 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.
Charitable Relief, Tadjore.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON				AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF CASH, COOKED AND UNCOOKED FOOD.		
	Cotton.	Putwa.	Cloth.	Bamboo. *	Cash.	Cooked food.	Uncooked food.
Poosah	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	247
Nurhan	94	11	.....	4	11	11	63
Shahporeandi	24	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	377
Harsingpore... ..	25	1	18	.....	80	.....	633
Arangur	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Joudaha	79	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
Bahlempore	1,143	144	280	.....	.....	36	680
Dholee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336
Tajpore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....*
Dulsing Sorai	730	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	1†
Total	2,116	169	456	4	111	47	2,580

* Return not received.

† Return I think incorrect.

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Grain Allotted, Stored, and Consumed for the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Total.	Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.				
Mozufferpore, Kanhanli gola 8th August	...	Mda.	Mda. Sra. Ch.	Mda. Sra. Ch.	Mda. Sra. Ch.	Mda. Sra. Ch.	Mda. Sra. Ch.	Mda. Sra. Ch.	Mda. Sra. Ch.	Mda. Sra. Ch.	
" Opium godown gola.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpore gola	6th "	3,94,978	3,400 0 0	...	66 5 0	...	1,750 27 0	1,818 33 0	...	...
Sudder circle	6th "	...	...	7,718 8 0	1,428 26 0	26,625 21 0	25,576 3 0	61,448 13 0	...	...
Chajun "	6th "	...	...	1,423 0 0	2,151 3 0	7,743 30 0	3,763 16 0	15,083 8 0	...	...
Othar "	7th "	10,000	22,000 0 0	3,727 2 0	303 26 0	8,757 13 0	8,540 36 0	21,333 2 0	...	...
Kuttra	6th "	87,514	27,144 13 0	10,067 9 0	3,002 37 0	9,877 16 0	3,364 35 0	26,312 17 0	...	...
Toorkee	5th "	30,842	24,457 15 0	3,426 5 0	403 10 0	6,919 5 0	10,470 21 0	21,219 1 0	...	...
Beldaud	6th "	43,508	43,034 7 0*	2,977 30 0	2,438 36 0	19,450 20 0	1,633 15 0	26,555 21 0	...	...
Rajkhund "	6th "	40,000	43,536 0 0	7,803 37 0	2,651 31 0	5,523 30 0	4,943 33 0	20,025 10 0	...	...
Kantee "	6th "	15,000	17,476 0 0	3,769 30 0	242 36 0	4,129 20 0	13,457 5 0	21,829 11 0	...	...
" Beghal out-work	6th "	10,000	11,000 0 0	1,204 9 0	150 16 0	4,050 32 0	5,519 36 0	10,925 13 0	...	...
Matipore circle	6th "	15,000	23,158 23 0	4,252 15 0	359 31 0	11,707 17 0	5,927 12 0	22,156 35 0	...	...
Salaburunge "	6th "	44,462	26,785 0 0	4,218 21 0	899 19 0	2,701 33 0	6,189 33 0	14,008 31 0	...	...
Doria "	6th "	15,000	30,500 0 0	3,514 21 0	1,936 36 0	5,918 29 0	10,146 33 0	21,516 39 0	...	...
Seraya "	6th "	15,000	30,663 26 0	8,869 35 0	2,409 39 0	10,716 30 0	3,759 37 0	25,756 21 0	...	...
Jainipore "	6th "	10,000	18,459 0 0	2,063 36 0	756 16 0	3,985 34 0	6,743 17 0	13,549 23 0	...	...
Gaighuttee "	7th "	25,000	15,437 20 0	5,199 33 0	2,122 27 0	7,413 1 0	584 10 0	15,219 31 0	...	...
Total	.....	7,26,324	6,30,543 32 0	1,36,595 13 0	21,796 19 0	1,36,354 13 0	1,13,553 23 0	4,07,283 27 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,10,000 0 0	

* The Superintendent has corrected these figures.

APPENDIX B—GRAIN.

Tajpore Sub-division.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government Grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
				By sale to the public or to labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to labourers.	Total.
		Mds. S. O.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. O.	Mds. S. C.
Tajpore	1st May 1874.	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poosah ... ..		.....	19,047 30 0	780 8 0	520 28 0	10,550 4 8	4,833 33 0	14,974 33 8
Chandchour		12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arangar		8,000 0 0	3,171 6 12	07 2 8	209 13 4	1,087 10 0	26 6 8	1,389 33 4
Bahlempore		24,000 0 0	15,663 38 8	546 3 7	1,543 6 0	5,277 29 8	4,150 31 8	11,456 30 7
Shahpore Undi		10,000 0 0	200 0 0	.....	145 37 14	.....	.....	145 37 14
Tubhika sub-gola ... ..		.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 24 12	1 24 12
Nurhun ditto ... ..		.....	1,000 0 0	71 14 0	227 32 7	17 6 13	183 26 12	500 0 0
Ganges embankment sub-golas		15,000 0 0	12,538 0 0	.....	3 6 0	.....	11,357 14 8	11,360 20 3
Hurainpore sub-golas ... ..		.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
Dulsing Seral ... ..		.....	500 0 0	No return received.		.....	.....	.....
Jandaha ... ..		.....	538 0 0	Ditto.		.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	79,000 0 0	53,908 35 4	1,464 27 15	2,649 3 9	17,772 10 13	20,543 15 11	42,429 18 0

* Return not received.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gola of the Hajepore Sub-division for the Fortnight ending 7th August 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
				By sale to public or to labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to labourers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. O.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajepore	7th August 1874.	50,000	8,832 21 12	1,256 35 0	600 8 4	2,302 20 0	169 16 5	4,228 39 9
Mahnah ... ..		.....	2,855 9 0	.....	319 39 8	1,686 23 8	4,382 21 0½	5,789 4 0½
Lalgunge ... ..		.....	3,543 0 0	.....	210 28 0	3,761 30 11	444 23 11	4,417 10 6
Shahpore ... ..		.....	15,000 20 0	.....	504 14, 0	2,467 0 0	936 27 8	3,638 1 8
Seral ... ..		.....	5,000 0 0	92 17 3	70 22 0	2,817 28 4	418 4 6	3,603 29 13
Bhatoulia ... ..		.....	.....	.....	356 17 0	1,282 34 12	355 6 12	1,974 18 8
Karhari ... ..		.....	6,900 0 0	828 28 0	238 15 0	1,668 2 4	141 13 12	2,876 29 0
Total ... ..	.....	.....	41,631 10 12	2,178 0 8	2,300 23 12	15,296 28 7	7,143 2 6½	26,918 12 12½

* Not furnished.

Statement showing the number of Dacoities, &c., perpetrated in the District of Tirhoot (Sudder, Hajepore and Tajpore Sub-divisions) during the month of July 1872, 1873 and the corresponding month of July 1874.

				SUB-DIVISIONS.		
				Sudder.	Hajepore.	Tajpore.
DACOITY—						
Headings Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return A, Part I.	July 1872	...	...	0	0	0
	" 1873	...	...	0	0	0
	" 1874	...	...	0	0	0
ROBBERY—						
Headings Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return A, Part I.	July 1872	...	...	1	0	0
	" 1873	...	...	0	0	0
	" 1874	...	...	0	0	0
HOUSE-BREAKING WITH OR WITHOUT THEFT—						
Heading No. 35 of Statement A, Part I.	July 1872	...	...	51	0	0
	" 1873	...	...	35	0	0
	" 1874	...	...	36	0	0
THEFT—						
Heading No. 43 of Statement A, Part I.	July 1872	...	...	15	4	0
	" 1873	...	...	34	4	0
	" 1874	...	...	40	9	0
TOTAL	July 1872	...	...	67	4	0
	" 1873	...	...	69	4	0
	" 1874	...	...	76	9	0*

* Return not received.

Remittances made to Mozufferpore Treasury and placed to credit of "Sale Proceeds of Grain."

MONTHS.	Circles.	Amount.	Monthly total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
March	Mozufferpore	2,379 13 9	2,379 13 9	This is the minimum amount that can be placed to credit of "sale proceeds of grain." In many instances, circle officers have retained the money in order to meet their contingent expenditure.
April	Ditto	2,538 13 3	2,538 13 3	
May	Ditto	8,862 15 10	8,862 15 10	
June	Ditto	21,059 8 9	.....
Ditto	Toorkee	3,303 10 0	.....
Ditto	Gaighuttee	1,279 13 1	.....
Ditto	Kuttra	18,203 2 2	.....
Ditto	Chajun	175 7 3	44,020 9 3	
July	Mozufferpore	72,205 6 3	.....
Ditto	Toorkee	3,888 4 5	.....
Ditto	Gaighuttee	2,336 4 9	.....
Ditto	Kuttra (6,295-1-9)	0,295 1 9	.....
Ditto	Chajun	440 8 0	85,165 9 2	
August (1-10)	Mozufferpore	54,526 14 3	.....
Ditto	Gaighuttee	5,400 0 0	.....
Ditto	Chajun	109 2 0	.....
Ditto	Bolsund	2,737 15 0	.....
Ditto	Sahebgungo	10,783 12 1	73,557 11 4	
	Total ...	2,17,125 8 7	2,17,125 8 7	

No. 1041, dated Durbhunga, the 10th August 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th of August 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. In the present narrative I have still to report a continuance of fine weather. The general want of rain is seriously affecting the harvest prospects, and a great deal will depend upon a rainfall during the next few days. The harvest prospects differ of course in different localities, but generally it may be said that the great murwa crop where not gathered requires rain to fill the heads, and that the transplanting of rice is delayed by the extremely dry condition of the soil. The present is no doubt a crisis, and the better to describe the exact state of things at this moment, I annex a map coloured according to the state of the crops, which, in the more northern portion of my jurisdiction, I have just carefully inspected. It will be seen that the least favorable prospects of rice and murwa are in that tract of country between the Kumlah and Bulan, but where the maize harvest has been a very good one.

2. The report for the different localities is as follows :—

Sectamurhee.—The scanty rainfall in this sub-division has not only interfered with the completion of rice transplanting, but has affected the bhadoi crops, which are nearly ready for cutting. Unless we have a heavy downfall, the outturn of the sathes will be very small, indeed next to nothing. Every morning there are indications of heavy rain, but the clouds towards mid-day disperse.

POOPREE SUB-DIVISION.

A heavy fall of rain is required to secure a heavy harvest. Indian corn partly gathered, partly ripening. Murwa and shama, both very thick crops; in places ripe and gathered; both crops, as also keonee and jeree, generally in the ear, and fast approaching maturity. Extensive fields of these crops are ripening, the stalks thick and juicy, but the seed wanting in fulness. The crops already gathered are exceptionally good. The paddy is in the lower lands healthy and growing vigorously; in the higher lands much in want of rain. In the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division the crops vary considerably. From the banks of the Chota Baghmutee to the Kumlah the murwa and Indian corn are very fair, and the paddy up to date very healthy. Between the Kumlah and Balan, constituting the Bukwa circle, the Indian corn is splendid, but murwa poor, and rice looking sadly in want of water; farther south, in what forms the Mudhoobunnee sudder relief circle, the crops are dry and have a withered appearance, and transplanting is, on the higher lands, stopped.

The condition is described as follows :—" Last fortnight was characterised by a general hopefulness induced by seasonable weather, general showers, and indications warranting expectations of a bountiful harvest. The present fortnight has been marked by short rainfall, extensive stoppage of agricultural operations, and anxiety as to the future of the paddy crops. The early bhadoi, murwa, and shama has been mostly secured against the chance of any great failure, but the later sown bhadoi and the whole of the paddy crops are seriously threatened." The weather is cloudy and there are occasional showers, but there has been no good fall of rain in this sub-division since the 22nd July, except at Kuohra, where there have been three heavy showers.

The agriculturists have in the lower lands taken advantage of the fine weather to resow most of the lands where the crops had been destroyed by the earlier floods. In some villages the seed has been found to be that of aous paddy and unsuited for transplanting, and fresh seed is being supplied by the Court of Wards.

The three worst tracts as regards prospects of crops in this sub-division, then, are Bukwa, Sudder Circle, Mudhoobunnee, and Motipore.

In Naraya, the state of things is better. The last heavy fall was on the 26th, and the crops are still healthy and growing vigorously, but still they would be improved by rain. The crops in the western half of the Putrahee circle are, similar to the Bukwa crops, stunted and poor, but the more western crops are very good indeed. The Durbungah situation may be best described in Mr. MacDonnell's own words,—“ The continued drought has had an injurious effect on the murwa, which in places is turning yellow, a sure sign of decay and unhealthiness ; insufficient moisture has also had the effect of checking transplanting. In the Hathi Sub-division, however, there has been a fair rainfall within the last few days, and the prospects have much improved

3. Rainfall.—

Seetamurhee	1.11 inches,
Poopree	...
Mudhoobunnee	2.3 "
Jhanjharpore	3.2 "
Matipore	2.8 "
Naraya	2½ "
Durbhunga	1.70 "
Hathi	½ inch.

In the last-mentioned sub-division there has been, as also at Naraya rates, a fall in excess of the quantity here given—

4.

Price-current for the fortnight under report.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Indian corn.	Murwa.	Pulses.	REMARKS.
Mudhoobunnee	14	20	.....	16	16	.....
Andranut	16	24	.....	26	21	.....
Huslaki	13	.....	11*	.....	.....	.....	* Traders.
Baniputty	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khujowlee	15	20	.....	20	.....	.....
Lowkaba	16	18	.....	18	18	.....
Naraya	11	.....	.....	.....	14	11	
West Putharee	14	18	.....	18	10	.....
East Putharee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perosghur	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohadromut	12	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modheypore	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durbhunga	12	20½	10½	.....	17½	.....	† Ditto.
Nagurbusti	16	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosserah	14	19	.....	.....	20	.....
Poopree ... ..	.....	.....	10½	.....	32	17½	‡ Ditto.
Setamurhee	17	17	.....	18	18	.....
Shewhur	16	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majorgunge	16	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Sunbaraa	18	20	.....	.....	16	.....
Bela	18	18	.....	.....	30	.....

5. *Public health, Poopree.*—Public health continues excellent. Returns are being received of the numbers who have died whilst receiving charitable relief. In 2 circles 17 persons out of 2,800 have died in 6 months. In Mudhoobunnee there were sporadic cases of cholera at Mahta and Bhatolia; otherwise there have been no epidemics. In the Bakwa circle, of the deaths reported, 18 are of persons on charitable relief. In Motipore, out of 30 reported deaths, 18 were of persons in receipt of charitable relief. In Durbhungah, there have also been a few sporadic cases of cholera.

For the Mohomedpore circle the following percentages are given by Dr. Macdonnell:—

	Beginning of July.	End of July.
Normal	66 per cent.	75 per cent.
Anæmic	21 "	22 "
Emaciated	9 "	8 "

Generally the condition of the people is so good that, with the cutting of the murwa crop, the number of persons receiving charitable relief may safely be diminished. Along the Northern Frontier there are, however, still numbers of haggard lean-looking persons, mostly wanderers from Nepaul, to be seen, and some few even of our own people, who remind me of the earlier famine months.

6. The following statement shows the number of relief labourers in the six Sub-divisions:—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	PUBLIC WORKS.		CIRCLE OFFICERS.		COURT OF WARDS.	
		Task.	Daily.	Task.	Daily.	Task.	Daily.
Sectamurhee	3,218	1,205	.....	.....	2,013	.....	.....
Poopree	2,088	1,132	.....	.....	956	.....	.....
Mudhoobunnee	14,951	6,757	2,288	2,241	3,665	.....	.....
Naraya	15,598	.....	1,312	1,811	11,745	401	329
Durbhunga	1,701	569	.....	.....	611	521	.....
Hathi	2,634	580	.....	.....	2,074	.....	.....
Total ...	40,190	10,223	3,800	4,052	21,064	922	329

There is a large increase in labourers in the Modheypore circle, but these are almost entirely women and children. The Relief Officer thought they needed relief, and, as their employment would not effect field work, they were employed on repairs to roads, making village footpaths; as the murwa crop ripens, these works will be closed.

7. The following statement shews the amount of grain expended in payment of labour during the fortnight:—

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	AMOUNT OF GRAIN.	
	Rice. Mds.	Pulses. Mds.
Durbungah	5,450*	.....
Hathee	4,781	.....
Mudhoobunnee	10,272	430
Naraya	13,814	.....
Poopree	1,819†	.....
Sectamurhee	1,495	8
Total ...	37,631	438

Amount of Grain Expended in payment of Labour in Sectamurhee.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	AMOUNT OF GRAIN.					
	Rice.			Pulse.		
	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.
Belahee	8	33	0	.....	.....	.....
Gurrha	58	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Dyns Chupra	41	19	15	.....	.....	.....
Dumrah	10	2	1½	8	3	11
Bathuaha	204	24	1½	.....	.....	.....
Rajapatti	1	36	0	.....	.....	.....
Sectamurhee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panchour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhoothee	537	35	12	.....	.....	.....
Sheohur	633	7	6	.....	.....	.....
Bhagwanpore	Returns not received.					
Amwah						
Murpa						
Saidpore						
Total ...	1,495	39	12	8	3	11

* This amount includes labourers employed at golas, transport coolies, wage of bullocks, and cart drivers, and part payment of establishments, &c., &c., &c.

† Of which amount 765 maunds were paid for tokens. Return of one circle not received.

*Amount of Grain Expended in payment of Labour during the fortnight ending, 5th August 1874
in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.*

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	AMOUNT OF GRAIN PAID BY CIRCLE OFFICERS.			AMOUNT OF GRAIN PAID BY PUBLIC WORKS		
	Rice.			Rice.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Cht.	Mds.	Srs.	Cht.
Mudhoobunnee	917	38	7	.....	.....	.....
Matipore	.....	.....	0	430	15	10½
Jhanjharpore	431	23	8	.....	.....	.....
Bukwa ...	898	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Umgaon	1,499	8	10	.....	.....	.....
Kachra	286	3	0	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,032	35	10	430	15	10½
				6,239	8	8½

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

8. All the grains in stock are being examined, re-stacked, and re-arranged, and in some places, where empty golas admit of it, the pulses are being separately stored.

The rice is not in any way getting damaged; damaged bags in which the rice is unfit for food, as they are discovered are destroyed, but they are very few in number.

9. *Sales.*—Sales in the western golas of Seetamurhee have been particularly brisk during the fortnight; 5,000 maunds were sold at Murpa, and what with sales and advances the golas were entirely emptied. To refill these golas grain has been pushed on from the surplus stocks at Dyne Chuprah, Iturwa, Kunhowlee, Sonebursa and Nurga. The Nepaulese have been eager purchasers all along the frontier.

10. At Amoah and Shewhur the grain stocks have fallen to about 3,000 maunds, and supplies have been actively sent from Bhugwanpore. In Bhootahee, sales are dull; also at Sonbursa and Kunhowlee.

In Mudhoobunnee Rs. 8,07,179-3-11 have been realized by sale of grain, and in Durbhunga Rs. 7,02,282; but there has been a falling off in the Mudhoobunnee sales, viz., 26,803 maunds, as compared with 40,335 in the previous fortnight, at the several stock-houses.

	Actual sales up to date.
Seetamurhee	1,01,537
Poopree	1,01,179
Mudhoobunnee	3,93,644 Since increased by
Naraya	54,303 12,000 maunds.
Durbhunga	1,93,167
Hathee	2,80,275
Total ...	11,24,105

Receipt and Allotment of Grain in the Sub-division of Mudhoobunnee.

Mudhoobunnee sub-division.	Total grain allotted.	Number and names of store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.	REMARKS.
	Mds.		Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Mudhoobunnee circle ... {	1,20,000	Mudhoobunnee	1,06,020 28 9	
	75,000	Pandoul	70,333 30 0	
	40,000	Kewan	40,043 20 0	
Matipore circle ... {	75,000	Rudhpore	75,321 25 1	
	85,000	Bascoopore	56,985 0 0	
Jhanjharpore circle ... {	1,30,000	Jhanjharpore	1,00,525 0 0	
	60,000	Sarso	58,400 14 12	
Bukwa circle ... {	1,10,000	Khajowli	1,02,211 20 0	
	60,000	Ladina	47,2-8 0 0	
	50,000	Sedhup Kalan	11,020 0 0	
	40,000	Koriliya	36,947 20 0	
Umgaon circle ... {	48,000	Naradh	43,110 20 0	
	43,000	Harlaki	90,030 0 0	
	44,000	Phet		
Kachra circle ... {	1,10,000	Deodha		
	60,000	Benipatti	1,08,460 0 0	Of this amount 14,438 transferred to Arer. In addition to 14,438 re- ceived from Benipatti.
	10,000	Palae	45,181 0 0	
		Arer	13,631 0 0	
Total ...	11,60,000	Total ...	10,07,042 18 6	

Storage of Grain, Durbhunga Sub-division.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	QUANTITY OF GRAIN STORED.
Durbhunga	1,54,408
Mohamedpore	1,47,951
Hyaghat	1,42,337
Warisanugur	97,168
Bundar	58,836
Lehra	54,000
Total for Durbhunga Relief Sub-division	6,54,700

NAMES OF CIRCLES.					QUANTITY OF GRAIN STORED.
Dosowth	...	...	...	...	1,77,523
Gungdah	...	...	...	...	1,42,448
Rohar	...	...	...	...	1,78,624
Singhia	...	...	...	...	75,946
Hirni	...	...	...	...	66,461
Hussunpore	...	...	...	...	42,784
Total for Hathee Relief Sub-division					6,83,736
GRAND TOTAL					13,38,436

Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Pooree Sub-division.

CIRCLES.	Total amount received.	Transferred to other circles.	Transferred from other circles.	Total or balance.	Expen	Balance.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md.	Mds.
Norunga ...	10,434	10,000	.....	9,434	5,	3,023
Parihar ...	41,050	.....	.....	41,050	14,	20,354
Soorsund ...	75,264	1,000	.....	74,264	29,	44,462
Cherout ...	89,787	15,000	.....	74,787	36,	38,646
Poopree ...	32,000	2,400	.....	29,600	13,	11,248
Bongong ...	35,171	15,000	.....	20,171	12,	7,684
Sionagor ...	30,105	.....	2,400	32,505	27,	4,787
Jaley ...	93,348	.....	.....	93,348	68,	24,564
Total ...	4,16,159	43,400	2,400	3,75,159	2,13,	1,61,883

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sub-division of Sectamurhee for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVT. GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain ex- penditure for the ensuing fortnight.
		By sale to laborers.	By sale to general public.	By gratui- tous dis- tribution.	By advance to ryots.	By pay- ment in kind to labourers.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sectamurhee ...	7th August ...	2,043	11,356	1,081	20,037	2,932	37,449	7,000
Punchore ...	4th „ ...	813	758	243	325	1,102	3,243	200
Bhoothoe ...	5th „ ...	1,040	9,356	2,032	17,358	4,354	34,140	400
Dyne Chuprah ...	6th „ ...	2,035	3,417	1,990	4,612	237	13,287	4,000
Murpah ...	5th „ ...	2,068	13,023	1,704	10,229	5,086	32,715	10,000
Amowah ...	5th „ ...	207	10,784	2,001	15,065	2,306	31,443	3,000
Sheohur ...	5th „ ...	2,006	11,604	7,414	14,295	5,436	41,353	5,000
Bhugwanpore ...	5th „ ...	840	7,132	1,317	7,090	3,150	20,465	3,000
Belahi ...	5th „ ...	530	4,887	970	3,710	1,095	11,254	1,500
Saidpore ...	.....	2,831	9,418	1,485	6,870	674	21,278	3,000
Garrha ...	5th „ ...	312	2,455	993	3,467	1,857	9,103	1,000
Rajaputty ...	6th „ ...	152	359	356	1,632	340	2,893	100
Dumra ...	6th „ ...	522	252	589	2,628	267	4,258	200
Bathuaha ...	4th „ ...	245	357	448	4,620	1,204	6,938	500
Total ...	.....	16,384	85,153	23,650	1,12,850	30,850	2,68,787	42,000

GRAIN SALES.—Poopree.

CIRCLES.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Norunga ...	3,906	62	4,058	The sales in the Cherowtee circle have gone up owing to the establishment of a new sudder gola at Mudnapore on the frontier, where 300 or 400 maunds are sold daily.
Parihar ...	9,687	344	10,040	
Soorsund ...	12,129	903	13,032	
Cherowtee ...	9,970	2,913	12,913	
Poopree ...	7,905	741	8,646	
Bongong ...	5,373	252	5,625	
Sionagor ...	11,245	Not received.	11,245	
Jaley ...	3,909	4,011	8,920	
Total ...	91,924	9,255	1,01,179	

No. 9.

Statement showing the Receipt and Consumption of Grain in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division up to the Fortnight ending 5th August 1874.

Numbers.	NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Quantity of grain received.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.										Total.
					By sale.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	Advanced to Police by Circle Officers.	Advanced to Police by Court of Warda.	Paid in kind by Circle Officers.	Paid in kind by Public Works Officers.	Given to Transport Officers.	In exchange for seed.	By payment of establishment in kind.	By loss or wastage.	
			Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs. Ch.	
1	Mudhoobunnee	31st July	2,35,000	2,17,008 89 9	1,07,093 5 13½	14,388 17 14	8,550 28 10	17,174 10 10	5,164 30 2	3,378 28 3	1,492 2 2	.....	.....	.....	1,97,243 8 6½
2	Motipore	28th "	1,00,000	1,32,306 25 1	38,670 21 1½	8,539 6 10½	6,699 25 2½	9,859 12 3	5,234 38 6½	4,205 10 12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,194 24 6½
3	Jhanjharpoore	30th "	1,90,000	1,53,925 14 12	66,465 10 5½	5,738 14 11½	9,780 12 4½	3,884 8 12	3,670 37 12	1,897 6 1	897 20 0	211 15 8	.....	968 7 4½	98,403 13 10½
4	Bukwa	28th "	2,60,000	2,40,607 20 0	87,182 24 9½	12,169 19 0½	10,928 9 8	9,672 3 8	1,623 34 12	6,420 20 6½	308 39 8	439 24 9	4 0 0	9,284 5 2½	1,38,033 20 15
5	Umgaon	29th "	1,35,000	90,839 0 0	52,220 7 7	2,634 7 8	11,875 21 9	.....	4,417 30 8	678 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,825 27 4
6	Kachra	28th "	1,80,000	1,67,257 0 0	42,006 23 15	8,120 1 13	12,113 21 14	4,484 32 12	8,230 4 5	2,861 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,315 20 1
	Total	.....	11,60,000	10,07,043 18 6	3,93,644 13 3½	51,609 27 9½	68,916 39 0	39,074 27 13	28,343 15 15½	19,411 1 1	2,683 21 10	651 0 1	4 0 0	10,253 12 6½	6,03,694 33 11½

statement showing the Consumption of Government Grain in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874.

	Up to date of last return.			During the fortnight.			Total.	
	Mds.	Sr.	Ch.	Mds.	Sr.	Ch.	Mds.	Sr. Ch
By sale	3,82,649	33	11½	21,772	7	4	4,04,422	11 15½
In charitable relief	48,017	38	7½	10,998	1	1½	57,015	39 8½
Advanced to ryots by Circle Officers ...	48,225	11	7	22,647	20	0	70,872	31 7
Advanced to ryots by Court of Wards' servants	27,912	16	7	17,259	20	1	45,171	36 8
Paid in kind by Circle Officers	25,923	33	5½	6,513	13	7½	32,437	6 12½
Paid in kind by Public Works Officers ...	17,050	33	11½	4,048	39	15½	21,099	33 11
In exchange for seed	651	0	1	.....			651	0 1
Given to Transport Officers	1,794	14	4	1,328	20	4	3,122	34 8
By payment of establishment in kind ...	4	0	0	.....			4	0 0
By loss or wastage	10,245	2	6½	7	10	0	10,252	12 6½
Total	5,60,474	23	13½	84,575	12	1	6,45,049	35 14½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain up to the fortnight ending 8th August 1874, in the Naraya Sub-division.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of Government grain received up to date.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.							
				By sale.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	Advances to ryots by Circle Officers.	Paid in kind by Circle Officers.	Paid in kind by Public Works Department Officers.	Given to Transport Officers.	By loss or wastage.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Naraya	4th August ..	1,00,000	95,278	924	88	.....	280	.....	13½	5	1,310½
Mohadeomut ...	1st " ...	90,000	95,060	7,348	402	.....	1,675	.....	12	.....	9,437
East Patrahi ...	1st " ...	50,000	51,115	2,617	1,195	2,625	198	.....	320	.....	6,945
West Patrahi ...	2nd " ...	1,60,000	1,53,688	3,106	1,240	499	213	.....	.....	.....	5,147
Perozeghur ...	2nd " ...	90,000	91,670	40	652	.....	47	.....	157	.....	896
Modheypore ...	1st " ...	1,80,000	1,60,480	40,178	17,019	24,973	11,585	1,465	545	48	95,813
Total		6,40,000	6,47,291	54,303	20,596	28,097	13,097	1,465	1,047½	53	1,19,549½

On Grain Sale and Consumption, Naraya.

Names of Circles.	Up to what date.	Amount credited.
Naraya	51,255 2 0
Mahadeomut ... { 21st July to 1st August	...	16,723 7 1
West Patrahi ... 31st July	...	7,271 4 6
East " ... 2nd August	...	6,335 6 0
Perozeghur	44,695 3 0
Modheypore	1,18,843 11 11
Total		2,45,122 32 2

In the Perozeghur and Modheypore circles sales have almost stopped, and partly so in Naraya, owing to the large amount given in advance and to payment in kind. Mohadeomut still sells well, and so does East Patrahi; West Patrahi has slackened; sales of pulses in the latter circle have been almost stopped by the absurdly cheap rate of some neighbouring Mudhoobunnee golas.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division for the fortnight ending 31st July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.						Realized.	Outstanding.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Issued to Transport Department as fodder.	Total.			
Durbhunga	31st July 1874	Mds. 1,10,000	Mds. 1,54,498	Mds. 52,473	Mds. 14,671	Mds. 10,103	Mds. 5,848	Mds. 380	Mds. 83,585	Rs. 1,34,106	Rs.	Mds. 8,000
Mahomedpore	31st ditto	1,72,000	1,47,931	65,831	12,331	21,255	5,078	1,611	1,06,106	2,03,971	2,742	9,000
Hyeghaut	31st ditto	1,46,000	1,42,337	34,815	18,274	18,377	9,011	2,290	82,767	1,04,575	767	10,000
Waranuggur	31st ditto	1,00,000	97,168	25,731	10,103	11,822	5,078	40	52,673	68,161	622	10,000
Bundhar	31st ditto	85,000	58,836	8,366	9,156	5,716	4,175	1,111	28,574	20,531	2,525	5,000
Lahra	31st ditto	54,000	54,000	5,955	9,711	7,444	2,745	1,018	26,841	16,408	937	4,000
Total for Durbhunga	.....	6,67,000	6,54,700	1,93,101	74,145	74,837	31,935	6,448	3,80,526	5,46,852	7,593	46,000
Dosowta	31st July 1874	2,14,000	1,77,523	30,982	33,957	17,959	7,063	.....	89,961	.....	.....	9,000
Gungda	31st ditto	1,32,000	1,42,449	12,305	25,305	8,004	9,994	1,116	56,724	33,436	628	6,500
Rohar	31st ditto	2,08,000	1,78,824	15,240	24,118	5,019	7,582	70	52,029	42,835	2,332	5,000
Singhia	31st ditto	80,000	75,946	13,453	26,956	6,847	10,116	141	57,513	37,325	290	5,000
Hirni	31st ditto	64,000	66,461	3,109	17,357	11,158	6,516	343	38,483	8,523	728	3,500
Husanpore	31st ditto	34,000	42,734	12,025	15,100	2,183	4,152	.....	33,460	33,511	1,399	5,000
Total for Hathee	.....	7,32,000	6,83,756	87,114	1,42,793	51,170	45,423	1,670	3,28,170	1,55,680	5,375	34,000
Grand Total	.....	13,99,000	13,38,456	2,80,275	2,16,938	1,26,007	77,358	8,118	7,08,696	7,02,282	13,968	80,000

Grain Sale and Consumption, Durbhunga Sub-division.

Names of circles.	Up to what date.				Amount credited.	
					Rs.	
Durbhunga	31st July	...	1,42,484
Mohamedpore	"	...	2,02,971
Hyaghat	"	...	1,04,575
Warisnuggur	"	...	68,161
Bundhar	"	...	20,531
Lehra	"	...	16,408
Total for Durbhunga Relief Sub-division						5,55,180
Dosowta	31st July	...	Returns imperfect.
Gungdah	"	...	33,436
Rohar	"	...	42,835
Singhia	"	...	37,325
Hirni	"	...	8,523
Hussunpore	"	...	33,511
Total for Hati Relief Sub-division						155,630
Grand Total						710,760

STATE OF PRIVATE GRAIN TRADE.

12. There have been a few imports of pulses, and table rice has appeared in quantities sufficient to meet all demands at 10 seers per rupee, but murwa and Indian-corn are fast coming into the market, the former selling in a few places at 52 kutchas seers per rupee. The main dependence is still on the Government stocks. At Kurlahee, scores of Nepalese throng the golas, but the sales will probably not aggregate more than 400 maunds a day; whilst at Deodah, which has been cleared out, the sales will daily average about 100 maunds. These northern golas have been replenished from Durbhunga by boats, as also from Cherout, in the Poopree Circle.

At Jaley, where sales hitherto had been almost nil, a brisk demand is springing up, as also at Seebnuggur, which has been replenished by Mr. Forbes from other golas. In the Durbhunga circle, similarly, there has been a good deal of grain transfer, and the sub-divisional officers have to give their particular attention to the fluctuating demands at their several stock-houses.

13. *Statement showing the grain advances to cultivators and others.*

Names of sub-divisions.	Up to the previous fortnight.	During the present fortnight.	Total.
Mudhoobunnee	30,668	29,248	59,916
Naraya	47,248	15,465	62,713
Durbhunga	70,700	6,382	77,082
Hathee	43,984	8,633	52,617
Seetamurhee	92,849	14,493	1,07,342
Poopree	55,809	5,543	61,352
Total	3,41,258	79,764	4,21,022

Relief under Headings B. C. D. (dates not given).

SETAMURHEE SUB-DIVISION.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	B.	C.	D.
	Relief to persons unable to work.	Expenditure in weaving and spinning.	Expenditure on persons of high caste.
	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
Belahi	159 36 13	54 19 8	1 12 8
Garrha	150 5 9	0 27 8	24 0 0
Dyng Chuprah	289 30 0	.....	430 32 4
Dumrah	83 21 5	0 23 14	95 10 6
Bathnaha	98 21 14	7 24 4	21 11 0
Rajguttv	2 23 8	Nil.	2 0 0
Setamurhee	50 20 0	39 36 2	.....
Punchore	63 33 0	Nil.	.....
Bhooshee	930 0 0	277 0 0	20 0 0
Sheohur	1,653 26 11	433 7 6	204 4 0
Annah	Returns not received.		
Bhugwanpore			
Murpa			
Saelpore			
Total	3,500 18 12	1,013 18 10	798 30 2

NARAYA.

Relief under Headings B. C. D.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	B.	C.	D.
	Distribution or gratuitous relief to persons unable to work.	Expenditure on weaving, spinning, &c.	Expenditure on high cast persons.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Naraya	1,123	.....	.....
Mohadromut	2,436	121	.....
West Patrahi	2,342	229	5,097
East Patrahi	1,843	40	303
Perozeghur	9,566	21	2,917
Modheypore	56,066	2,131	3,919
Total	73,370	2,545	12,236

Relief under Headings B. C. D. of the Central Committee's Circular, for the Fortnight ending 5th August 1874.

Names of Circles.	b.	c.	d.	REMARKS.
	Distribution of gratuitous relief to persons unable to work.	Expenditure in weaving, spinning, &c.	Expenditure on high caste persons.	
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	
Mudhoobumee	2,516 6 8	772 7 6	5,415 9 6	Not received.
Matipore ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Jhanjharpore ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Enkwa	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Ditto.
	744 28 9½	244 26 11½	325 20 0	
	201 29 0	112 36 0	97 0 0	
Umgaon	75 0 0	23 5 14	1,887 0 0	
Kuchra .. ...	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,021 17 9½	380 28 9½	2,309 2 0 0	

FORM B.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Charitable Relief in the Poopree Sub-division during the month of July 1874.

Name of sub-division.	Average number of persons in receipt of charitable relief.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GRAIN ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.				EXPENDITURE OF CASH ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.								Total expenditure of the month debitable to charitable relief fund.	Total up to end of previous month.	Grand total of expenditure up to date, columns 14 and 15.	REMARKS.
		Private grain brought in bazar.		Government grain supplied from store.		In place with the daily grain note.	On clothes.	On milk or other diet.	On Special donations.	Net expenditure in spinning, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
		Mds.	Cost.	Mds.	Cost.												
1	A 2	B 3	4	5	C 6	D 7	8	9	E 10	11	12	13	F 14	G 15	16	17	
Poopree ...	4,062	....	.....	2,046	5,843	1,087	...	16	3	5,867	30	6,973	6,973	14,255	21,228	

Advances.—DURBHUNGA SUB-DIVISION.

OF CIRCLES.				PREVIOUS.		PRESENT.	REMARKS.
				Money.	Grain.	Grain.	
				Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	
Durbhunga	...	...	...	2,058	9,880	313	* Entry in last return shewed the total advances granted, not, as it should, the quantity removed.
Mahomelpore	..	...	...	1,302	18,097	2,558	
Kyaghat	...	...	...	7,630	18,376*	.....
Warisnuggur	...	...	...	3,080	9,953	1,869	
Bandhar	...	...	...	175	5,323	420	
Lehra	...	...	...	3,465	6,223	1,222	
Total	Durbhunga R. S.	..	...	18,610	68,454	6,382	
Dosowta	...	...	...	10,680	15,764	3,652	
Gungdah	...	...	...	14,030	4,891	3,113	
Rohar	...	...	...	4,623	4,903	116	
Singha	...	...	...	14,009	6,088	759	
Hirni	...	...	...	5,590	10,452	706	
Hussunpore	...	...	...	3,075	1,896	287	
Total	.	.	.	52,616	43,984	8,439	
Grand Total	...	...	...	71,226	1,12,438	18,015	

NARAYAH.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	PREVIOUS.		PRESENT.
	Money.	Grain.	Grain.
	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Mds.
Naraya	..	13,370	1,553
Mohdemut	.. 45 0 0	2,822	.....
West Patrahi	..	7,172	498
East Patrahi	..	993	2,346
Perozeghur	..	6,357	3,099
Moheypore	.. 37 0 0	17,004	7,969
Total	82 0 0	47,718	15,465

MUDHOOBUNNEE.

NAMES OF CIRCLE.	PREVIOUS.			PRESENT FORTNIGHT.	
	Money.	Advanced by Circle Officers.	Advanced by Court of Wards' servants.	Advanced by Circle Officer.	Advanced by Court of Wards' servants.
	Rs. A. P.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.
Mudhoobunnee	...	8,700 20 5	9,120 39 6	2,850 8 5	8,044 11 4
Motipore	...	2,905 51 10 1/2	374 36 8	3,769 33 8	3,484 15 11
Jhaujharpore	.. 59 0 0	6,089 35 10 1/2	.....	3,600 16 10	3,884 8 13
Bukwa	.. 636 0 0	4,291 38 2	2,463 * 29 8	6,636 11 6	7,188 14 0
Umgaon	.. 3,541 0 0	6,617 37 7	.....	5,257 24 2	.....
Kachra	.. ..	5,062 4 10	.....	7,050 17 4	4,484 32 12
Total	4,138 0 0	30,668 7 13	11,988 25 6	29,248 31 3	27,086 2 7

SEETAMURHEE.

Names of Circles.	Present grain.		
	Mds.	S.	C.
Belahee	503	11	9*
Gurrha	1,267	36	0
Dyne Chuprah	1,429	20	14
Dumra	89	0	0
Bathnaha	1,023	31	0†
Rajaputti	214	30	0
Panchour	4	0	0
Seetamurhee	2,707	0	0
Bhoothee	2,385	25	8
Sheohur	4,918	0	0
Bhugwanpore	} Not received.		
Amoonh			
Murpa			
Saidpore			
Total	14,492	35	11

14. The following statement gives the numbers at present on charitable relief:—

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	NUMBER ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
	Village relief.	Poor houses.
Durbhunga	7,638	157
Mohomedpore	3,884	42
Hyaghat	7,461	.....
Warisnuggur	6,559	31
Bundhur	1,228	.....
Lehra	3,658	.....
Total of Durbhunga Sub-division	30,428	230
Dosowta	25,624	120
Gungdah	8,028	27
Rohur	10,665	48
Singhea	14,824	142
Hirnee	13,105	.....
Hussunpore	9,148	100
Total of Hathee Sub-division	81,394	437
Norunga	331	.....
Parihar	1,252	.....
Soorsund	1,166	.....
Cherowte	2,273	.....
Poopree	126	.....
Bongong	421	.....
Silnagur	Not received.	.....
Jaley	2,043	.....
Total of Poopree Sub-division	7,612	.....
Naraya	1,844	65
Mohadromut	2,182	51
West Patrahi	2,297	45
East Patrahi	1,750	14
Perozeghur	15,440	16
Modheypore	3,158	113
Total of Naraya Sub-division	26,671	304
Mudhoobunnee... ..	6,830	207
Motipore	17,791	247
Jhanjarpore	7,440	23
Bukwa	4,257	180
Umgon	1,408	253
Kachra	5,875	80
Total of Mudhoobunnee Sub-division	43,601	990
Sectamurhee Sub-division	16,405	.....
Grand Total	2,06,111	1,961

* Correct return of previous advances not given in the returns.

† Deputy Collector.

Comparative statement between the figures in the last and present fortnight.

Name of Sub-divisions	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Increase.	Decrease.
Durbhunga	33,144	30,658	.....	2,486
Hathes	91,738	81,881	.....	9,907
Mudhoobunnee	29,728	44,591	14,863	.....
Naraya	30,188	26,975	.....	3,213
Poopree	8,244	7,612	.....	632
Sectamurhee	11,956	16,405	4,449	.....
Total ...	2,04,998	2,08,072	3,074	.....

G.—Financial results of the Sectamurhee Sub-division.

RECEIPTS.

ITEMS.	Up to last fortnight, 21st July 1874.	Within the fortnight from 22nd July to 4th August.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sale proceeds of Government grain ...	2,41,276 10 3	40,751 0 2	2,82,027 10 5
Receipts other than golas ...	2,404 13 9	0 4 0	2,405 1 9
Total ...	2,43,681 8 0	40,751 4 2	2,84,432 12 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

ITEMS.	Up to last narrative.	During the fortnight.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, contingencies, and establishment ...	24,426 13 9	5,412 2 4	29,839 0 1
Package and incidentals ...	1,327 13 3	.....	1,327 13 3
Storage, including buildings and repairs ...	15,048 14 6	.....	15,048 14 6
Charitable relief	53,583 11 4	.....	53,583 11 4
Public Works	3,32,115 9 2	.....	3,32,115 9 2
Miscellaneous	1,22,955 10 9	.....	1,22,955 10 9
Transport of Government grain ...	1,10,590 15 1	482 3 0	1,11,073 2 1
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain.	5,789 1 6	.....	5,789 1 6
Advances to traders ...	12,475 0 0	.....	12,475 0 0
Ditto to zemindars to help their ryots ...	33,725 0 0	.....	33,725 0 0
Loans for land improvements ...	18,260 0 0	.....	18,260 0 0
Ditto to ryots	1,100 0 0	.....	1,100 0 0
Purchase of bullocks	36,060 0 0	.....	36,060 0 0
Total ...	7,67,458 9 4	5,894 5 4	7,73,352 14 8

POOPREE SUB-DIVISION.

Financial statement to end of July.

	Poopree Sub-division.	Poopree Circle.	Chorowote.	Nurga.	Purihar.	Soorsund.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, &c.	2,283 15 1	771 10 0	1,324 15 7	650 0 0	1,704 8 8	711 8 11	8,006 10 3
Package and incidentals	30 0 0	180 4 3	.....	.....	1 7 0	241 2 6	453 13 9
Storage, &c.	446 5 9	68 9 0	1,212 14 6	748 0 0	2,088 4 3	851 11 6	5,413 13 0
Charitable ... ..	.....	273 5 9	1,113 1 0	209 0 0	946 5 9	335 13 9	2,937 10 3
Relief works	1,600 0 0	8,023 4 5	32,248 8 8	3,400 0 0	12,721 2 9	6,848 3 6	65,501 8 4
Transport	269 1 0	15 13 6	227 11 5	174 0 0	53 11 0	250 1 6	990 6 5
Advances in money ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 0 0	220 0 0
Construction of bungalows	1,114 5 0	.....	1,121 0 4	.....	.....	109 7 5	2,344 12 4
Police quarters, Hospital and Assistant's quarters ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Price of cotton	27,033 13 6	1,011 7 0	5,123 2 0	980 0 0	3,476 10 6	795 9 3	27,033 13 6
Cotton-spinning, weaving, &c.	251 15 9	.....	34 7 0	20 0 0	18 12 0	62 0 6	11,380 13 9
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357 3 3
Total ...	33,029 8 1	10,944 5 11	42,910 13 6	6,288 0 0	21,070 13 11	10,425 10 5	1,24,669 2 10

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Financial results, Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, for the fortnight ending 5th August 1874.

Heads of accounts chargeable.	Total expended up to last narrative.	Expenditure in the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure up to date.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	46,984 9 4	5,540 4 5	52,524 13 9
Package and incidentals	2,705 7 6	.....	2,705 7 6
Storage, including building and repairs	10,473 13 1	.....	10,473 13 1
Grants-in-aid for charitable relief	3,990 11 0	.....	3,990 11 0
Miscellaneous	29,154 1 9	185 10 7	29,339 12 6
Transport of Government grain	9,750 0 0	3,000 0 0	12,750 0 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	20,735 0 0	.....	20,735 0 0
Permanent advances	23,965 8 9	.....	23,965 8 9
Village works or loans for land improvement	10,21,016 1 3	7,621 3 1	10,28,637 4 4
Public works or district road funds	9,82,568 12 6	97,006 14 2	10,79,574 10 8
Total ...	31,50,244 1 2	1,12,843 0 3	32,63,187 1 5

Financial results of the Naraya Sub-division.

Heads of accounts chargeable.	Total expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies	23,745 3 4½
Compensation to Railway Company ... ..	.....
Package and incidental storage ... ..	.....
Charitable relief	23,948 1 2½
Public works, relief, works	1,24,307 12 7½
Miscellaneous	1,88,458 6 3½
Purchase of grain by Government ... ..	.....
Transport of Government grain	675 14 6½
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seeds, &c.	37 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ... ..	.....
Loans to municipalities and towns ... ..	.....
Loans under the Land Improvement Act ... ..	.....
Total	3,61,172 6 '0½

Financial results, Durbhunga Sub-division, for the fortnight ending 31st July 1874.

Heads of charges.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Expenditure during the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure up to date.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	1,16,881 7 9	12,597 14 2	1,29,779 5 11	The discrepancy between this and the last statement is of Rs. 31,761-4-10, which is owing to exclusion of loans under Land Improvement Act. This charge was a mistake.
Compensation to Railway Companies, package, and incidentals. ....	.....	.....	.....
Storage	22,674 11 9	.....	22,674 11 9
Charitable relief	3,42,744 5 6	.....	3,42,744 5 6
Public works	9,30,175 10 5	.....	9,30,175 10 5
Miscellaneous	1,59,908 3 3	2,086 1 6	1,61,945 4 9	
Purchase of grain by Government *	5,823 6 3	.....	5,823 6 3
Transport of Government grain	1,33,36,740 3 9	*15,514 3 3	13,53,254 7 0	
Advances to trustworthy residents	62,800 0 0	.....	62,800 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350 0 0	.....	2,350 0 0
Loans to municipalities and townships... ..	.....	.....	.....
Loans under Land Improvement Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22,79,596 0 3	30,446 2 11	30,10,046 3 7	

* Rs. 2,350 paid in tokens.

Cash Sales,—Naraya.

Name of Circle.	Date.	RICE.										OTHER GRAINS.					Total amount.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Sales to laborers.					Sales to public.					Sales to buniaba.						Sales to public.					Total.					Rate.					Amount.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.		Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.

Issues for which Cash is not received,—Narayah.

Name of Circle.	Sent to other golas.	Issued to Public Work Officers.	Payment in kind.	Gratuitous distribution.	Advances to Ryots.	Advances to Zemindars.	Grain destroyed.	Issued to Transport Department as fodder.	Total.	Rate.	Value.
	Name of gola.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Bags.	Mds. Sr.	Mds. Sr.	Ra. A. P.
Naraya	.....	...	...	83 16	.....	889	1,650 22	5 0	1,035	2,081 24-5	6,009 3 6
Mohadromut	.....	...	77	53	.....	...	.....	.....	1,068	2,089 27-7	.....
West Patrahi	.....	...	839	203	402 6-14	...	.....	6	1,133	2,106 32	5,303 0 0
East ditto	Seswar	75	132	683	1,289 15	249	2,196 34	89	1,133	2,106 32	11 18
Peroseghur	.....	...	109	579	1,193 4	...	2,624 15	248	2,413	4,487 24	13 19
Muddehpore	.....	...	25	360	683 10½	...	1,795 23	...	1,358	2,354 6½	13 14
	19,289	1,330	1,404 37	14,824	17,018 36	13,729	24,972 27	400	41,887	82,088 27	Average 13 seers.
Total	28,685 61	1,320	1,464 37	16,882	20,586 87	13,973	23,091 76	749	53,174	95,375 0	2,56,580 8 7½

Cash Sales.

Name of Circle.	RICE.						OTHER GRAINS.						Total amount						
	Sale to labourers.		Sale to buniaba.		Sale to public.		Total.		Rate.		Amount.								
	Baga.	Mds. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Mda. Sra. Ch. Baga.	Rs. A. P.					
Mudhoobunnee	2	3 15 0	512	811 6 0	1,478	1,888 31 0	1,992	2,403 12 0	...	5,886 11 5	775	1,133 8 0	1,247	1,854 15 0	2,022	3,006 23 0	...	3,833 7 5	9,379 3 2
Mofipore	2,417 14 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Jhaujharpore	2,179 5 0	...	1,363 4 0	...	3,443 9 0	...	16,371 0 0	...	1,227 13 0	...	284 17 0	...	1,511 30 0	...	5,796 5 8	22,168 2 8
Bhukwa	1,859 24 0	...	5,267 36 0	...	7,127 20 0	...	.....	...	30 26 0	...	113 33 0	...	144 19 0	...	.....	13,130 4 7
Umgaon	3,513 34 0	...	803 17 0	...	4,317 11 0	...	10,537 6 11	...	446 20 0	...	146 39 0	...	593 19 0	...	1,143 8 8	11,680 15 7
Kachra	...	1,298 11 0	...	245 36 0	...	.....	...	1,544 7 0	...	4,171 0 9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4,171 0 9

Issues for which cash is not received.

Name of Circle.	Sent to other golas.			Issued to Public Works Officers.			Payment in kind.		Gratuitous distribution.		Advanced to ryots by Circle Officers.		Advanced by Court of Wards' servants.		Grain destroyed.		Issued to Transport Department as fodder.		Total.	Rate.	Value.		
	Name of gola.	Baga.	Mda. Sra.	Name of officer.	Baga.	Mda. Sra.	Baga.	Mda. Sra.	Baga.	Mda. Sra.	Baga.	Mda. Sra.	Baga.	Mda. Sra.	Baga.	Mda. Sra.	Name.	Baga.				Mda. Sra.	
Mudhoobunnee	Batwara ...	30	58 8	...	610	1,246 12	586	1,111 10	3,961	7,400 32	1,886	3,109 9	3,889	7,080 30	41	71 1	Mr. Hewitt	392	786 37	11,315	21,864 19	...	Rs. A. P.
Motipore	Pohnagar	...	68 244	.....	...	1,723 384	...	430 15	...	3,306 6	...	3,763 384	...	3,484 15	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	12,777 124	...	...
Jhaujharpore	.....	...	.....	.....	...	679 23	...	431 23	...	1,404 31	...	3,690 0	...	3,884 8	...	6 8	.....	...	880 20	...	10,977 14	...	...
Bhukwa	.....	...	889 20	Mr. Salmound	...	1,119 0	...	2,038 2	...	1,060 8	...	7,254 31	...	6,968 34	...	4 10	.....	...	.....	...	19,176 26	...	...
Umgaon	Bearnore	...	2,338 22	.....	...	263 37	...	1,625 13	...	298 29	...	6,143 9	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	75 9	...	8,405 8	...	21,461 3 0
Kachra	.....	...	12,793 0	.....	...	775 0	...	343 0	...	1,962 0	...	5,301 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	21,107 0	...	56,985 5 8

* Cleaned rice sells at 13 seers, cargo rice at 15, wheat at 15, and other grains at 30 seers per rupee.

Comparative Statement of Crime.

			Seetamurhoo.	Mudhoobunnee.	Durb
Dacoity	...	...	1874	.....	.....
Robbery	...	...	1874	.....	.....
			1874	14	} not given
House-breaking	...	...	1873	14	
			1872	24	
			1874	16	13
Theft	...	...	1873	8	6
			1872	4	7
			1874	30	13
			1873	22	6
Total	...	...	1872	28	7

C. T. METCALFE,
Additional Commissioner.

No. 822.

Statement of Expenditure (Charitable Relief) in the Durbhunga Sub-division from the commencement of operations to 30th June 1874.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Months for which figures are given.	Daily average number receiving relief.	Expenditure incurred under heading B.	Expenditure incurred under heading C.	Expenditure incurred under heading D.	Miscellaneous.	Orphans.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Durbhunga Relief Sub-division.	March ...	2,265	1,812 8 1	183 14 0	.....	7 0 0	.....	2,003 0 1
	April ...	28,310	30,785 8 10	659 11 1	1,300 5 0	217 14 11	24 0 2	32,993 8 0
	May ...	41,880	72,116 0 7½	2,005 2 3	1,743 13 3	405 8 7	24 0 2	77,043 1 10½
	June ...	34,047	61,051 1 2	6,127 2 1	3,193 1 1	637 5 5	24 0 2	74,032 9 11
	Total for 4 mos.	.....	1,68,765 11 8½	9,635 13 5	6,243 3 4	1,357 12 11	72 0 6	1,86,074 9 10½
Hati Relief Sub-division.	March ...	12,306	16,572 8 11	6 13 6	120 8 4	.....	4 12 3	16,704 11 0
	April ...	40,086	44,235 2 7	1,520 1 9	3,340 10 1	725 14 0	27 13 0	49,599 9 5
	May ...	50,904	84,231 9 6	22,603 1 4	11,664 4 5	2,583 1 7	24 0 8	1,01,166 1 6
	June ...	73,392	1,13,988 1 7	2,082 4 ½	30,368 5 7	5,068 5 0	36 4 0	1,51,543 4 8½
	Total for 4 mos.	.....	2,59,077 6 7	26,272 4 7½	45,493 12 5	8,377 5 1	92 13 11	3,19,313 10 7½
	Grand Total...	.....	4,27,843 2 3½	35,908 2 ½	51,736 15 9	9,735 2 0	164 14 5	5,05,388 4 6

NOTE.—Hati figures incomplete ; Rohar circle returns not having been received.

No. 4034, dated Sarun, the 15th August 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Scarcity and Relief Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his Circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of Supply in the Bazar.—While the importations by private trade continue to remain at the same small figure in the Sowam sub-division, they have fallen off by one-half in the sudder sub-division. This falling off is attributed by traders, who naturally are strongly interested in opposing the issues of Government grain, to the discouragement of private trade owing to the large advances of Government grain which have been made ; but though it cannot be but that this cause should have operated to some extent, it is to be remembered, *first*, that the main supplies of this district have been drawn for months past from Oudh, and that therefore it is reasonable to expect that the surplus produce for exportation thence must be now running short ; and *secondly*, that with the prospect of an abundant harvest in a few weeks, there is not much temptation to import in any considerable quantities. But be this as it may, I am fully convinced that a great

risk would have been run if early steps had not been taken to supply the cultivators with Government grain. It is to be borne in mind, *first*, that the great mass of the ryots had not the means to purchase grain in the market; *secondly*, that it is not likely that the petty mahajuns who carry the ryots on in an ordinary year, had sufficient grain stocks to make the usual advances; and *thirdly*, that, considering to what an unexpected extent private trade has met the demand in all these months past, it would have been imprudent to rely on its holding out to the end, to say nothing of the certainty that had it not been for the supplies of Government grain, prices would, as has been abundantly proved by the experience of former famines, have gone up at once, and been maintained at famine rates without regard to the available stocks in the hands of the bunneahs and others.

2. Supplies are reported by the police to be deficient at Goldengunge, in Manjhee, and Bussuntpore, throughout the Musrukh thana, in Pursa, and at Kutiya; and it is, in my belief, solely owing to the slackening of the demand on the markets, in consequence of the relief of a large proportion of the population by means of Government grain, that the supplies in the bazars generally have continued to meet the demand. I have been assured by planters and others that rice is scarcely to be obtained in many of the bazars in the interior. It is to be noted that in ordinary years, the northern portion of the district is largely supplied with Nepaul rice, and that with the failure of this trade, there has this year been but little attempt on the part of private trade to supply its place from other sources, and, as a consequence, prices have all along ruled much higher in those parts of the district. This alone would show the fallacy of supposing that trade is regulated in the same manner in this country as in European countries.

3. The imports, mainly into the sudder sub-division, were, during the past fortnight, at Chupra 4,750 maunds, none of which was rice; at Revelgunge 17,900 maunds, of which 1,800 maunds only were rice; at Dooreegunge 4,597 maunds; at Panapore 27 maunds; and at Roopanchap (in the Burrowlee thana of the Sewan sub-division), 709 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 740 and 640 maunds respectively.

4. Of the Chupra sub-division Major Jackson writes:

"The petty outlying bazars continue to be supplied with grain, but to no very great extent. In fact, there is a slight falling off, but sufficient to meet the demand."

5. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnérre writes:

"The supplies imported into this sub-division are just sufficient to meet the slight demands in the bazar, and there is no surplus whatever of food-grain in them. Only 20 or 25 pack-bullocks bring provisions on market-days into one of the largest bazars; this shows how slight imports are, and from enquiries I have ascertained that in ordinary years there is always a flow of large stores into bazars on the days on which they are held.

"Food-grain cannot be always procured in the bazars, and in one bazar in particular, Kulhooa, there is no rice available at all.

"Another fact proves the scarcity of stores. In times of plenty the value of *Goruck-poorée* pice increases—about 72 gundas to the rupee; whereas when scarcity prevails, their value decreases, and now for instance about 80 are to be had per rupee."

6. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports as follows:—

"No deficiency has been reported, and prices seem stationary, or nearly so, at the figures quoted in my last report.

"The abundant crop of cheena in South Kusmer ought to reduce prices in that quarter, as a large portion of it will doubtless be thrown upon the market."

7. Unfortunately, this is the portion of the district which has been recently submerged by the Ganges inundation, and much of the cheena, it is believed, was only just being harvested.

8. The price of barley at Pursa, as given in the annexure, has probably been misquoted by the police.

9. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"The bazars continue to be well supplied, and the fact of this being the case when private importations from other districts still continue to decrease, proves, I think, that there must be a good stock of grain in the hands of the people in the sub-division. I do not mean to say that the poorer classes have any stocks of grain in their possession, as they are a class in this district who are accustomed to live from hand to mouth, but the well-to-do and the traders must have stores of grain, else the supplies in the bazars would long ere this have run short.

"The private importations of grain during the past fortnight amounted only to 6,140 maunds. The exports according to reports, received were 96 maunds of barley, sent from Guthani to the Goruckpore district.

"Mr. Rattray informs me that he has had special enquiries made at the principal marts throughout this division by the tehsildar as to the reason for such a great falling off in the private grain importations, and that the tehsildar after making the enquiries reports that the large advances of Government grain given to the people have checked and almost put a stop to private trade. Traders are afraid that they will not get rid of the grain they have already in their hands, and will not therefore run the risk of importing largely as they used to do."

10. I have already alluded to the fact of the diminished demand on the markets, as well as to the probable causes of the falling off in the importations, so I need not remark further on this head.

11. Concerning the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes :

"The supplies of grain in the bazars of this sub-division have been sufficient. The new grain, tengoonce and murwa, has begun to come into the market ; bhunslee rice is ready, and makai is being sold near the Gunduk dearah.

"The Raj tehsildar denies the correctness of the police report that the supply of grain had fallen short in Kutiya. The market has been amply supplied on every market-day, though on one or two occasions in wet weather traders and purchasers have assembled in less numbers than usual. The deficiency of supplies cannot be inferred from this circumstance, and as a matter of fact, it does not exist."

12. *Kind and Price of Grain selling at the different Marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement.

13. Prices have fallen at Ekma, Bussuntpore, Maharajgunge, Baneapore, Pursa, Sonopore, and Durrowlee. At all other places prices have risen, or are either stationary or nearly so.

14. *Stock of Food in the hands of the People.*—Major Jackson, in charge of the Chupra sub-division, writes as follows under this head :—

"I have had more particular enquiries made on this head during the past fortnight, and though exact information on such a subject must always be difficult to obtain amongst a population particularly reticent as to their private affairs, have ascertained that in several places private stocks do exist, but these are confined principally to places where other than rice crops have been in excess. In the purely rice districts, all private stocks are said to have expended."

15. Concerning the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnérre reports :

"I find that on an average, taking a village at 16 annas, only 2 annas of the ryots possess supplies of their own. This shows how urgently needed Government advances were.

"The rest have no supplies at all ; this is the purport of reports from all my circles about this matter, and I fully endorse what they state.

"Very large numbers are now in possession of Government grain, and I believe that, where advances have been completed, the ryots lend grain to their less fortunate neighbours whose turn has not yet arrived, to be repaid when the latter receive their allotments.

"All fears of insufficiency of food-supplies may now be set completely at rest. It has been a race against time, and time has been beaten."

16. From Pursa Mr. Barry writes :

"I have not been able to obtain any fresh information on this head, but it is admitted on all hands that the old stocks have run very low, and that but little remains. Any food-grains that are used now are obtained either by purchase from the bazars, or by advances from the Government golas.

"But the murwa, which is ready for cutting, will replenish the petty stocks of many poor ryots ; and the cheena, which is being cut in the southern half of Kusmer pergunnah, will put most of the ryots there beyond the reach of want, and fully replenish their stocks."

17. I fear this cheena must have been lost.

18. *Rainfall and State of the Crops.*—The rainfall here during the fortnight has been 2·05, making a total of 23·15 inches. The rainfall in the interior of the district seems this year to have been very partial, the fall in some places being plentiful, and in others very scanty indeed. For instance, I hear that at Ramoolah, in the Musrukh thana, there have been only 16 inches registered, while at Barhogah, Chitowlee, and Dhubowlea, in Bussuntpore, the rainfall since the 1st of June had, up to the third of this month, been only 14, 11½, and 10½ inches, respectively. Generally throughout the Musrukh and Sewan thanas, and in portions of the Chupra, Pursa, Bussuntpore, Burrowlee, Barragaon, and Durrowlee thanas, more rain may be said to be urgently wanted. On the other hand, owing to the rise of the Ganges, extensive tracts have been inundated. Accurate information regarding the Dighwara inundation has not yet been received ; but here, near Chupra, the lands of some 22 villages have been entirely submerged, and are still under water. Except where destroyed by inundation, the bhadoi crops are nearly everywhere most promising ; but general transplantation of the aghanee rice is still retarded in many parts by the want of rain.

19. Of the Chupra sub-division, Major Jackson writes :—

"For the greater part of the fortnight under review, there has been a break in the rains, particularly favorable to all bhadoi crops, at one time in danger of being drowned ; these are now in safety and promise extra abundance. In a very few spots, loss to the extent of 2 annas has been experienced ; but these cases are exceptional. The promise of the rice crop is not, however, so bright. The sowing of the rice nurseries has been completed throughout the district, but planting out has been much retarded for want of rain ; recent heavy downfalls have somewhat remedied this state of things, and planting out is now actively going on. The completion to the full extent remains yet to be seen, and is dependent on future atmospherical conditions."

20. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, the following is Mr. Tonnérre's report :—

"Up to the 5th very little rain had fallen, and serious fears were entertained as to the fate of the aghanee rice ; on the 5th however, the rains seemed to begin in real earnest : it rained nearly all day ; on the 6th more rain fell, and on the 7th and 8th the rain was very heavy. It is now still raining, and there is every prospect of a steady set in of the rains.

"The crops have benefited all the more because the rain was unattended with the violent winds which prevailed of late. These winds bent down even the strong makai plants; and their continuance threatened damage. I have seen whole fields the crops of which were almost lying along the ground; and the effect of heavy rain under these circumstances would no doubt have seriously injured them. Within the last two days, they have recovered the upright position, and look very healthy and strong.

"Weeding will soon have to be resorted to, and will furnish employment to numbers who are now on relief works. In one week's time the bhadoi crops will be ripe to the extent of one anna out of the 16. Murwa, which was irrigated, is now being harvested in small quantities in all my circles. Tengeonee is also coming into ear, and in one circle four annas of it are reported to have done so.

"Dhan is being transplanted everywhere, operations having begun chiefly after the 5th.

"It is on the bhadoi that all the lower classes mostly depend; men of substance scarcely ever consume any of it, so those classes in the deepest distress will find prompt relief.

"The *Choumasah* fields are being ploughed and prepared for the rubbee crops.

"The indigo in my sub-division is reported to be a failure."

21. From Pursa Mr. Barry gives the following account:—

"The only days on which rain did not fall during the fortnight were 26th, 29th, and 31st of July, and 4th August. On all the other days light and occasionally heavy showers fell, succeeded by sunshine. These passing showers, followed by warmth, have been most advantageous to the growing crops; but there have been more clouds than rain, and the aggregate of the rainfall for the fortnight is small, and the low lands for the aghanee rice have not yet been generally flooded. I regret that I have not a rain-gauge, and consequently am unable to give you the exact figures.

"The bhadoi crops could hardly be in better condition, and the promise of a splendid yield seems fully assured. The makai is in full flower, and the heads are beginning to appear; it will be ripe in from six to seven weeks, but will be fit for food long before that—in many places in 20 days. Weeding, hoeing, and manuring this crop, give employment to large numbers; but in not a few fields I regret to observe that the cultivators, either through laziness, apathy, or want of means, have neglected to weed and hoe their makai in time. The consequence is that the crop is stunted and yellowish, and will give a poor return. I asked one or two of these cultivators why they allowed their fields to run to grass; they replied that they had no grain (*i.e.*, had not the means to weed them). But some men seem to think that when they have thrown in the seed, they have done enough; whereas the more labor is spent in weeding, re-weeding, hoeing or ploughing and manuring the makai, the greater the yield will be.

"Most of the makai-fields are getting a second weeding, and are all the better for it.

"The amount of land under this crop is very much greater than usual, people having been induced to sow it largely, as it is very certain, easily raised, and ripens in 110 days."

"The *sauan* is a fair crop, is sown to a considerable extent (generally amongst kodo and arhur), and will be ripe in 10 days, it having been in the ear for some time. It will thus yield an early supply of food to the people, but merely a makoshift till the makai is ready.

"The early *murwa* is ripening, and will help to keep the wolf from the doors of many a poor family. This grain seems to have no particular season of its own, as within the last week I have seen a good number of patches of it being transplanted out. These bits will not be ripe till November.

"The *bhadoi* rice, the kodo and arhur, are doing well, and weeding is still going on. The rice and kodo are of slow growth, and will not be ready till October.

"In the southern half of pergunnah Kusmer, I found on my visit there that cheena had been sown in large quantities on the moist lands within the influence of the numerous water-courses (or sotahs) of that region. At the time of my visit, on the 3rd of August, I saw hundreds of people employed in cutting this cheena, which appears to have given an abundant yield, and thus relieved us of all anxiety for the people in that quarter. But in the northern half of Kusmer there is no cheena, the land being light and high and dry, above the influence of the water-courses which communicate with the Ganges, and stand back when the river is in high flood.

"The *aghani* rice-fields or 'chowr' lands have not yet been properly flooded, and the planting out has been somewhat retarded in consequence; still many of the fields have been planted out, and the chowrs are gradually being taken up, and the crop looks well as far as we have gone; but this plant delights in a foot of water in each field. The seasonable and timely rains we are now having are doing a world of good. I doubt whether much more than half of the aghanee rice has yet been planted out.

"As to *indigo*, the plant, where there was any at all, looked well enough; but the out-turn of produce is, I am everywhere told, of the most wretched description. The incessant rains of June and first ten days of July seem to have washed out the color from the plant; and I am told that few (if any) of the factories will be able to clear their outlay, and in some the loss will be very heavy.

"The *asserli* plant is not a foot high, and anything it can yield will be insignificant. I am told that this is the worst indigo season that has ever been known."

22. Mr. Hudson, in charge of the Musrukh sub-division, writing on the 8th from his head-quarters at Gopalpore, reports:—

“Until yesterday there has been a considerable abatement in the rainfall this fortnight, and I have heard alarm expressed for the safety of the rice crops; but yesterday a tremendous downpour commenced about 9 A.M., and the rain has continued falling with hardly any intermission until the present time, Saturday, 6 P.M. This timely assistance has doubtless averted all danger to the rice for the present. The other crops, makai, sawan, tengoonnee, murwa, and kodo, could not be in a better condition. I have ridden as far as Bansghat, in the north, and Tejpore, in the south, and have had plenty of opportunity for observation; besides which I have conversed with a number of zemindars and cultivators on the state of the country. All agreed in saying that the season has been very favorable for all the crops except the winter crop of rice; but this requires more rain. The truth is that hardly a single day of the fortnight has passed without rain; but it has been a succession of passing showers, instead of a continuous downpour; and it is apparently this latter description of rainfall which is absolutely required for a full crop of winter rice. I have myself observed the aghanee turning yellow in a good many places; and I have been told, in answer to enquiries, that it was owing to want of rain. For the Indian-corn and millet crops, there can be no doubt now of a full yield; but the ultimate decision between scarcity and abundance of rice depends, I presume, on the character of the weather during the ensuing month. Murwa, sawan, and tengoonnee are actually ripe, and are already being plucked. I am informed that it will be all gathered in a day or two; but there are three harvests of this crop, according to the time when the grain is sown. That sown in Jeth is gathered now; that sown in the beginning of Asar will be gathered the first week in September; and that sown at the end of Asar at the close of September. Now that there has been a good fall of rain, the chief business of transplanting will commence, and will go on for twenty days. One of the planters (Mr. Cosserat of Rampore) has expressed his opinion to me that the crops have never, within his knowledge, been in such fine condition.

“The rainfall up to date has now amounted to nearly 2 feet, being distributed as follows, since 10th June:—

June 10th to 30th	..	..	..	8.95
July 1st to 31st	..	..	..	9.80
August 1st to 8th	...	...	...	4.30
Total				23.05

23. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

“The weather during the first week of the fortnight was bright and sunny, but during the second week it has been cloudy, with occasional heavy showers of rain. The rainfall, as measured at Sewan during the fortnight, was 1.61 inches, but it has been heavier, I believe, in places in the interior.”

“The bright hot sunny weather we had for about the last three weeks of July, was at first all that could be desired for the crops after the heavy rain we had had previously, as it enabled the ryots to clear their fields of weeds, which had begun to choke the young plant; this caused the crops to grow for a time most vigorously, but the long continuance of the dry weather was at last beginning to tell on them, and but for the timely fall of rain, which commenced on Sunday last, and has continued on almost every alternate day since, the bhadoi crop would have turned out a very poor one. The rain we have had has saved the crop, and it now looks in excellent condition.”

“Murwa is ripening fast, and in some places has been cut and is being eaten by the people. Tengoonnee, sawan, and bhondali paddy are also ripening. Indian-corn is in flower, and has also in places begun to bear fruit.

“The bhadoi crops are all well advanced, but the aghanee dhan is backward owing to the want of heavy rain. Very little of it, and that only on the lowest lands, has been planted out as yet. Most of it is still in the nursery beds, and there it will have to remain till we get a very heavy downpour of rain to flood the fields, into which it has to be transplanted.”

The following is Mr. Rattray's report under this head:—

“The rainfall has been very deficient during the past fortnight; so much so, as to cause great anxiety as regards the prospects of the crops. Within the last three days, however, there have been passing showers, and the early crops (bhadoi) have been saved. Much rain is still required for the rice crop.

“Indian-corn, murwa, and other early crops, are close upon maturity, and are in fact being gathered in some parts of the sub-division. The outturn promises a good harvest. A seasonable fall of rain within the last two or three days has saved these crops, which were in an exceedingly critical condition. The transplanting of paddy is in a backward state. Low lands have been planted out to some extent, but rain is much wanted, and the high lands are lying uncultivated. Villagers have been obliged to resort to artificial irrigation in their nurseries, a most unusual proceeding for this time of the year, to save the young paddy plant, which cannot be transplanted on the high lands for the want of sufficient rain.”

24. Concerning the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes as follows :-

"The rainfall at Hutwa during the fortnight is given below :-

28th July	·10	7th August	·20
30th "	·06	8th "	·40
31st "	·02	9th "	·19
3rd August	·02		—
5th "	1·64		4·19
6th "	1·36		

"The want of rain in the earlier part of the fortnight under review led to grave apprehension being entertained for the crops; but although more rain is much required for the rice planting, the bhadoi crops are now as a rule everything that can be desired. The general harvest has, however, been retarded a few days.

"The loss on the Gunduk dearahs has been very much less than was anticipated. The cheena crop (largely grown) had been gathered before the flood came. The greater part of the makai recovered itself, and much of that portion of the rice which was thought to have been destroyed is throwing out new shoots except in low lands, in which a crop rarely escapes destruction. The total loss is now estimated at less than two annas of the whole outturn of food-grain in this tract."

25. *Condition of the People.*—The condition of the people remains much as it was. The severity of the pressure on them in parts is indicated by the clamour of the ryots to be supplied with grain at once. At Sewan, the ryots with indents for rice, sooner than be kept waiting while the rice bags were searched for, preferred to take the coarser grain as it came to hand, in order they that might be served more quickly, notwithstanding that such grain is advanced from the Government golas at a price considerably higher than that at which it can be purchased in the markets. I have had the advantage of seeing recently the managers of Pertabpore and Togapore factories, in the Sewan sub-division, and certainly their information does not coincide with Mr. Wright's report as to the absence of distress in that sub-division. To show the danger of trusting to zemindars for the relief of their ryots, I may quote the following from a letter recently received from the manager of the Barhoghah factory, in the Bussuntpore thana. He writes:—"The assamees of a village called Suddoe came to me yesterday. I had given their malik Rs. 1,000 worth of grain some time ago, but he had put them off with promises, and now they said they were on the verge of starvation, and certainly their appearance bore out the truth of what they asserted." Happily, everywhere large grain advances to the ryots have been, and are being made, and another month should see us safely through the crisis; though with exhausted golas only being gradually replenished, the time has been an anxious one of late. It is to be feared, however, that in the inundated tracts measures of relief will have to be maintained for a longer period than was anticipated; as in Dighwara, which is not a rice-growing tract, the ryots will, it is apprehended, have no crops to carry them on till they can gather their rubbee crops. It is fortunate for them that their last rubbee harvest was an excellent one; still they are likely to need assistance before long.

26. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnérre writes as follows under this head:—

"The more I see of the people, the more convinced I am of the danger they were in. From the village of Kulhova, in the Bugowrah circle, a number of ryots came to me for their advances, which had been retarded. They were most certainly much underfed, and the ribs of most of them could be easily counted. These men could not possibly have escaped, left to their own resources. I, of course, had their grain given to them at once, and they received it on that very day.

"In Chainpore, I met a man in good health apparently, but quite emaciated. In reply to my questions, he said that the illness he suffered from was want of food.

"I told him to go to Ekma at once, to be entered in the list of the poor. He has been relieved.

"There is now a greater feeling of ease owing to Government advances wherever they have been received, because increased employment, the payment of which is afforded by means of Government grain, is being given by those who possess lands to the laboring classes.

"Taking the population at 16 annas, about 3 annas show unmistakeable symptoms of suffering from want of a sufficient quantity of food."

27. From Pursa Mr. Barry reports:—

"The condition of the people does not call for any special remark, and is, I am glad to say, apparently not any worse. The one absorbing occupation of tending and dressing his fields, takes up the whole time of the ryot, and if he does this duty properly (and the exceptions are few) he has no time for anything else.

"The ordinary ryot looks forward hopefully and cheerfully to the coming time of plenty, and with the abundant advances of Government grain, and the ripening murwa and sawan, the acute pressure of distress has either been altogether removed or will gradually become less and less.

"The crowds of ryots for advances have melted away to a few stray applicants; and as the advances have been made rapidly and systematically, it is believed that the crops have not suffered in the slightest in consequence of the absence of ryots from their fields.

"The condition of the people on the relief gangs is very much the same, and shows no improvement. I have given clothes to large numbers of the more naked among them, principally old women and children. One or two of the gangs on the Dighwara and Jelalpore

road I found in very fair condition ; mostly petty cultivators, or their wives and children, eking out a livelihood in this way."

28. Mr. Hudson writes:—

"Mr. Cosserat, of Rampore, thinks that the people are harder up now than they have ever been, and will stand in urgent need of assistance throughout this month and September. He tells me that he has remarked women and children in his compound engaged in gleaning the scattered grains of rice on the spot where the grain has been distributed from his gola. I had myself remarked this at Balah factory, when I was there before the rains commenced, and alluded to it in a former report. It must undoubtedly be accepted as a sign of suffering in the very poorest class. But I do not lay so much stress upon it myself, for the register of gratuitous relief is freely open to all, and Mr. Cosserat is indefatigable in the discharge of his relief duties."

29. The following is the report of the Sewan Sub-Divisional Officer:—

"The condition of the people continues good, and with the prospects of an excellent bhadoi harvest before them, also with a supply of grain (received from the Government stores) in hand sufficient to meet all their present wants, they are, on the whole, in a cheerful state. Charitable relief is given to the poor who are unable to work, at the several relief centres in the division ; and for those who are able and willing to work, employment is provided on the relief works, which are still being carried on, if they cannot find work elsewhere."

Under this head Mr. Rattray reports as follows:—

"The condition of the people has not changed in any marked degree since my last report. Everything at present depends upon the abundance or scarcity of rain. The Government advances of grain have been given out throughout the sub-division, and with the relief-works in hand, combine to keep the mass of the people well supplied. Distress of a serious nature is not reported from any of the relief circles. Every endeavour is being made in the different relief circles to reach those requiring gratuitous relief, and such relief is now extensively given."

30. *Known Cases of Misery and Starvation.*—There have been no reports of deaths by starvation, of which official confirmation has been obtained.

31. *Grain-thefts or Robberies.*—There have been 15 cases of grain-theft during the fortnight. The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of cases involving an element of theft, committed during the month of July 1872, 1873, and 1874, respectively, as required by Government Circular No. 4081, of the 20th December last.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

32. The annexed statements* show the relief works in progress and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 94,089, and the number on the last day was 76,296. The mean daily numbers both of the previous and of this fortnight, and the number on the last day of this fortnight, are shown below for each sub-division:—

Sub-Divisions.	Mean daily number of the previous fortnight.	MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF THE PRESENT FORTNIGHT.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.	REM.
		On piece-work.	On subsistence wages.	On charitable relief.	Total.		
1. Chupra	24,048	723	21,305	6,465	28,493	33,082	
2. Manjhee	13,101	667	9,623	....	10,290	8,390	
3. Musrukh	62,886	3,186	24,040	11,442	38,618	18,067	
4. Pura	5,036	612	5,303	....	5,915	6,107	
5. Rowan	17,675	7,170	1,567	....	8,737	7,884	
6. Haltona	2,507	....	....	....	1,970	1,970	
Total	125,373	12,308	61,808	17,907	94,089	76,296	

33. The ordinary rate paid for piece-work in this district is Rs. 1-9-0 per 1,000 cubic feet ; but as a matter of fact, from the difficulty of introducing piece-work everywhere, the majority of those on the relief works are still paid by daily wages at mere subsistence rates, so that it cannot be said that the continuance of the relief works interferes with the demand for field-labor in any way.

34. Regarding the Chupra sub-division Major Jackson writes:—

"Relief works still go on, but to a reduced extent. All able-bodied work-people have been returned to agricultural labor."

35. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnérre writes thus:—

"I believe that the able-bodied have left the relief work for agricultural work, and the numbers on relief works ought to diminish still more, owing to the preparation of rubbee lands, which is being much favored by the rains, which have now commenced.

"In Ramgurh circle, there are very few indeed still on the relief works.

"Six Goruckpooree pice are paid together with 'lookum,' which is a quantity of *suttoo*, or some other grain ground down equivalent to the value of another pice, for a day's weeding. This shows what inducements are held out to people to abandon relief work where they get but the bare necessities of life.

"In the case mentioned in the last report, where insufficiency of labor was complained of, the Circle Officer took the requisite number of men from the nearest relief work and remedied the evil at once.

"No such complaints have been made to me during the fortnight under review."

36. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports :—

"During the 14 days I have been over—

The Makair and Sitalpore road ;
 The Sitalpore and Dighwara road ;
 The Dighwara and Dalipchak Ghaut road ;
 The Sitalpore and Sonopore road ;
 The Dighwara and Jelalpore road ;
 The Tehtee, Arna, and Sootihar road ;
 The Pursa and Barwey road ; and
 The Tehtee, Jelalpore, and Pursa road.

On all these roads I am glad to say piece-work has been freely taken up, except on the piece from Pursa to Makair (which is not adapted to piece-work), and on the Sitalpore and Sonopore road. I am of opinion that on this latter road, for the earth-work at least, piece-work should be gradually and gently, but firmly, introduced. The weak and infirm can be employed on daily wages in turfing the road.

"I do not consider it would be safe to close any of these relief works, for though some one or two of the gangs look robust and healthy, yet most of the gangs consist only of the poorest of the poor in wretched plight ; and to close them indiscriminately would cause the greatest hardship.

"I have no doubt that some of the coolies work a little in their own or other fields in the morning before going on the relief works. but as the subsistence wages are a mere pittance, I would let this pass. I am satisfied that many poor ryots, while working hard in their own fields, send their wives and children on the Government roads to earn the daily meal for the family, and thus, while the husband is working hard, but earning nothing (*i.e.*, no immediate return) in his own fields, the wife and children become the bread winners, and earn sufficient for the evil day that is passing over them."

37. From Hutwah, Mr. Hodgkinson writes :—

"Except in the north-western tuppas, the number on relief works is quite nominal, ample employment being still found for the people in the fields. An increase in the number may be expected next fortnight."

38. *State Emigration to British Burmah.*—There are 25 emigrants in the depôt here, awaiting transmission to Calcutta.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

39. The usual statement accompanies. The fresh supplies of grain are now coming in in increased quantities, and are pushed forward rapidly to the different golas, which they generally manage to reach just when the golas are on the point of exhaustion. The grain, in fact, is being received only just in time, and I have written to have the daily despatches from Calcutta increased to six or seven thousand maunds, if possible.

40. Under the head of Transport and Storage of Grain, Major Jackson reports :

"Reports have been called for and received from the Group Superintendents as to the import of grain into the district. With the exception of small quantities going to the village bazars periodically, all report no importation into the district along the main channels of communication. If going on at all, it is probably by river carriage outside of the sudder sub-division. In accordance with the orders of Government, I have looked into the state of storage of grain at the central depôt at Chupra Sorai. Old stocks have been issued, and only about 1,500 bags remain of new. These are stored in pucca built rooms with intervals between the bags for ventilation. As issues go on daily, there is no fear of loss from heating or insects."

41. Mr. Tonnérre writes thus under this head regarding Manjhee :—

"Owing to the grain received during the fortnight, the distribution has everywhere been rapidly carried out.

"Ten thousand maunds have arrived at Ramgurh by boats, and will in three or four days have been all distributed.

"Five thousand five hundred and seventy maunds have arrived at Ekma. The other golas at Manjhee and Bugowrah have also received supplies, and I hope that all this grain will soon have been disposed of.

"With reference to the heating of bags containing Burmah rice, I have to state that no such cases have come to my notice. The rice is given out as fast as it comes in, and has no time to spoil. A few bags of wheat were found to have been so damaged on arrival. They had been wetted on the way from Chupra and so were damaged. The heat was so great that it was not possible to keep one's hand inside the bag.

"With the exception of the above, there have been no cases of grain spoiling through being heated."

42. Concerning the Pursa sub-division, Mr. Barry reports:—

"The heavy drafts made on the Pursa and Amnour golas cleared them out early in the fortnight, and now the Mirzapore gola is again in nearly the same condition. The grain turned out of good quality, not in any way heated or injured by damp; the ventilation is good, being secured by holes in the walls; the rice has not suffered from insects, and any mixed grain that suffered in this way has been disposed of long ago; in short, the golas are all but empty. During the fortnight I have inspected all the golas but Amnour, which is empty. Within the last day or two, grain has begun to arrive in small quantities."

43. Mr. Hudson, of the Musrukh sub-division, writes:

"The golas, which have been all closed during the past fortnight against tuccavee advances, are now reopened, supplies having been everywhere received. There were 1,900 maunds of grain in the Baneapore gola on the 5th, and 4,500 maunds in the Bussuntapore gola on the same date. The latter gola has received 9,041 bags of rice from Tilpahghât, Sutturghât, and Gobindgunge, since the 3rd instant, and on Saturday, 8th, it contained 16,436 maunds of grain."

44. From Sewan, Mr. Wright reports:—

"There is very little rice left in the golas in this sub-division, and there is no fear of its getting seriously damaged, as it will be used up in a very few days."

E.—ADVANCES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

45. The statement accompanying exhibits the advances of grain made up to date. These advances have, in many places, been delayed by the want of grain, and the urgency of the need is shown by the rapid manner in which the grain is cleared away as it arrives at the golas. The manager of the Chetowlee factory in Bussuntapore writes of "the rush there is now" (on the arrival of fresh grain at one of the golas): "chota maliks, putwarees, and assamees form one huge noisy crowd, all clamouring to be served first."

46. Under this head, the following is the Chupra report submitted by Major Jackson:—

"The advances in this sub-division are gradually coming to an end. In the portion I have retained in my own hands, 53 villages remain on the roll as not disposed of, but of these the lists and requirements of 42 are ready. The villagers, however, do not now come forward as they did in the beginning of the season, only one or two putting in an appearance every other day, and it will most likely be found that only about 10 more villages will now ask for assistance. These will complete the advances in the Chupra circle. Arwa and Gurkha have a balance remaining, but probably for the same reason, viz., the prospects of a favorable harvest, most of these will not apply."

47. This favorable prospect has, as already noticed, been effected as regards part of the sub-division by the recent inundation.

48. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnérre writes:—

"The sum total of the grain required for this sub-division has reached the figure of 86,633 maunds, and it may be necessary to increase it, because villages which at first preferred trusting to their maliks, now wish to have advances from Government, because the zemindars do not adhere to the promises made by them.

"There were several absurd rumours floating about concerning the distribution of grain; zemindars feared a change in the permanent settlement, ryots apprehended that their lands would be given up to indigo, where the Circle Officer was a planter, or appropriated altogether, where a zemindar was the Circle Officer.

"I have known of villagers applying for advances only when assured that their lands were safe, though they were in need of them.

"Excluding those villages in which the maliks supply what the ryots require, there are in this sub-division but five villages in the Bugowrah circle which have not as yet received grain orders on the golas. All the rest are rapidly drawing their respective allotments. 41,008 maunds, Bugowrah circle excepted, have been given out in advances up to the present time. I am constructing sheds to allow of weighing going on when it rains.

"The list of zemindars who have given security for their ryots has increased during the fortnight, several at a distance sending their mukhtears with powers-of-attorney to sign for them.

"On the strength of the above, I have reduced the rates at which grain is being given out to ryots.

"This measure is most acceptable both to zemindars and ryots: to the former, inasmuch as they know that their lands will be thoroughly brought under cultivation; and to the latter, because their means of doing so are increased.

"There is no difficulty about giving grain where rice was applied for by the ryots; they take whatever comes to hand first and, in the eagerness to be helped; the highest bidder in many cases receives his grain first.

"I have every reason to believe that goladars have taken advantage of their position to extort black-mail.

"Two goladars have been dismissed, and I hope that such practices have been stopped.

"The repayment in three instalments has been promulgated throughout the subdivision, and is very much approved of by the ryots. They agree that it would have been impossible for them to pay all at once, and I have no doubt that they will repay the value of what they have received.

"To ensure this, I have as much as possible put a village and all its tolahs together. I have by these means reduced the number of villages, but increased the value of the collective security. In the Pursa circle, for example, properly speaking, there are 80 villages and tolahs, but having tacked on the tolahs to their villages, I have reduced the number to 65.

"The ryots seemed to think at first that Government wanted to repay itself out of their crops, and I had received petitions wishing to know how the murwa, which was ready to be cut, was to be disposed of. Instructions were at once given to Group Superintendents to let ryots know that the Government had no wish to appropriate their crops, but wished to be repaid in cash."

49. From Pursa Mr. Barry reports:—

"Owing to the want of grain in the golas, this work has been brought to a standstill during this fortnight; and except the testing and investigation of a few remaining lists, little has been done. The ryots finding the grain was exhausted, have held aloof; but as soon as the expected grain arrives, they will come in shoals again, for those whose grain cheques are 'unpaid' are all on the out-look.

"I have been on tour during the best part of the fortnight, but have received few applications for advances; and the Relief Superintendent, Mustausin Billah, whom I left in charge here with authority to take petitions, only received about 40 fresh applications, from which I infer that few more applications will be made. Most of those who want grain have applied for it, and it only remains for us to dispose of those applications which are still pending or undergoing enquiry. And it is not improbable that we shall find that villages in which lists have not yet been prepared, or in which the ryots themselves have not come forward for grain, will not, at this advanced season of the year, require or ask for assistance from the Government stores. Of late no less than 23 villages have been reported by Group Superintendents, in which the ryots say they do not require Government advances, or in which zemindars have given advances to their ryots.

"During the fortnight I have visited all the circles. The moonsif has all but completed his lists, having advanced 4,228 maunds in 43 villages, leaving 12 for disposal.

"Sheikh Abdul Ali, of Sitalpore, has 31 villages left; most of his lists have come in, and it is probable that many of these villages do not require grain; he has advanced 3,620 maunds in 54 villages.

"The English Circle Officers of Nowadah, Arna, Tehtee, and Jelalpore, have finished their lists, and are now giving out the last instalments of grain. The returns from Arna have not yet come in. As for my own circle, I have, during the fortnight, advanced 1,588 maunds in 30 villages, leaving 20 villages in which applications have not been made, or whose lists are undergoing investigation. From the above, it will be seen that the brunt of the work is over, and it only remains to finish up those villages which have been from any cause omitted, and to complete the remaining instalments.

"In all 62,620 maunds to 30,873 persons in 444 villages, have been advanced, and under heading D, Charitable Relief, 123 maunds and 30 seers have been given away. But all this larger quantity has not yet been drawn from the golas, as I have no less than 100 cases in which the ryots have not yet come for their cheques, though notices have been issued to them. This is in great measure owing to the fact that the golas ran short of grain about 10 days ago, and it may be that, from prudential motives, many cultivators are unwilling to draw the Government grain, except in the very last resort, when they can hold out no longer. If they do not need the grain sanctioned, all the better; but if the worst come to the worst, they know they are safe with the allotment in their favor.

"I have, however, again issued notices to all concerned to take away their allotments within 10 days, as the grain is now beginning to arrive. In South Kusmer, I considered it would be unnecessary to make any advances; but since writing the above, I have heard (and to-day the news has been fully confirmed by Sheikh Abdul Ali in person) that during the last four days the whole of this region has been submerged by floods, and the damage done to the cheena and makai, &c., is very serious. I shall visit the flooded tract at once, and report separately. It will probably be necessary to give the ryots some assistance."

50. Mr. Hudson, in charge of Musrukh, writes:—

"Applications for advances have latterly become very slack. They do not now average more than three or four, at most, per diem, exclusive of individual petitions under clause (d) of the Central Relief Committee's notification. I have now only 17 applications pending; and of these seven have been lying for weeks, waiting for the applicants to appear. I looked forward with some confidence to completing my own advances within the next fortnight."

51. Mr. Rattray's report from Sewan is as follows:—

"With the exception of about 59 villages, the village lists for grain advances have been completed. The following are the allotments made up to date in the different circles mentioned:—

No.	Circles.	Number of villages.	Quantity of grain allotted.		
			Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
1-2.	Saddowah and Shahpore ...	100	15,188	1	0
3-4.	Jogapore and Chowki ...	78	9,494	25	0
5.	Maharajgunge ...	30	2,386	0	0
6.	Madrowli ...	41	7,562	7	8
7.	Bhagar ...	57	6,522	0	0
8.	Hurpore ...	46	7,914	10	0
9.	Trihalpore ...		1,488	0	0
10.	Goyaspore ...		5,935	29	0
11.	Sohagrah ...	29	2,046	10	0
12.	Mairwa ...	96	3,538	24	0
13.	Kurbullah ...	67	9,823	15	0
14.	Manjha ...	81	5,283	13	0
15.	Bansopali ...	44	3,899	0	0
16.	Hajipurwah ...	42	4,307	24	0
17.	Gaighat ...	81	8,600	20	0
18.	Zamanpore ...	68	4,784	30	0
19.	Dhanowtee ...	58	5,451	12	0
20.	Goonewan ...	57	1,901	20	0
21.	Sewan ...	54	8,611	10	0
22.	Pertubpore ...	63	7,640	30	0
Total number of villages in which the lists have been prepared		1,183	1,22,379	0	8

"As mentioned before, there remain about 59 villages in which the lists are under preparation, and for which the allotment of rice will be about 12,000 maunds. The actual quantity of rice in the hands of the people received as advances from the Government, amounts to 97,052 maunds 11 seers and 9 chittacks, and includes advances made in separate bonds to landholders, independent of the village allotments.

"I am unable to submit with this report the return called for in the Government Circular of the 22nd July, No. 4640—S.R., owing to the want of certain information which has been called for from the different circles."

52. Concerning the Hutwah sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"The second instalment of advances has been given out in nearly every village that requires it. The total amount distributed under this head is 96,474 maunds 9 seers and 1 chittack."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

53. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The total number is now 60,231, the increase being mainly in Musrukh; but much of it is believed to be nominal, and due to defective returns having previously been supplied.

54. Under this head, Major Jackson reports:—

"The poor-house in Chapra remains the same. It is not popular, and even the bazar beggars, who might be thought glad to take cooked food, prefer to obtain pice in the bazars, and will not frequent it. Cotton-spinning continues to employ large numbers. The weavers objected to half anna per yard as too small an allowance, and the rate has now been increased to 7½ pie, at which rate the surplus thread will be converted into cloth."

55. As those requiring relief are relieved in their own villages, there is no need to resort to the poor-house, and most natives have a strong prejudice against relief in this form."

56. Of Monghyr, Mr. Tonnérre writes:—

"There are now 3,503 persons receiving gratuitous relief in grain, and 1,017 women who spin cotton. I have also had the thread converted into cloth, which is being given out to those who need it. Weaving has afforded employment to 'jolahas' numbering 136.

"The recent orders of Government to diminish the numbers on charitable relief will be borne in mind, but none are relieved unless in absolute want; so reductions are not yet practicable.

"The native doctor whom I sent on tour reports distress in the Chainpore and Ramgurn circles; he will soon visit the other circle.

"According to the recent instructions, one pice is given daily to all recipients of charitable relief in addition to the grain to enable them to buy firewood, salt, and other commodities.

57. From Pursa Mr. Barry reports:—

"During the fortnight everything has gone on satisfactorily.

"There are altogether 7,237 persons on the registers, and 3,485 women and 171 jolahas have received assistance; while money has been given to 177 and grain to 3,404 persons. I have again directed the Circle Officer at Kusmer to distribute grain instead of money, and have supplied him with cheques for grain.

"The Circle Officer at Amnour seems to be doing good, having distributed grain to 78 persons. I have myself given away 123 maunds and 30 seers under heading D as charitable advances to about 90 persons, and during the fortnight I distributed clothes to 57 poor women and children, mostly working on the roads.

“Mr. Tullock, of Nowadah, is using up the grain he bought for Government in distributing charitable relief, and also in making advances to ryots. It was getting slightly damaged by insects, but I am glad to say very little of it is left.

“All the Circle Officers understand their duties thoroughly, and take pains to watch that no one gets relief who is not really in distress, or who is able to earn a livelihood.

“I have distributed an aggregate of Rs. 2,400 to the various Circle Officers according to their requirements.”

58. And the following information is supplied by Mr. Hodgkinson in connection with the Hutwa sub-division :—

“The accounts and estimates prescribed are herewith forwarded. The average daily number in receipt of charitable relief of all kinds during the fortnight has been—

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Average number receiving cooked food.	Number receiving uncooked food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton-spinning relief.	Number specially relieved by village officers under (D).	Total.
1	Hutwah	52	1,132	256	.....	1,440
2	Sreepore	36	695	102	.....	1,133
3	Mumarah... ..	153	71	.....	399	626
4	Kahala	61	26	.....	.....	87
5	Jugalspore	190	59	30	.....	189
6	Chakki	48	.....	.....	.....	48
7	Bhoney	218	1,257	308	136*	1,919
8	Dhobowl					
9	Marur					
10	Kutiya					
11	Choomookah	24	142	.....	.....	166
12	Dhaugaree					
13	Sonowhula					
14	Gopalrunge					
15	Umbicapore	39	225	.....	.....	264
		...	20	.....	.....	20
		...	277	.....	.....	277
	Total	731	1,207	696	536	6,169

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

59. The financial results of relief operations are given below—

	Total of each head.		Grand Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown ...			24,16,280	6 8½
1. Amount advanced for cart hire, &c., for conveyance of Government grain to different places of storage in the interior of the district, viz.—				
To Nazir of the Sarun Collectorate ...	5,084	7 0		
" Manager of Arwa Factory ...	400	0 0		
" Ditto of Burrowlee ditto ...	4,000	0 0		
" Ditto of Sadowah ditto ...	20,000	0 0		
" Ditto of Hursore ditto ...	5,000	0 0		
" Ditto of Arna ditto ...	500	0 0		
" Ditto of Nowada ditto ...	150	0 0		
		35,084	7 0	
2. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for purchase of mats to protect grain from the rains ...	100	0 0	100	0 0
3. Ditto ditto on account of price of bullocks died en route to Durbhunga ...	850	0 0	580	0 0
4. Ditto ditto on account of weighment expenses for grain purchased from Chooneelal Murwari ...	100	0 0	100	0 0
5. Ditto ditto to Moulvie Sadiq Ahmud, Tehsildar, for sending canoes to Monghyr ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
6. Ditto ditto to Mahomed Wazeer Ali Khan, Assistant Surgeon, for constructing a shed at Bussuntpore ...	60	0 0	60	0 0
7. Extra allowance paid to Chiranjee Lall Moonshee in charge of the canoes received from the Oudh Forest ...	11	6 4	11	6 4
<i>Establishment.</i>				
8. Travelling allowance of the establishment under Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for June 1874 ...	8	8 0		
9. Salary of Girdharee Lall, hospital assistant, and of a compounder attached to the Ekma relief sub-division for May 1874 ...	26	2 8		
10. Salary of Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for July 1874 ...	1,059	10 8		
11. Ditto of Debi Lall Tewary for ditto ...	39	0 0		
12. Travelling allowance of the establishment under Mr. W. Barry on special duty at Ekma, for June 1874 ...	6	12 0		
13. Salary of Mr. G. Grant, on special duty, and of his establishment for July 1874 ...	348	0 0		
14. Salary of the establishment under Mr. G. Grant, on special duty, for Gopalpore relief circle for July 1874 ...	83	0 0		
15. Ditto of Mohamed Sadiq Ahmud, Tehsildar, and of his establishment, for July 1874 ...	325	0 0		
16. Ditto of relief superintendents for ditto ...	155	0 0		
17. Ditto of Mr. W. Hudson, on special duty at Mushruck, for ditto ...	1,037	0 2		
18. Ditto of the district grain officer's establishment for ditto ...	178	12 4		
19. Ditto of relief establishment attached to Mushruck relief sub-division for ditto ...	1,823	9 9		
20. Ditto of Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Chuprah, for ditto ...	892	12 0		
21. Ditto of his establishment for ditto ...	527	11 4		
22. Ditto of Mofussil establishments in different golas under the district grain officer for June 1874 ...	430	4 6		
23. Ditto of establishment under Mr. A. Ratray on special duty at Sewan, for June 1874 ...	82	13 0		
24. Travelling allowance of his establishment for May 1874 ...	8	3 6		
25. Ditto of his own for July 1874 ...	20	0 0		
26. Salary of the establishment in the transport service for July 1874 ...	88	10 9		
27. Ditto of Wazeer Ali Khan, assistant surgeon, and his establishment, for June 1874 ...	244	10 9		
28. Ditto ditto for July 1874 ...	220	0 0		
29. Contingent charges of ditto ditto for ditto ...	20	0 9		
30. Salary of Pandit Debeepershad, district grain officer of Sarun, for July 1874 ...	250	0 0		
31. Contingent bill of the Deputy Surgeon General, Daropore circle, on account of indigenous drugs for June 1874 ...	1	11 3	7,877	5 5
32. The following is the expenditure incurred by the Sub-divisional Officer of Sewan, viz.—				
Salary of Mr. Ratray for July 1874 ...	600	0 0		
Ditto of the relief establishment for ditto ...	2,003	5 0		
Contingent charges of relief establishment for ditto ...	66	8 0		
Salary of the Moonshee in charge of the Sewan tank for ditto ...	15	0 0		
Advanced for purchase of bricks, &c., for tank No. 2 ...	234	10 7	2,919	7 7
			48,002	10 4
Grand Total			24,63,283	1 0½

Statement shdwing the kind and price of Grain selling at the principal Markets and at different Thanas and Outposts of the District of Sarun for the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

No.	NAMES OF PRINCIPAL MARTS.	Uncleaned rice, per rupee.	Indian-corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat, per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chupra	13½	18	20	15	18½
2	Revelgunge	13½	.....	22½	17	20½
3	Goldengunge	12½	16	21	16½	19½
4	Gurkha	12	.....	19	16	18
5	2. Manjhee ... ..	.....	Return not yet received.			
6	Ekma	12½	16	22	16	19
7	3. Bussantpore	11	.....	17	13½	16
8	Maharajgunge	12½	17	.....	.....	18
9	4. Mushruk	11½	.....	19	15	18
10	Bunnishpore	12	.....	20	16	18
11	Moharaneo	11	.....	16	10	.....
12	5. Pura	13	.....	25	.....	20
13	Amnour	11	.....	.....	14	16
14	Mirzapore	11	.....	22	15	19½
15	6. Dighwara	11	18	.....	18	20
16	Sonepore	13	16	20	10½	20
17	7. Sewan	10½	.....	17	13½	.....
18	Burhurra	12	14½	19	14½	18
19	Somuria	10½	.....	18	13½	.....
20	8. Darrowlee	13½	.....	19½	15½	18
21	Goothuee	11½	.....	10½	13	.....
22	Siswan	12½	.....	19½	15½	18½
23	Rughoonathpore	11½	.....	17½	.....	16½
24	Mairwa	12	.....	16½	13½	15½
25	9. Burragan	10½	.....	16½	13½	15
26	Kattya	13½	.....	17½	13½	16
27	Bharoy ... ..	.....	Return not yet received.			
28	Meergunge	12	16½	17½	13½	16½
29	10. Burrowlee	11	14	17	13½	15
30	Gopalgungo ... ..	.....	Return not yet received.			

Statement showing the true number of cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft and House-breaking occurred in Sarun District during the month of July 1872, 1873 and 1874.

DACOITY—

Headings 30 and 31 of Crime	Month of July 1874	0
Return, AI	Corresponding month of July 1873	0
	Ditto ditto 1872	0

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of Crime	Month of July 1874	0
Return, AI	Corresponding month of July 1873	0
	Ditto ditto 1872	2

THEFT—

Heading 43 of Crime Return,	Month of July 1874	43
AI, excluding cattle theft	Corresponding month of July 1873	31
	Ditto ditto 1872	58

HOUSE-BREAKING—

Heading 35 of Crime Return,	Month of July 1874	234
AI	Corresponding month of July 1873	289
	Ditto ditto 1872	219

Total of all four crimes	Month of July 1874	277
	Corresponding month of July 1873	320
	Ditto ditto 1872	279

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF THANAS.	Number and name of store-houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
				By sale to the public or labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to labourers.	Total.	
Chupra		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
	1. Chupra	21,528 0 0	22,256 30 0	2,480 24 4	80 38 8	8,321 0 0	7,822 26 12	18,715 0 8	
	2. Revelgunge	52,155 0 0	7,524 39 12	.....	142 0 0	4,036 13 0	375 0 0	4,553 13 0
	3. Gurkha	14,078 0 0	8,078 0 0	1,514 31 8	85 0 0	5,090 28 0	.....	7,296 22 8
	4. Arwa	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,01,756 0 0	37,859 29 12	3,995 18 12	307 38 8	18,064 1 0	8,197 26 12	30,565 5 0	
Manjhee									
	1. Manjhee	30,000 0 0	28,061 36 8	1,090 7 0	517 4 12	16,002 17 4	4,114 29 8	22,324 9 8	
	2. Ekma	20,000 0 0	19,615 39 0	2,830 27 6	251 6 6	12,337 5 5	1,021 20 10	17,340 14 11	
	3. Rainghur	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	60,000 0 0	48,477 35 8	3,920 34 6	768 11 2	28,339 17 9	6,036 1 2	39,604 24 3	
Dighwara									
	1. Dighwara	10,000 0 0	9,900 7 12	744 3 2	726 0 0	2,734 28 14	3,747 34 0	7,052 26	
	2. Sonapore, E	10,100 0 0	10,100 39 0	7,618 35 0	.....	.....	.....	7,618 35 0
	Total	20,100 0 0	20,001 6 12	8,362 38 2	726 0 0	2,734 28 14	3,747 34 0	15,571 21 0	
Parsa									
	1. Parsa	48,000 0 0	31,268 29 4	1,391 0 0	219 11 0	21,678 35 0	4,020 8 3	27,309 14 3	
	2. Amnour	20,000 0 0	10,174 0 0	785 0 0	105 0 0	8,859 22 11	819 0 0	10,628 22 14	
	3. Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	28,430 0 0	1,420 31 4	510 0 0	23,700 11 11	1,020 0	26,651 3 2	
	4. Bankerwa, E	10,000 0 0	9,909 23 15	1,346 35 14	.....	.....	.....	1,346 35 14
	Total	98,000 0 0	85,872 13 3	4,913 27 2	804 11 0	54,238 29 12	5,859 8 3	65,935 36 1	
Mushrukh									
	1. Mushrukh	67,000 0 0	73,405 0 11	3,350 33 8	480 0 12	14,271 23 11	5,131 26 0	53,243 12 15	
	2. Bunnialpore	20,000 0 0	12,728 0 0	3,124 0 0	62 0 0	5,002 6 1	3,149 10 0	11,267 16 12	
	3. Patunberpore	20,000 0 0	16,652 8 10	4,251 6 4	70 4 8	5,290 32 10	6,083 24 12	16,300 30 2	
	4. Moharane	30,000 0 0	20,090 13 1	521 24 0	25 9 0	14,861 8 0	2,655 35 0	18,133 36 0	
	5. Rampore	20,000 0 0	2,868 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,57,000 0 0	1,25,653 31 6	11,247 23 12	626 23 4	60,455 31 1	17,635 17 12	98,935 15 13	
Bussantpore									
	1. Bussantpore	70,000 0 0	50,085 23 3	25,070 29 0	100 0 0	7,032 17 8	18,238 6 4	50,441 12 13	
	2. Maharajgunge	40,000 0 0	20,000 20 12	5,119 0 0	120 0 0	8,476 18 4	5,721 20 4	19,807 7 8	
	3. Syedpoora	24,840 0 0	13,818 32 9	4,624 1 1	.....	3,232 5 4	3,610 0	11,446 6 5
	4. Burhoga	10,000 0 0	20,500 0 0	.....	.....	19,477 28 4	323 4 15	20,302 33 3
	5. Bala	18,330 0 0	10,888 0 0	3,312 23 9	.....	928 2 4	2,314 12 4	6,564 37 1
	6. Gopalpore	17,000 0 0	6,170 32 13	40 38 0	322 28 6	5,381 5 1	.....	5,744 32 2
	7. Bugowrah	18,280 0 0	13,368 0 0	.....	115 0 0	7,498 14 0	.....	7,613 14 0
	Total	1,99,050 0 0	1,43,831 19 5	38,197 10 10	637 28 6	52,926 11 4	30,209 12 11	1,21,990 22 15	
Sewan									
	1. Sewan	70,000 0 0	50,854 39 6	2,900 0 0	579 0 0	38,052 36 10	13,438 6 14	54,970 3 8	
	2. Barhurria	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	225 0 0	55 0 0	8,338 7 4	315 0 0	9,463 7 4	
	3. Semaria	10,000 0 0	16,283 0 0	112 2 8	.....	9,354 15 1	.....	9,468 17 8
	Total	90,000 0 0	80,142 39 6	3,267 2 8	634 0 0	55,745 18 11	14,253 6 14	73,899 28 4	
Durrowlee									
	1. Durrowlee	20,000 0 0	17,999 33 10	440 0 0	90 0 0	11,732 37 1	3,308 0 0	15,670 37 13	
	2. Goothnee	5,000 0 0	4,999 20 0	200 0 0	58 0 0	3,757 6 1	900 0 0	4,915 6 12	
	3. Siawan	5,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	95 0 0	30 0 0	3,367 8 1	1,800 0 0	5,298 8 12	
	4. Rughonathpore	4,000 0 0	4,005 29 9	80 0 0	10 0 0	2,604 2 4	1,135 0 0	3,829 3 4	
	5. Mairwa	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	238 7 0	20 0 0	2,738 0 0	720 0 0	3,766 7 0	
	Total	39,000 0 0	39,005 3 3	1,053 7 0	208 0 0	24,249 15 8	7,869 0 0	33,379 22 8	
Burrowlee									
	1. Burrowlee	45,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	608 0 0	80 0 0	14,021 14 8	182 0 1	14,801 14 9	
	2. Gopalgunge	20,000 0 0	7,500 0 0	134 0 0	30 0 0	4,455 38 10	571 0 0	5,193 38 10	
	3. Sauhowa	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	75,000 0 0	24,500 0 0	742 0 0	110 0 0	18,477 13 2	756 0 1	20,085 13 3	
	Grand Total	8,39,906 0 0	6,11,345 2 7	76,730 2 4	1,932 32 4	3,24,831 7 0	94,563 27 7	5,00,057 28 15	

Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.—One lakh of maunds.

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.—One lakh of maunds.

Note.—E means embankment.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

Serial number of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.				How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
											Men.	Women.			Children.	Total.
Chapra Sub-division.																
1	Chuprah to Rewahat	...	10,181	9,830	4,969	25,010	727	702	367	1,796	829	820	349	1,998	.....	About 40 per cent. belong to the non-laboring class or caste.
2	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	15,269	9,239	10,101	34,759	1,097	663	722	2,482	1,183	696	750	2,599	.....
3	Surrighat to Surrighat	...	1,028	931	707	2,666	73	68	51	192	77	70	49	196	2	
4	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	11,868	13,233	5,427	30,598	853	945	388	2,186	872	980	433	2,294	.....
6	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	218	244	102	564	36	41	17	94	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	5,995	8,064	8,318	22,385	414	369	357	1,130	462	483	293	1,233	.....
8	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	96,157	47,513	20,068	1,63,743	6,867	3,397	1,453	11,697	8,202	3,448	1,394	13,044	.....	About 25 per cent. are giving a fair outturn of work.
9	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	6,396	5,498	3,227	15,121	457	392	250	1,079	215	211	44	470	.....
10	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	6,396	6,154	1,795	13,605	361	325	128	814	349	415	60	824	.....
11	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	7,318	4,542	2,990	14,950	537	325	296	1,068	445	258	113	794	.....
12	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	3,968	1,025	135	5,128	293	73	11	367	264	77	13	354	.....
13	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	54	84	...	150	27	42	6	75	27	43	6	75	.....
14	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	46	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
15	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,668	968	470	3,106	121	71	34	226	117	78	25	220	.....
16	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,292	1,790	1,642	4,724	92	128	117	337	134	173	153	420	.....
17	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	689	322	255	1,266	42	28	18	78	24	15	26	64	.....
18	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	4,115	3,038	710	7,863	574	273	44	776	...	...	...	...	.....
19	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,601	335	167	2,063	56	23	12	91	...	...	...	...	.....
20	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,054	1,178	665	3,097	75	43	42	248	85	108	51	241	.....
21	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	95,664	57,958	38,935	1,92,557	6,833	4,139	2,783	13,754	7,833	4,896	3,966	18,085	.....
22	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	172	82	88	352	32	7	6	45	14	6	8	28	.....
23	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	763	1,021	290	3,074	113	73	32	150	16	...	...	...	.....
24	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	2,266	1,402	993	4,661	169	72	65	304	369	101	103	513	.....
25	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
26	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
27	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
28	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
29	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
30	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
31	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
32	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
33	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
34	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
35	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
36	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
37	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
38	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
39	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
40	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
41	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
42	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
43	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
44	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
45	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
46	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
47	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
48	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
49	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
50	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
51	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
52	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
53	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
54	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
55	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
56	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
57	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
58	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
59	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
60	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
61	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
62	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
63	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
64	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
65	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
66	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
67	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
68	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
69	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
70	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
71	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
72	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
73	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
74	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
75	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
76	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
77	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
78	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
79	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
80	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
81	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
82	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48	33	32	113	...	...	...	...	.....
83	Chuprah to Surrighat	...	1,139	1,134	470	3,443	48									

**J. Y, Captain,
Engl; Sarun Dis.**

are

MMOND,
Collector of St

Countersigned.
J. S.
Offg. 'agt

119	Banpore village road	179	13	5	2,046	25	2	51	222</
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Statement showing the progress made in grain advances to ryots, and the extent of charitable relief given in the District of Saran for the fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

[illegible]

• 21 Villages do not require grain. † 7 villages do not require grain.

SARUN MAGISTRACY,
The 15th August 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of Work.	Length of Road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		DAL.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.
1	Raising 8½ miles, Sarun embankment.	8½ miles ...	1,522	440	298	2,260	109	31	21	161	72	31	8	111	1 week.	Sra.	Sra.	Sra.		
2	Constructing retiring bunds, 17th and 27th miles, Sarun embankment.	.....	616	119	63	797	44	9	4	57	17	9	3	23	1 "				
3	Sonepore extension embankment and drainage cut.	.....	6,819	3,355	619	10,793	487	240	442	1,169	790	440	42	1,272	3 weeks.				
4	Annual repairs to Sarun embankment.	.....	738	138	72	948	53	10	5	68	17	20	3	40	1 week.	13½ to 14	14 to 15	20	.....
5	Constructing Sonouth retiring bund.	.....	139	42	31	212	10	3	2	15	13	5	2	20	.....				
6	Maintenance of river protective works.	.....	221	.....	.....	221	21	...	...	21	4	...	...	4	.....				
7	Repairing golas	.....	24	.....	.....	24	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....
Total number employed			10,119	4,691	1,082	15,325	726	393	474	1,493	913	505	58	1,470						Rate of wages paid for full work— A. P. To each man ... 1 6 " woman ... 1 0 " child ... 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. Payments made in grain.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magis. and Collr., Sarun.

W. G. L. COTTON, C.E.,

Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the town of Chupra, employed under the Magistrate of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874-75.

Serial No. of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.		At what distance obtainable from the work.	
1	Serai Serpentine Tank, &c. ...	C. Ft. 1,26,000, mucking bund, &c.	484	1,077	351	1,912	33	77	25	137	34	75	27	136	15 days	...	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Seven-eighths of the number employed belong to the ordinary labouring and one-eighth to non-labouring classes.	
2	Salempore Tank	9,65,000	646	1,112	248	2,006	46	79	18	143	49	93	16	158	Ditto	...						
28	Making pucca path to Salempore Tank.	.....	215	197	15	427	15	14	1	30	16	17	...	33	14 months	...					
29	Repairing and metalling slopes to Mitharoe Road.	Ft. 1,800	150	250	55	455	10	18	4	32	6	15	2	23	15 days	...	138	14	184	18		Close to the works.
31	Repairing and metalling of Lower Station Road.	3,000	141	350	56	457	10	19	4	33	11	19	5	35	1 month	...						
33	Repairing and metalling of Nal Hazar Road.	1,000	82	99	28	209	6	7	2	15	...	...	...	...	Completed	...					On daily work— Men 1,064 Women 1,522 Children 491 Total 3,057
35	Repairing Kurrim Chuk Road ...	15,000	75	108	27	205	5	7	2	14	15	22	4	41	1 month	...					On charitable relief when works are stopped by rain— Men 157 Women 290 Children 69 Total 516	
36	Repairing Teipa Road	Mis. works.	225	331	96	652	16	23	6	45	26	49	15	90	2 months	...					Rate of wages paid for full work— At P. At P. To each Man 2 0 to 1 0 Women 0 9 to 0 0 Child 0 9 to 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight— M. S. R. C. In grain 151 11 14	
	Total number employed ... ..	.....	2,018	3,419	866	6,303	143	244	62	469	157	290	69	516							

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 11th August 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sevan during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.						
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		DAL.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.		
I	Niya bazar tank	.....	371	247	49	667	27	18	4	49	47	55	5	87	104	11	164	....	.		
II.	Cutcherry "	.....	311	252	221	814	22	20	16	58	9	14	6	29	.....							
Total number employed...			682	529	270	1,481	49	38	20	107	56	49	11	116								

Rate of wages paid for full work —
To each Man } Paid in grain.
Woman }
Child }
Total quantity disbursed in wages during the fortnight—
Grain, 33 mds, 55 srs., 5 cha.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

A. C. WRIGHT,
Sub-divisional Officer.

TRIPLICATE.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa Estate under the Court of Wards, in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 5th August 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice, Seers.		Dal, Seers.	Gram, Seers.	Misc.
1	Bugaihee to Kutayah road
2	Marur to Pagra
3	Chumookha to Kutayah
4	Bhorey to Mulchom
5	Hoseypore to Bhorey
6	Bhorey to Marur	6,409	7,540	6,914	20,863	453	538	494	1,490	452	502	489	1,473	...	...	...	...
7	Piprah to Bhorey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kutayah to Bhorey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kharu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bandh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Munkarah to Euthooah	693	...	...	693	43	...	...	48	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
12	Burragoon to Koochakote	2,903	310	397	3,610	157	29	28	207	228	29	49	306	...	15-4	164	16	
13	Meerunge to Burragoon	2,935	446	735	3,476	153	29	40	231	110	19	27	156	...	...	...	...
14	Sreepore to Bhagiputy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto to Rooderpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto to Kuchanpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto to Bugaihee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total number employed	11,575	9,296	9,043	27,917	816	699	571	1,976	861	550	563	1,976	...	...	...	...

Rate of wages paid for full work :—
To each Man ... 6 to 9 pice } In most cases
" Woman ... 4 to 6 " } they are paid,
" Child ... 2 to 4 " } in grain.
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 353-0-7.
Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds. 579-25-19.

Rate of wages paid for full work :—
 To each Man ... 4 to 9 pice } In most cases they are paid,
 " " Woman ... 4 to 6 " } in grain.
 " " Child ... 2 to 4 " }
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 938-0-7.
 Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds. 570-28-16.

(Countersigned)

HUTWA,
 The 8th August 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
 Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

G. J. HODGKINSON,
 Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874-75.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				At what distance obtainable from the work.	REMARKS.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.		Children.	Total.	Rice.	DAL.			Gram.	Maize.
RAI BISHNUP NATH SARAI LUTATIC.																					
1	Maharajung, Chirand Chuttee.	...	196	293	150	639	14	21	11	46	11	12	8	31	.....	13 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	2 miles.	Every cases of laborers are employed on the work.
AUDHDEENAHAR SARAI MISTR.																					
2	Adampur, pergunnah Ander. 2 wells	...	121	53	39	213	9	4	3	16	17	7	5	29	.....	12 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	2 miles.	Ditto.
3	Gointhee ditto, 2 ditto	...	99	43	23	169	7	3	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rate of wages paid for full work— A. P. To each man " ... 1 6 " woman " ... 1 0 " child " ... 0 9 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight. Rs. 84-0-6.
4	Phurchoah, pergunnah Puchlakh, 2 wells.	...	84	28	21	133	6	2	2	10	12	4	3	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number employed			500	416	238	1,154	36	30	18	84	40	23	16	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHUPRA;

MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 10th August 1874.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,
Manager.

No. 2717F, dated Motiharee, the 11th August 1874.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Officiating Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward the fortnightly narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Chumparun District for the fortnight ending on the 8th instant. Its despatch has been delayed by one day, owing to the non-receipt of the Bettiah narrative till the night of the 10th instant, though the Sub-divisional Officer reports that it was despatched in time.

The delay enables me to report that, since the narrative was begun to be written, there has been a most favorable fall of rain in the Motiharee and Bettiah Sub-divisions, and Mr. Howe telegraphs equally good news from Ramnuggur. There is reason to believe that this opportune fall has been general in the South and East, and there is every prospect of its continuance.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The appendix contains a statement (A) shewing the kind and prices of grain at different bazars throughout the district. Except in Ramnuggur, all these markets are very fairly supplied, and this fact and the comparatively low rates are the most favourable signs of the fortnight, at the close of which a panic prevailed throughout the district on account of the prolonged break in the rains. These statistics are the more significant, because, except in the Ramnuggur Sub-division, Government prices have everywhere ceased to rule the markets as has hitherto been the case. In the other four sub-divisions stocks have run so low that at all golas sales have had to be restricted, and in many ceased altogether.

The weather has been everywhere the same. The continuance of the sunny interval at first caused no anxiety, and was favorable by allowing weeding to be carried on while rain was confidently expected. The clouds, however, kept gathering and again dispersing, and at the end of last week the prospects of the crop were very critical. The latest accounts report, however, that there have been heavy showers in all parts of the district within the last two days, and it is raining with every appearance of continued wet while this is being written. Meanwhile, the long delay has, except in Bettiah and Ramnuggur, caused some damage, particularly to the sathidhan, in which the ear was forming; and though generally the bhadoi crop may now be considered safe, there has been nothing like the general downpour which was required, and in the east and south of the district the outturn will not come up to what was expected. Some of the maize plants on high grounds have withered, and the partially formed ears in some of the millets have dried up.

Murwa, sama, and kodo are now everywhere being harvested, and green cobs of the maize exposed for sale in some markets, while a large proportion of the crop itself will be harvested within the next fifteen days. A good deal of the early rice called "bhandule" has also come in, and is being sold at from 20 to 14 seers for the rupee.

The prospects of the main early and late rice crops are, however, anything but safe, except in the north of the Motiharee Sub-division, where there has been copious rain. Elsewhere, transplanting had everywhere been discontinued on account of the hardness of the ground. The partial showers already referred to have been effectual in keeping the plants alive, and there need be no serious anxiety on the subject unless the general fall of rain, which is now so anxiously looked for, does not come before the end of next week. The pressure has, of course, been severely felt, and has manifested itself in the closing of their stores by the mahajuns and clamorous applications for advances on all sides. But, except Mr. Weekes, in the Gobind-gunge Sub-division, none of the officers report that there has been any change in the previous good condition of the people, and, wherever works have been opened at the subsistence rates of half a seer of clean rice for adults, they have failed to attract labourers. Mr. Weekes reports that he has found some people collecting grass seeds for their food, and that some persons have died lately of dysentery. On visiting myself the part of Mr. Kilby's Sub-division (Dhaka) in which the panic first arose and where relief works had been re-opened, I found that only some 20 women and children had attended, and that on learning the rates they said they preferred to gather these grass seeds, of which they could collect from 2 to 3-seers in a day; while the local residents from whom I made enquiries said that this food was not unhealthy, though certainly it is not resorted to in ordinary years.

I have not heard of the prevalence of dysentery in any other sub-division besides Govindgunge. There have been some cases of sporadic cholera in the Dhaka and Ramnuggur Sub-divisions, in all 88 cases, of which 34 were fatal; but there are no signs of it in anything like an epidemic form. It is the general opinion that there have been far fewer deaths this year than usual.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

There is plenty of work remaining to be done in all the sub-divisions, but, notwithstanding the pressure occasioned by the drought and the completion of so much field work, the demand for work is still very small, and after the rain, which has so opportunely fallen, may not be expected to increase.

In the Motiharee and Bettiah Sub-divisions all work under the circle officers was closed in the first week of the fortnight. The bulk of the labourers shewn as employed under the Department Public Works are not relief labourers properly so called.

In the Dhaka Sub-division, also; only a daily average of 151 labourers under the circle officer is shewn. All these people have been working at subsistence rates. The remainder are either skilled workmen or labourers paid at ordinary rates, and engaged in finishing bridges and emergent works.

In Ramnuggur, too, all the labourers are engaged in finishing emergent works.

It is only for the Govindgunge Sub-division that a long list of works under the Circle Officer is shewn, and nearly all consist of petty village conservancy works, and the completion of bridges on village roads. The labourers have been paid at low contract rates in grain. Since the recent orders of Government restricting rates to subsistence allowance, Mr. Weekes reports that he has only works going on at five of the villages shewn in this list. The work-people under the Department Public Works and under himself are not shewn separately; but the Executive Engineer tells me that there are now only 11 persons, all skilled labourers, working in this sub-division under his department.

Generally, therefore, it may be said that throughout the district relief works are only maintained as a precautionary measure.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The operations under this head have been confined to the re-distribution of grain within the district and to the exportation of the surplus grain in the Ramnuggur and Bettiah Sub-divisions to Sarun. The whole quantity called on for Sarun from Mr. Weekes' Sub-division, Govindgunge, has been despatched. The despatch of the rest is going on as fast as it can be conducted, the only delay being on the part of the Sarun contractor, who has to supply the boats, and who, Mr. Howe reports, has most unfortunately quarrelled with Mr. Chretien at Bugaha, from whom he could have derived the greatest assistance, considerable delay being the result. Three laden boats also have been wrecked on their passage down the Gunduck. Mr. Fiddian is enquiring into the circumstances, and I have called for, but not yet received, a report on the subject.

The arrangements for these despatches to Sarun were made by the sub-divisional officers at Govindgunge at the conference with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor there, but apparently both Mr. Samuells and Mr. Howe mistook their requirements. The former has since telegraphed, protesting against the removal of the embankment grain, and urging that 15,000 maunds were urgently required for his sub-division, as Mr. Howe had refused to let him have more than 5,000 maunds of 20,000 maunds, of grain which at Govindgunge he had arranged to send from Bettiah to Ramnuggur. With the Commissioner's sanction, Mr. Samuells was at first authorized to detain as much of the embankment grain as he thought absolutely required, but subsequently this permission was withdrawn, and he has been directed to allow the whole of it to go as originally arranged. The transport arrangements are altogether in the hands of the Collector of Sarun, and no delay has taken place through these contradictory orders. Mr. Howe's protest, which is embodied in his narrative and has reached me to-day for the first time, is as follows:—

"Under Government orders we are sending one lakh of maunds to Sarun. When I was at Govindgunge to meet His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I was asked how much we could spare. Considering previous, and the then actual and probable expenditure, and bearing in mind how outlying a tract Ramnuggur is, and how difficult it would be to dispose of surplus stores, I said we could spare one lakh of maunds. This would leave us 68,000 maunds, which I considered would fairly bring us through the famine. The question of the possible failure of the rains did not then press itself on us, as prospects were magnificent. But the change I have described under Heading A. completely alters the circumstances of the case. The demand for the grain is enormous, and all the grain I have can, with advantage to Government and the people, be disposed of here. In view of possible contingencies, it would be fatal to denude this outlying tract of grain, and I would therefore most earnestly recommend that more grain be despatched to Sarun. According to the return, we have up to date despatched 28,524-25-8, but I have just heard from Mr. Fiddian that much more has been sent since these returns were prepared. I do not think we can safely spare more than 40,000 maunds, and would solicit sanction to stop after this amount has left Bugaha."

Mr. Howe reports that, notwithstanding this opinion, he has been making every effort to effect the despatch of the consignment originally arranged for.

On receipt of this, I at once telegraphed to Mr. Howe to despatch the whole amount as originally arranged for to Sarun, contracting his issues as may be necessary. I have this day received a note from Mr. J. S. Drummond, which shows the needs of Sarun to be very much more urgent than our own. As Mr. Howe had a reserve of 68,000 maunds after making over one lakh to Sarun, and as he reports that he is making large wholesale sales, it is obvious that by contracting his issues he will have enough in store to prevent the likelihood of any starvation-deaths till the next crops, however below the anticipated results they may be, come in.

Mr. Samuella, it appears, required the amount he wished to detain for advances. There is still a quantity of private grain in his sub-division, which, if it be absolutely necessary, he can be authorized to take over, a course which will save his having to embarrass Mr. Drummond, and there is also some 57,000 maunds of embankment and canal grain, the bulk of which is available to save at least any deaths or extreme misery from starvation occurring.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

In the Govindgunge sub-division Mr. Weekes' stocks had suddenly run down from 37,000 maunds on the 25th July to 3,000 maunds on the 3rd instant. On ascertaining this, I at once went out to the eastern part of Mr. Weekes' Sub-division and the southern part of Mr. Kilby's. The latter has been able to give 1,000 maunds of his reserve to Mr. Weekes' and I have given him 2,000 more from the Motiharee Sub-division. At the same time I authorised him to take over 4,000 maunds of grain imported on advances from Government by Mr. M. N. Macleod, and stored at Pipra in the Govindgunge Sub-division, and also got permission from Mr. Gibbon to stop 5,000 maunds of his privately imported grain in its course up the river to Bettiah. Both these steps have since received the Commissioner's sanction. Mr. Weekes wishes to have a still further supply, and I have written to the Commissioner asking that he may be supplied with 15,000 maunds more by river. In the eastern and southern parts of the Govindgunge Sub-division the bhadoi crops are both very poor and fully a month behind what they are in the rest of the district, and it is in this tract that supplies had fallen short, the chief expenditure being in direct advances to ryots, under which head Mr. Weekes has consumed nearly 60,000 maunds up to date. In consequence of this general falling short of stocks, sales to the public have had to be restricted and at many golas have ceased altogether, while advances have been very much restricted. On the stoppage of sales the market at first rose considerably, but almost immediately fell to the present favourable rates without further interference.

The Motiharee Sub-division has a full reserve equally distributed. The border country is now quite safe, and steps will be taken to empty the two border golas within the month.

The grain is generally in very good condition. The mixed grains only have been attacked by weevils, and both they and the rice, injured by damp, have been disposed of. Heat damp has not appeared anywhere.

E.—ADVANCES TO RYOTS.

As stocks have run low in all the sub-divisions but Ramnuggur, I have asked the sub-divisional officers to stop all advances except to zemindars and substantial mahajans till they had tried the test of opening relief works on subsistence rates. If these were found to attract adult male labourers, advances were authorised to the latter.

There is a good deal of divergence of opinion on the subject. Mr. Howe, with whom I entirely concur and who has not been obliged to restrict his advances from lowness of stocks, has stopped them of his own accord, because he thinks they have done their work and are no longer necessary to keep the people from starvation, while field work has, through them, been allowed to go on. There is reason to believe that in many cases applicants who really could get supplies from their mahajans come clamorously to us because of the favourable terms which Government grants, and because, having once broken loose from the mahajans' yoke, they do not wish again to come under it. This is not, I apprehend, a point with which the Relief Department has any concern. Mr. Weekes, on the other hand, is of opinion that for some months back mahajans' stocks have been a myth, but this is not borne out by the state of the markets in the Govindgunge Sub-division, or by the fact which he also reports that private trade is reviving, and, even if past stocks have been consumed, enough of the present harvest has come in to form fresh ones. On the whole, it is better that direct advances should cease except in those exceptional cases, where the necessity for them is proved by some simple test.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The results of operations under this head are shewn in the accompanying statements. The numbers shew a slight decrease everywhere except in the Bettiah Sub-division, where the Sub-divisional Officer has found it impossible to diminish his numbers chiefly because, owing to the promptitude with which he closed his works, all the labourers who were doing merely a little more than nominal work were brought on his relief lists. The small amount of advances given out in this sub-division has doubtless a great deal to do with the numbers receiving gratuitous relief. Each officer has reported that the lists are scrutinized with the greatest strictness, and every effort has been made to contract operations under this head; but the last fortnight, with the pressure attendant on the drought, has certainly not been a favourable season for doing so.

I regret that the instructions laid down in the Government Circular No. 4640 L.R. of the 22nd July 1874, regarding the shewing of relief expenditure, have only been complied with by the three Sub-divisions of Motiharee, Dhaka, and Govindgunge; and of these the account submitted by Mr. Kilby is not intelligible. From Bettiah a gross account shewing the expenditure up to date has been received. A statement embodying those for the Motiharee and Govindgunge Sub-divisions only is annexed, and every effort will be made to submit the

district accounts with the next report. The preparation of all statements is very much impeded by the constant breaking down in the establishments from sickness at this unhealthy time of the year, and the great difficulty of replacing vacancies in the Ramnuggur and Dhaka Sub-divisions.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The chief expenditure has been on transport. Grain payments are still made wherever practicable except in the Govindgunge Sub-division, where it was absolutely necessary to reserve the little grain left for the payment of relief labourers and for charitable relief. The current expenditure has been exhibited principally in the sub-divisional returns, and has been incurred from the advances made to the several officers, and already shewn in the district narrative.

The Rs. 995 expended by the Executive Engineer, East Chumparun, was on account of material for bridges.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Prices Current of food-grains in the District of Chumparun for the past Fortnight.

MOTIHAREE SUB-DIVISION.

Motiharee	8	11½	12	15	16	.....	14	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Ramgurwa	11	13	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakhora	12½	14½	12½	15	.....	16	14	16½	14	.....	.....	20	15

DHAKA SUB-DIVISION.

Mudhoobunnee	11	15½	13½	17	17½	.....	17½	17½	13	16½	17	21	.....
Ghorashan	11½	12½	11½	17½	16½	.....	15½	17½	15	16½	.....	.....	.....
Pakree	13	18	9	18	18	.....	17	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patabi	13	16	13	16½	18½	16½	.....	17	16½	16½	.....	19½	.....

GOVINDGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.

Rajpore	12½	14½	12½	16½	.....	18½	.....	16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangrampore	10	12	.....	16	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bausghut	13	14	12½	16	.....	20	16	17	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Chotta Burhurwa	14	15	12½	.....	16½	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

RAMNUGGER SUB-DIVISION.

NAMES OF HAZARS.	Rice, com- mon.	Rice, best.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Makel.	Mosoor.	Urhur.	Urid.	Cheena.	Maize.	Kodo.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Ramnuggur	13	12½	13	14½	17	13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrenh	15	18	17	16	21	18	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpore	15½	14½	15	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Champatia	15	11	15	14	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seersama	15	14	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Rhoura	13½	12½	12½	15½	16½	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Bettiah	11	12½	12	16	18	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buraha ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudhoobunnee	12	12½	14	15	16½	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of men, women and children employed on relief works during the fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
MOTIHAREE SUB-DIVISION.					
<i>Under Department Public Works.</i>					
Motiharee to Kutkenwa—					
Section No. I ...	20	27	18	65	4
" " II ...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhora to Narkatya ...	30	82	20	132	9
Motiharee station road ...	643	1,857	478	2,978	212
" to Segowlee ...	702	1,281	637	2,620	187
Gobindgunge road ...	135	469	187	791	56
Sugaon to Tirkolia ...	387	841	216	1,394	99
Motiharee to Mudhoobunnee ghat road ...	292	558	127	977	69
" to Lalbegiah ghat road ...	427	203	67	697	49
Total ...	2,586	2,318	1,750	6,654	685
<i>Under Circle Officer.</i>					
Tank at Pushrampore ...	636	1,902	24	2,562	183
" Sankersaria ...	715	2,372	57	3,144	224
Motiharee town ...	410	498	96	1,004	71
Tank at Joysingpore ...	215	618	43	876	62
Total ...	1,976	5,390	220	7,586	541
DACCA SUB-DIVISION.					
<i>Under Department Public Works.</i>					
Motiharee to Dhaka ...	85	16	25	126	9
Dhaka to Pudumkair ...	228	...	...	228	16
" to Perwa ...	8	10	7	25	2
" to Mudhoobunnee ghat ...	15	20	12	47	3
Gunduk crossing ...	1,986	267	500	2,753	197
Sirowna Bund ...	44	...	...	44	...
Total ...	2,366	313	544	3,223	227
Bridges Motiharee to Dhaka ...	41	...	...	41	3
" Dhaka to Patahi ...	238	...	...	238	17
" " to Purneah ...	292	203	79	574	41
" " to Pudumkair ...	201	...	...	201	14
" Perwah to Etwa ghat ...	220	11	8	239	17
" " to Perwa ...	165	...	...	165	12
" " to Sakhon ...	1,402	743	214	2,359	168
Total ...	2,559	957	301	3,817	272
<i>Works under Circle Officers.</i>					
Tituresah and Mohmedpore road ...	17	29	12	58	4
Mouza Mehsi ...	28	163	160	351	25
" Hurwa ...	14	72	8	94	6
" Kadarkut ...	6	20	48	74	5
" Bulwa ...	8	28	38	74	5
" Ghoogua ...	52	173	11	236	17
" Sunri ...	7	22	4	33	2
" Puckrea ...	18	16	2	36	3
" Buckoolia ...	22	60	12	94	7
" Jhogira ...	29	52	7	88	6
" Rajurwa ...	8	28	8	44	3
" Bedahi ...	9	42	7	58	4
" Helwa ...	24	81	28	133	...
" Ghoormea ...	4	36	6	46	...
Champapur Corree ...	5	4	14	23	2
Mouza Pattahi ...	20	99	47	166	12
" Pattahi Juddo ...	...	109	21	130	14
Parsonce Coomar ...	...	140	6	146	10
Mouza Bhitgirwa ...	...	117	16	133	9
Employed on golas ...	53	...	...	53	4
Total ...	394	1,850	452	2,197	150

Names of Works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
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GOVINDGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.

Sahasra road	80	86	13	129	9
Mutzon "	444	11	455	32
Sakhowra "	300	53	52	405	29
Koorea "	192	18	5	215	15
Kutwa "	1,700	11	.....	1,711	122
Bungree road	160	17	3	180	13
Burwa "	672	12	1	685	49
Kawarpore	224	.....	3	227	16
Pursownee road	449	24	2	475	34
Sinuah	258	13	2	271	19
Soriathpore tank	1,346	117	3	1,466	105
Nerka	2,230	13	135	2,378	170
Pursownectola	320	6	3	329	23
Sorethpore road	800	105	40	945	62
Katiaree	320	12	2	334	24
Pursampore	272	.....	2	274	19
Hirpore road	172	133	32	337	24
Seetacoond	1,284	16	1	1,291	91
Dhaka road	7,320	345	37	7,702	550
Hurpurtola	160	9	1	170	12
Nawadah road	115	86	24	225	16
Sarantar	352	31	40	423	30
" bridge	573	76	43	692	50
Dalimisraea road	219	174	114	507	36
Bahawramaney	145	246	101	552	39
Doomurea road	513	417	231	1,161	83
Muthea "	200	75	24	299	21
Rajpore "	793	710	411	1,914	137
Sumbhoochink road	384	40	28	452	32
Hameedpore ditch	330	102	47	575	41
Kusahar road	84	.....	.....	84	6
Banipore "	57	.....	.....	57	4
Bysackawa "	326	80	.....	406	29
Gandree "	277	318	540	1,135	83
Duramaha "	128	480	380	988	70
Foottakea "	147	.....	.....	147	10
Sarungpore "	200	75	24	299	21
Khajoorua "	1,477	.....	.....	1,477	105
Hossenee "	1,670	725	425	2,820	200
Gonchee "	341	.....	.....	341	27
Nawton "	163	.....	.....	163	12
Kaoneh "	400	46	25	471	34
Jamoonapore "	54	.....	.....	54	4
Jassowlee bridge	186	.....	.....	186	13
Kessurea road	283	139	40	462	33
Dilmanchupra	78	.....	.....	78	5
Burhurwa road	1,274	.....	.....	1,274	91
Khokhira road	946	308	116	1,370	104
Total	20,728	5,255	3,019	38,003	2,714

SUB-DIVISION No. 4.

Under Circle Officer.

Bettiah town	685	1,085	344	2,114	151
Lahuriah to Bettiah road	588	1,197	304	2,089	145
Gecda road	218	.....	.....	218	36
Ganra "	336	495	60	900	128
Total	1,777	2,777	717	5,271	460

Under Department Public Works.

Bettiah to Tangrahi road	888	2,590	912	4,420	315
Bettiah to Lownrah	392	636	230	1,258	89
Lahuriah to Shikarpore	232	470	140	842	60
Bettiah to Segowlee	48	60	22	130	8
" Laburiah	124	.....	.....	124	8
Lowraah to Pursa	201	269	70	540	135
Ditto for 2nd week	201	269	70	540	135
Total	2,086	4,284	1,474	7,844	760

SUB-DIVISION No. 5.

Mulpurwa road	294	714	154	1,162	83
Harnatur	434	728	154	1,316	94
Lawraah	4,070	8,834	910	14,814	1,026
Bugha	2,002	4,172	378	6,552	468
Chankee road	402	658	190	1,250	94
High level canal	4,312	9,746	714	14,812	1,058
Ramnuggur conservancy	1,314	2,786	476	4,576	327
Work not known (figures received by telegram)	260	630	114	1,004	71
Total	13,088	28,308	3,096	45,102	3,221
Upper Gunduck embankment	75,444	23,187	13,487	112,118	8,008
Lower ditto ditto	4,039	610	1,003	5,652	104
Grand total number of persons employed during the fortnight	130,583	77,760	26,063	240,396	17,428

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Chumpan up to the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of transfer.	TOTAL QUANTITY DISPOSED OF UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipt for the fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for the fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers.			
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.			
1. Motiharee	8th August 1874	1,55,000	1,59,132 0 0	54,002 37 0	3,659 13 7	45,041 26 0	33,761 22 12	None.	10,000	
2. Dhaka	8th "	2,10,000	1,19,608 0 0	25,334 13 8	2,089 31 12	45,079 39 15	26,528 8 5	None.	10,000	
3. Govindgarh	8th "	1,24,000	1,40,347 0 0	12,502 0 13	7,519 0 7	59,597 39 7	31,623 12 3	11,000	10,000	
4. Bettiah	8th "	1,11,000	1,30,003 21 0	88,808 28 0	7,331 2 0	8,420 8 0	15,345 28 0	Nil.	Nil.	Not entered by Sub-divisional Officer.
5. Ramnagar	8th "	2,50,000	1,07,476 25 14	52,838 28 0	3,855 27 4	43,024 24 10	7,325 34 10	Nil.	40,000	
Total		8,50,000	6,56,507 6 14	2,35,946 27 5	24,981 34 14	2,01,161 18 0	1,15,184 25 14	11,000	70,000	

APPENDIX E.

Financial result of the Fortnight.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were given ... Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
23,66,156 0 3

Relief Works.

Executive Engineer, East Champaran ... 995 0 0
995 0 0

Charitable Relief.

Nundo Lall, Cotton Mohurir 10 0 0
10 0 0

Establishments, &c.

Under Mr. Weekes 5 13 0
" " Oldham 914 8 2
" Dr. Cullen 20 0 0
" Mr. Collector 353 15 3
" Contingencies 126 12 4
1,421 0 9

Grand Total 23,68,582 1 0

APPENDIX F.

Charitable Relief Results.

NAMES OF CENTRES.	Number of persons relieved.	EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
		Money.	Grain.	
<i>Motiharee Sub-division.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	
Ramgurwa	82	.....	20 0 0	
Sugaon	286	.....	65 26 4	
Turkolia	77	.....	38 10 0	
Motiharee Factory	2,063	101 13 0	.....
Ditto Town	123	11 0 0	90 0 0	
Duhusola Committee, Section No. I	57	14 0 0	42 0 0	
Ditto Section No. II	.....	.....	.....
Inspector, North Division	63	.....	19 39 8	
Ditto South ditto	103	.....	27 10 0	
Adapore	92	.....	24 5 0	
Narkatya	563	30 8 9	.....
<i>Hospital and Poor-house Relief.</i>	21	.....	.....
Motiharee Poor-house	23	.....	.....
Ditto Hospital ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ramgurwa Poor-house ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ... ..	.....	.....	.....	For one week only.
Total	3,561	157 5 9	327 10 0	
<i>Dhaka Sub-division.</i>				
Patahi	3,221	.....	35 30 12	
Seeraha	1,854	.....	21 6 4	
Meorpore	3,346	.....	38 6 0	
Poornayha	2,877	.....	37 16 4	
Barah	3,668	.....	39 38 4	
Jagoolea	2,209	.....	25 10 0	
Paddunkair	3,001	.....	36 23 8	
Pareywa ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Titura	2,784	.....	30 32 4	
Bhelwa	2,268	.....	26 34 8	
Dhalea ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Mudhoobunsee Hospital	38	.....	.....
Spinning cotton	148	.....	26 11 2	
Total	25,407	.....	318 8 14	
<i>Gobindganje Sub-division.</i>				
Burhurwa Choita	164	.....	.....
Peeprah	651	.....	.....
Rajpore and Hosseene	789	.....	.....
Burhurwa Kotwa	182	.....	.....
Barah	300	.....	.....
Kurnowal	23	.....	.....
Muckawa	189	.....	.....
Dynemuth	148	.....	.....
Total	2,446	.....	.....	Expenditure not given.
<i>Bettiah Sub-division.</i>				
Bettiah	16,856	.....	233 28 0	
Lalseryah	1,316	.....	24 7 12	
Dhaka	9,436	.....	62 19 0	
Put Jirwa	4,214	.....	62 39 12	
Manpore	4,438	.....	.....
Lahuriah	6,706	.....	42 19 4	
Pura	9,290	.....	118 23 6	
Bettiah Poor-house (light labor)	1,071	.....	19 23 0	
Ditto (without labor)	1,825	.....	36 30 13	
Ditto Hospital	728	.....	9 3 0	
Total	55,880	.....	599 33 15	
<i>Ramnuggur Sub-division.</i>				
Ramnuggur Sub-division	2,828	.....	625 12 12	No details given.
Total	90,120	157 5 9	1,870 25 9	

Return showing the number of cases which occurred during the last Fortnight.

				DISTRICT CHUMPARUN.		
				Bettiah.	Motiharee.	
Theft—						
Heading 43 of Crime Return, AI, exclusive of cattle theft	Month of August 1874	...	8	14
			Corresponding month of August 1873	...	1	14
			" " " 1872	...	5	19
Lurking-house trespass—						
Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return, AI			Month of August 1874	...	6	29
			Corresponding month of August 1873	...	11	20
			" " " 1872	...	15	26
Total of all two crimes	Month of August 1874	...	—	43
			Corresponding month of August 1873	...	—	34
			" " " 1872	...	20	45

CHUMPARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 11th August 1874.

W. OLDHAM,
Officiating Collector.

CHUMPARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 11th August 1874.

W. OLDHAM,
Officiating Collector.

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

A. STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE weather during the past fortnight may be said to have been generally favourable. More or less rain has fallen almost every day, and the transplanting of the cold-weather rice has been going on all over the district. The Ganges has risen very high during the past week, and the dearahs have all been more or less submerged. The bhadoi, consequently, as is usual in most years, can only be gathered to any extent as food for cattle. This is no very great hardship, for, if the dearahs are well inundated, there is all the better prospect of a good spring crop, on which these dearahs chiefly depend. Food in the markets throughout the district is plentiful; some hawkers told me this morning that indian corn is cheaper now than it was this time last year, and at Bucktearpore early kirhi is selling at 50 seers per rupee. Vegetables are generally cheap, and any one who can work has no difficulty in getting food. The relief superintendents remark, as I have also myself remarked, that persons emaciated from scanty food, are rarely met with.

There is, however, a good deal of sickness about, both in the town of Monghyr and in the country.

From Luckeeserai Mr. Currie writes: "The want of rain latterly has made the paddy crop very backward. On the other hand, it gave hopes of getting a bhadoi crop off the dearahs; we have just had three days' heavy rain, which must have extended to the Jamooee hills, for the Keul was roaring past yesterday and the day before at a precious pace. This has entirely done for the dearah crop here, whereat the owners weep, but they sow on chance every year, and do not get a crop once in five years. This year their hopes were, perhaps, raised by the advanced stage to which the crop reached, while it was the more important from the short crop of last year. No great harm would ensue if nothing were lost but the dearah bhadoi. The bhadoi crop generally, however, will be a short one, averaging eight annas. It was weakened by the excessive rain, and, while unfit for such a contest, was, at the same time, choked by the rank growth of weeds. This excessive rain was followed by dry weather, which, too late to save the bhadoi crop from injury, has only had the effect of making the paddy crop backward from want of moisture for transplanting. The three days' rain this week will suffice, I hope, for the completion of the transplanting. While the above sounds gloomy, I do not mean to say that there is really a worse lookout than in ordinary years, only it is unfortunate, especially this year, when we want early crops in to ease the markets, that the bhadoi should be short and the paddy backward."

From Bucktearpore Mr. Manson writes: "In last report I stated that there was a promise of more rain, and that the aghany dhan would all be speedily planted out. Unfortunately, the clouds are all passed off with but one shower on the 26th, which the people gladly took advantage of, and about half the aghany dhan was planted out. From that date to the end of the fortnight the weather has been dry and close. I heard many reports that kirhi and marwa, which are just ripening, would be spoiled, and give but an eight-anna yield. These reports, however, I believe to be pure inventions, as we had little showers at intervals, giving quite sufficient moisture for the ripening crop. The marwa and kirhi, will, I estimate, be quite a thirteen-anna crop. Reports were also rife that the remaining half of the aghany seedlings were being scorched up in the nurseries. I have noticed them a little yellowish, but nothing more, and this morning we have had a fall of 2.15 inches, and the rain still continues. By to-morrow evening the remaining half of the aghany dhan will be planted out, and nothing but the most extraordinary dry weather in Bhadra can now damage it. A few light showers during the next six weeks and a good shower in Assin is all that is required.

Mr. Wilkins, at Begooeserai, reports: "The crops were much in want of the late rain in the neighbourhood of Begooeserai itself. I expect it will do a great deal of good. The crops on the bank of the Ganges, near here, have suffered considerably from the sudden rise of the river. They are being cut for cattle. I also hear that a good deal of dhan sown this year in the bed of the Kabur Tal (the waters of which receded for want of rain) is suffering from drought. A good deal of the crops on the banks of the Gunduk and the Balim have been destroyed by the floods. The Balim is higher this year than I have ever known it before.

Otherwise the prospects are very good; cheena is, in some places, ready to cut. The crops are not at all choked with weeds in this sub-division.

Mr. Money reports from Jamoore: "During the past fortnight I have visited Mahishere, Sona, and Newadi, and the crops both of janera and dhan were doing very well. Fears entertained of too long a spell of fine weather have been dissipated, and the alternate wet and fine weather latterly has been all that could be desired. I went as far as Nurgunge, the hills south-east of Nawadi. The crops are more backward there, but are doing well; the area under janera being particularly large. I also visited, a few days ago, several of the Sonthal villages in the Mallehpore taluk. Everywhere transplanting was going on freely, and indian corn very strong and healthy looking. Everything promises as brightly as possible. Many of the upper lands had been sown with chotha janera, rahur, kudrum, moogh, and undi, all together (the kudrum as a boundary fringe to the rest), and they were coming up well. Very few paddy fields were unsown; all these few will be sown later with rubbee, crops of barley and gram."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The relief works are now almost stopped throughout the district. A few persons are at work at Jamoore, Bucktearpore, and Begooeserai, finishing up the works which have been taken in hand, but no new works are contemplated, and I think the ordinary road cess work will find employment for all.

C.

The only transport of grain now going on is between Luckeeserai and Begooeserai. As Mr. Wilkins, however, says he does not want any more grain there, the transport will now be stopped. Grain, which has been lately indented for by the Executive Engineer for payment to laborers on the Tirhoot road, is being supplied from the neighbouring Fegrah gola.

D.

There is nothing particular under this head.

E.

The following amount of grain has been advanced during the fortnight:—

	Mds.
Monghyr circle	262
Bucktearpore circle	4,261
Luckeeserai circle	76,605½*
Jamoore ... ..	.....
Begooeserai	12,206½*
	<hr/> 93,335½

These advances have been of immense benefit to all concerned. They have enabled the landlords to pay their laborers' wages, as they do in ordinary years, in grain, and they have kept the ryots in good condition, as having sufficient food.

F.

I purpose doing my best, consistent with propriety, towards closing all our relief centres in the district, as I think the present price of food and future prospects warrant a return to the normal rule, that those who cannot work must be supported by their relatives and not by Government. Colonel Murray, who manages the relief centre at Monghyr, agrees with me that the numbers relieved by him should now be greatly reduced, and he will do his best to carry out this object. If the prospects continue good, I think charitable relief should be stopped altogether in the district by the end of September.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125:—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamoore, and Begooeserai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckeeserai, Sheikpoora, and Bucktearpore.

(2) Special sub-division opened and officered.

(3) Luckeeserai, Sheikpoora, and Bucktearpore.

(4) Jumalpoore Native gentlemen connected with railway.
 Chapran Mr. H. Christian.
 Bassoni Mr. J. Christian.
 Garpurrah Mr. Hooley.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last fortnight	9,86,794	11	1
<i>Details of above.</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	1,56,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	38,874	1	2
Advanced to Captain——for transport of Bhagulpore grain	2,707	14	6
Ditto Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Ditto Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Ditto Mr. Thomas, Contractor	5,70,218	14	9
Construction of golas	5,114	7	11
Payment of gola establishment	12,577	5	0
Miscellaneous charges	9,888	9	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,250	0	0
Ditto municipalities	5,000	0	0
Ditto for land improvement	44,740	0	0
Tuccavi advances	64,539	8	3
Package charges	6	12	0
Transport charges	142	5	0
	<hr/> 9,86,794	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 1

During the Fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	...	...	Nil.
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	...	...	18,117 9 6
Ditto Hurbullub Narain for transport of Bhoosa	...	...	16,477 15 6
Ditto Mr. A. Cook for transport of grain	...	...	210 11 0
Payment of gola establishment	...	...	5,011 11 11
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	1 14 0
			39,819 13 11
Grand total			10,26,614 9 0
Final payments ...			Nil.
Advances recoverable			1,90,529 8 3

Price-current of Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Names of Places.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian corn.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Monghyr	13	16½	19½	17
Jamooee	11	14	17	
Begooseraí	12	14	19	
Bucktearpore	...	14	15	
Luckeeseraí	10½ to 14½*	15	19	18

Daily Register of Persons relieved in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Name of Circle.	Date.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets for rope-making.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sale of grain under column F. of paragraph 3 of relief instructions.	By other means.	Total.
Monghyr, including Khagarría, Khurruckpore, Gungta, and Basowní relief centres.	From 25th July to 8th August.	46,127	.....	.....	342	.....	.....	.....	46,469
Bucktearpore circle	Ditto	359	91,223	...	.....	.....	.....	326	91,908
Begooseraí "	Ditto	2,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,076
Jamooie "	Ditto	416	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425
Luckeeseraí "	For July 1874	6,502	14,498	326	1,006	40	.....	.....	21,972
		55,480	1,05,730	326	1,948	40	.....	326	1,62,850

This return is incomplete in consequence of the non-submission of the return from Luckeeseraí. It will be sent as a supplementary statement on arrival.

Statement of Cases from 24th July 1874 to 6th August 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

	THEFT.				House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft.				TOTAL.			
	Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft.											
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	20	12	19	7	15	38	49	11	35	50	61	18
(Column IV of AI, minus column IXA)...	8	7	5	2	5	11	18	...	8	18	23	9

* (According to quantity.)

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

NAME OF ROAD.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABORERS DURING THE FORTNIGHT.				Supply of food therewith, or quantity of grain sold, or payments in grain tokens.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight.	REMARKS.
			Class I.	Class IIIA.	Class IIIB.	Total.							
Monghyr sub-division— Patna road	22 miles	In 9 places	5,750	480	.....	6,230	Grain tokens 429	Good	Task work-men daily, and contractors twice a week.	Carpenters 3 annas, gharramis 2 annas, earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing and turving 12 annas to Rs. 1-4, surface dressing Rs. 1-4.	Supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 439 0 0	Rs. 44 paid in cash for carting 11,903 cubic feet stone for siding to the 34th mile.
Metalling Bhagulpore road.	9 miles	In 4 places	3,021	83	.....	3,104	Grain tokens 251 .....	.....	Thrice a week	Spreading Rs. 1-8, consolidating Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-10, rolling 12 annas, earthwork Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 c. ft. Turving Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8, earthwork Rs. 1-9.	.....	305 0 0	.....
Ghoreghat road	6 miles	In 3 places	615	.....	96	711	Grain tokens 79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0	.....
Bucktearpore to Belliah	8½ miles	In 1 place	.....	.....	.....	.....	Grain tokens 7	Tolerably good	Twice a week	.....	.....	77 2 6	.....
Bucktearpore to Chick- ary Ghat.	1½ miles	In 1 place	2,454	.....	.....	2,454	Rice mds. 26-11-48 for Rs. 70-3-6 Grain tokens 23 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 2 1	.....
Begonerai sub-division— Tirhoot road	27 miles	In 9 places	5,330	.....	292	5,622	Rice mds. 105-16-94 for Rs. 231-2-1 Grain tokens 533	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Daily laborers 2 annas, and contractors 3 annas 6 pie, and somewhere more, according to distance to carry.	.....	533 0 0	.....
Jamooce sub-division— Gyrick road, 2nd section	.....	In 1 place	1,564	.....	.....	1,564	Grain tokens 111 .....	.....	Daily laborers daily, and contractors once a week.	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, turving Rs. 1-4, dressing Rs. 1-4.	.....	113 14 9	Rs. 1-14-9 paid in cash for fractional parts of a rupee.
Sheekpoora to Secundra	.....	In 1 place	1,476	.....	14	1,490	Grain tokens 87	Healthy	Twice a week	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing Rs. 1, turving Rs. 1-4.	.....	88 13 0	.....
Mullchpoora to Gungta	24 miles	.....	2,182	.....	.....	2,182	Rice, mds. 0-36-4 for Rs. 1 12 0 Grain tokens 78 .....	.....	Contractors paid according to their wishes.	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing 14 annas, turving Rs. 1 to 14 annas.	.....	78 0 0	.....
Jamooce to Secundra	12 miles	.....	3,177	.....	15	3,192	Grain tokens 282 .....	.....	Twice a week	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing 12 annas, turving Rs. 1.	.....	326 5 9	.....
Luckeeserai to Secun- dra.	6½ miles	.....	2,162	.....	9	2,171	Rice mds. 25-15-74 for Rs. 74-5-8 Rice mds. 41-2-44 for Rs. 109-7-8 Grain tokens 18 .....	.....	.....	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing Rs. 1, turving Rs. 1-4.	.....	237 7 9	.....
Nowadi to Secundra	8½ miles	In 2 places	1,000	.....	13	1,013	Grain tokens 79 .....	.....	.....	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing 12 annas, turving Rs. 1.	.....	118 7 3	.....
		Total	28,731	533	439	29,703	Rice, mds. 12-36-124 for Rs. 34-7-3.	.....	.....	Protective works on Patna road Ditto on Ghoreghat road Temporary bridge on Sheekpoora and Luckeeserai roads Establishment Tools and plant Contingencies	Total Grand total	2,684 4 1 117 0 4 110 7 9 77 5 3 70 0 0 6 8 0 54 5 9 3,499 15 2	

P. S.—There were 67 Rajpoots, 171 oilmen, 633 weavers, 37 potters, 24 washermen, 1 hulwaite, 125 shoe-makers. Non-laboring classes above 1½ per cent.

RAM RUTUN MOZOOMDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in executive charge,
Monghyr District.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 10th August 1874.

Name of Sub-division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the opening fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots and semindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
Sudder sub-division, excluding Bucktearpore.	.....	10th Aug. 1874	Mds. 20,000	Mds. 1,08,000	Mds. 11,238	Mds. 2,043	Mds. 1,440	Mds. 4,757	Mds. 2,039	Mds. 10,479	Mds.
	Bucktearpore	Ditto	89,000		62,992	15,429	8,000	28,868	5,600	52,219	Mds. 4,300
Bagoosera	...	Ditto	45,000	45,000	38,008	17,773	1,018	12,430	1,824	33,015	1,000
Jumcoos sub-division, excluding the three circles.	.....	Ditto	15,725	Mds. 1,18,582	19,725	4,933	232	12,475	1,058	18,748	.....
	Luckeesera	Ditto	30,000		38,252	789	1,385	26,147	1,583	28,794	.....
	Secundra	Ditto	28,814		28,811	{ 518 } { 78 }	900	24,141	1,263	24,672	.....
	Shalkpore	Ditto	44,053		43,575	{ 5,254 } { 207 }	1,071	24,141	2,000	32,673	.....
Total			.....	2,56,382	2,40,004*	47,172	14,136	1,32,949	15,376	2,02,680	.....

* Besides this amount an extra 1,000 mounds has been received for the Monghyr District, as seen by the Railway receipts. This amount, at present, cannot be traced at any of the golas in the interior. It was at first thought that this amount was the difference between the reported weight as received from the Railway and the actual weight on weighing at the golas. I regret to find, however, that this does not account for the deficiency. As vast quantities of grain for Tirhoot and North Bhagulpore were lying side by side at the Railway station, and being carried by the same contractor, the missing grain has, perhaps, been carried to Tirhoot or Bhagulpore. I am doing my best to trace the missing grain.

Return called for under Government letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

			Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total.
(1) By sale to laborers	...	...	10,793	4,868	15,661
(2) By sale to public	...	...	42,723	4,064	46,787
(3) In charitable relief	...	...	14,052	74	14,126
(4) Advances to ryots	...	...	98,762	84,187	1,32,949
Total	...	...	1,66,330	43,193	2,09,523

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 925—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 13th August 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the 19th fortnightly narrative for this district.

2. Up to 7th instant, since my last report was sent in, the weather has been particularly fine and most favorable for all crops, but reports received shewed that rain was at last necessary to complete the aghani transplantings, especially in the south of the district, and to benefit the aghani already planted out. This rain has now fallen, and is all that could have been desired up to date, when all crops are most promising.

The total rainfall to the 11th at Sudder has been	...	...	33-86
Ditto ditto 8th at Banka has been	...	...	30-17
Ditto ditto 1st at Muddehpooora, has been	...	...	30-73
Ditto ditto 8th at Soopool, has been	...	...	40-74

At head-quarters 3-96 fell on the 9th and 10th, at Banka 1-50 fell on the 7th, at Soopool 6-40 fell on the 7th and 8th. I have no particulars of this rain at Muddehpooarah.

4. The sub-divisional officers remark as fellows on the state of the crops and the condition of the people:—

Soopool.—"The rain has come just in time, for had it been withheld a few days longer, the consequences to the bhadoi crops (both paddy and murwa) coming into ear would have been serious, whereas now they may both be looked on as secure; and should no unforeseen calamity befall them, the crops, both in extent and yield, will, it is expected, prove better than any one secured during many past years. The earlier murwa and paddy to the north, it is true, have suffered somewhat from want of weeding during the continuous rain of June and early July, but the later crop of both is very fine, and, on the whole, far exceeds an average crop. This fall of rain will also carry on the aghani cultivation nearly to completion. For the transplanting of this crop there is yet about a month before us, and until after this period has elapsed, all forebodings as to its deficient area will, I think, be purely speculative. The mukai crop was in former years a very uncommon one in these parts, but it has been cultivated comparatively largely this season and has turned out very well. I observe, too, that a much larger area is being devoted to food-grains; for instance, this season preparations are being made on all sides for the jamera crop where it was never sown before, and lands usually reserved for chillies, &c., may this year be seen with a fine crop of murwa. The condition of the people is undoubtedly improving, and after the close of the current month, when the bhadoi harvest becomes general, our house-to-house relief operations may with safety be much narrowed." Mr. Smith adds: "There will, I fear, however, be a certain class of non-cultivators, principally decrepit, old women or widows with small children, of the lowest classes, such as Julahas, Doosadhs, and Musahirs, to whom we shall be obliged to continue relief till the main and cold-weather harvest; and more particularly in this non-bhadoi country along the Tiljooga valley, I am convinced of the necessity of providing ample work for those in want of employment and willing to work, at fair rates; for, it is only to be expected that, with the present deficiency of food-supply, those ordinarily employing hard labor should do as much for themselves as possible, and that, consequently, many of the ordinary laboring classes should find it a difficult matter to support themselves and their families."

5. *Muddehpooarah.*—"On all sides may be seen the different crops in various stages of maturity. Kerhi has in some places been cut; in others, is nearly fit to reap; the same with murwa. The bhadoi, in some of the early transplanted fields, has come into ear, and in most looks promising. Aghani is also good, except where damaged by floods. The ryots from the west are buying aghani seedling to plant in the low lands lately injured by excessive rain. We had need of rain lately, but it has been raining all night (7th) and is still threatening."

6. *Banka.*—"The prices of all grains are falling, and a further fall is anticipated as soon as the indian corn and murwa, both nearly ready, are cut. The late rain has immensely benefited the transplantings of paddy. Up to date the paddy looks promising, and about one-half has already been transplanted. Another good shower of rain is necessary for the paddy already transplanted. With a favorable rainfall an excellent harvest may be looked for. The general condition of the people is satisfactory, but cholera exists here and there."

7. *Head-quarters.*—"The Ganges is now in high flood and still rising, but the crops on the dearah land were, I understand, nearly all out and saved—a very unusual circumstance."

8. The Deputy Collector at Pertabgunge reports very satisfactorily of the whole state of the country under his direct charge, and thinks that no further relief measures will be necessary in that portion of the district after the end of this month. The Muddehpooarah officer

is inclined to a similar opinion, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to carry out these proposals. The only portion remaining where slight assistance will be necessary will be portions of Naradigur and Ekar, especially along the valley of the Tiljooga, almost an entirely aghani rice country.

9. The following statement shows the difference in prices as far as they can be ascertained now and at the corresponding period of 1866. Rice throughout the fortnight at headquarters has been alternating from 12 to 12-10 and back again, and now it again stands at 12-10:—

	Rice, common.		Pulses.		Indian corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	20th Aug.							
Soopool	7 0	10 6	...	12 0	...	...	8 0	11 0
Pertabgunge	11 0	17* 0	...	18 0	...	...	10 0	13 0
Muddehpoora	10 0	16 0	6 0	12 0	...	15 0	9 0	11 0
Kishengunge	6 12	13 8	6 0	14 0	...	...	7 12	13 0
Banka	8 0	12 0	...	15 0	10 0	16 0	9 0	12 8
Kutooria	8 0	11 8	7 0	14 0	9 0	15 0	9 8	14 0
	12th Aug.							
Head-quarters	8 8	12 10	8 13½	17 11	10 2	16 6	9 12½	15 2

* Probably new rice.

10. I annex the required crime statement for the month of July.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. The usual statements will be sent with this if they reach me in time, but up to this moment I have not received them.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

12. The only traffic worth remarking on is that at the Bhagulpore railway station; but, as the reduced rates ceased to exist on the 1st August, it is very probable that we have seen the last of these imports from up-country. The total imports for the fortnight ending 8th instant, were 36,953 maunds, and exports 10,025 maunds. Of the former, excepting 100 maunds rice from Sahebgunge, and 270 maunds gram and wheat, local, the whole quantity was wheat and gram from various up-country stations, and the whole of the exports wheat and gram for Howrah. No private importations appear to be carried on to the north of the district, and the Soopool officer reports "little or nothing is being done in this direction."

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. The usual statements are annexed, showing the quantity stored and expended at, and from, each gola. A statement showing the quantity stored at each sub-gola, and how used, is also given. There is still ample for all possible requirements in the north of the district.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

14. No advances in grain have been sanctioned during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

15. I was unable to furnish figures with my last fortnightly. I now do so, together with the figures for this, for the sake of comparison. In Mr. Kirkwood's report, just received, he remarks "generally the numbers receiving relief have somewhat diminished towards the end of the fortnight." I trust the figures, to be submitted at the close of August, will show that this reduction still continues.

16. *Sales.*—The wholesale moodies are reported to have disposed of a very large amount, but in some parts their demands, and the demands of their customers on their stores, are slackening. This is said to be especially noticeable at Pertabgunge, where new rice is coming into the market; and Baboo Ram Shunker Sen reports the quantity of grain sold under the new liberal rates (to wholesale dealers) was 10,178 maunds. In fact, so eager was the competition among the local tradesmen at Bulooa, that stores began to run short before all demands could be met. In Muddehpoora sub-division, during the fortnight, 8,045 maunds were thus sold; in the Soopool circle 7,461 maunds were disposed of to wholesale moodies, while the sales from the golas themselves had fallen to 380 maunds; the moodies generally retailing at a dear cheaper than the gola retail selling price. In Naradigur circle the wholesale moodies took, during the fortnight, 2,402 maunds. There are very few persons in that circle, especially in the neighbourhood of Roshwar and Nurgoo golas, of sufficient substance to become large purchasers. There have been, it is said, large purchasers in the Bongong circle, but the figures are not given. It is still most positively stated that there is no rice forthcoming or available anywhere in Soopool, except Government rice. The new bhadoi rice will soon be in the market, when only the better class of men who are unaccustomed to eat the bhadoi rice, and can afford to pay for Government rice, will become purchasers; we shall not have much to sell, except in the Muddehpoora sub-division. The golas in the Bulooa, Bongong, and Simrahi circles have become almost empty. Bulooa and Simrahi have since been replenished; Bongong will be replenished from the Byjnathpore gola in the Muddehpoora sub-division; Naradigur, Soopool, and Ekar circles, it is said, have enough for all their requirements.

17. *Advances*.—Of course, these have now come almost to a close. The figures for last fortnight should have been a total of 94 zemindars, receiving 31,703 maunds of rice and 4,074 maunds of seed-grain; and 18,434 ryots, receiving 60,787 maunds of rice and 2,296 maunds of seed-grain up to 29th July, and in some cases up to the 1st August. The figures stand thus—ryots, 19,324, receiving 64,978 maunds of rice and 2,380 maunds seed-grain; and zemindars 98, receiving 32,287 maunds rice and 4,074 maunds seed-grain.

18. *Cooked Food*.—The figures for this and last fortnight are thus given:—

		Men.		Women.		Children.	
		This	Last.	This	Last.	This	Last.
Bulooa and Nathpore	Hospital and Poor-house.	39	34	54	52	56	46
Simrahi,	ditto	5	23	19	37	15	24
Nowabakur,	ditto	11	9	12	15	16	16
Dugmura,	ditto	37	14	58	63	22	40
Soopool,	ditto	16	17	32	33	44	43
Ekar,	ditto	14	21	26	46	10	43
Bongong,	ditto	45	31	40	27	27	21
Bhowanipore,	ditto	10	15	8	18	7	13
Kamp,	ditto	1	3	4	4	3	3
Muddehpoorah centre		7	11	13	20	9	24
Puchgachia centre		7	30	7	30	8	32

Total, this fortnight, 682, against 848 of the previous fortnight.

Many of these poor-houses are now going to be closed, as also the hospitals, at once, and the native doctors attached will be relieved. Mr. Kirkwood reports their presence no longer necessary. There has been a marvellously small amount of sickness throughout the relief operations, and the native doctors are no longer required, with the exception of three, who will be retained a short time longer.

19. *House-to-house Relief*.—Mr. Kirkwood remarks on this head that "this relief was largely extended during June and July in the Naradigur and Ekar circles; the climax was, however, reached about the 20th July, and steady reductions, both in numbers and in the amount given, are now going on. The numbers on this relief appear much larger, proportionately, than the amount of relief given. The reason is this, that, while some new people, generally fully 10 per cent., and frequently very many more, had to be brought on the lists, some 50 per cent. had their allowances reduced, as they improved and gradually took to one of our labor reliefs; thus, although the numbers may have increased 10 per cent. on a certain day in a certain village, it is not uncommon to find a reduction of 10 per cent. in the total amount allowed to that village. The average relief given per head—men, women, and children, for a month—is about 10 seers of rice. It runs, I think, mostly from 10 to 12 seers as the maximum allowance per child, and 18 seers for adults." The total figures shown in Mr. Kirkwood's next fortnightly will probably show a still further reduction.

20. *Labour*.—Mr. Kirkwood remarks: "There are on the regular works in North Bhagulpore, as far as I can ascertain, about 8,000 persons, of whom 3,000 are on the Court of Wards' works. Our relief works now show large numbers:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bulooa	{ Last fortnight ...	316	1,333	137	1,786
	{ This fortnight ...	610	2,029	186	2,825
Bhowanipore	{ Last fortnight ...	79	90	38	207
	{ This fortnight ...	80	125	95	300
Kamp	{ Last fortnight ...	81	278	92	451
	{ This fortnight ...	100	130	73	313
Naradigur	{ Last fortnight ...	491	417	159	1,067
	{ This fortnight ...	521	1,673	1,062	3,256
Simrahi	{ Last fortnight ...	150	2,700	1,150	4,000
	{ This fortnight ...	1,224	5,465	2,011	8,700
Soopool	{ Last fortnight ...	42	826	347	1,215
	{ This fortnight ...	29	900	480	1,409
Bongong	{ Last fortnight ...	12	2,136	403	2,551
	{ This fortnight ...	42	2,750	406	3,198
Ekar	{ Last fortnight ...	216	932	289	1,437
	{ This fortnight ...	123	2,501	808	3,432

This shows a total this fortnight of 23,433, against 12,714 of the previous fortnight, or nearly double. I anticipate a considerable reduction during the fortnight, as strict orders have been given to reduce wages. The women, who chiefly swell the numbers, will soon be, or ought to be, engaged in reaping the bhadoi harvest. Mr. Martin, the Muddehpoorah sub-divisional officer, remarks: "The rates now are not sufficiently tempting to induce people to work; what is really wanted is not a sudden but a gradual driving back all persons to their usual condition, whether that normal condition be bad or good. There are many found in poverty who have been in poverty all their lives, and had a hard struggle for an existence, who will, without doubt, appear fit subjects for relief for many years to come, and who, having once subsisted on charity in the way they have this year, will find some difficulty in giving it up and reverting to their previous miserable life; and the question appears to be rising, how long we are to find work for this class of persons; all others will now very soon desert us of their own accord."

21. *Spinning and Weaving*.—Mr. Kirkwood reports: "The numbers have very largely increased during the fortnight. The number, daily average, has been 5,952 spinning and 1,238 weaving, against 4,267 spinning and 646 weaving in the previous fortnight. This also is a class who will hang on to us as long as we provide them with cotton, though many of the spinners are women who ordinarily do not engage in this manufacture. I have given orders that in

September this work must be gradually brought to a close, and that all engaged shall have a free gift of cotton or thread given out to them for the last time. This will enable them, if inclined, to work for themselves, and especially the weavers, who can sell their cloth and purchase more thread fairly, as doubtless thread will be available for some time longer; but their work as a means of charitable relief must cease, and can cease when once the new harvest is in and they are set upon their legs once more.

22. The group superintendents are no longer necessary, and their services are being dispensed with. The military subadars and jemadars are no longer necessary, and can all return now. Mr. Kirkwood only wishes to retain one after the end of this month, but he can go with the others. The whole work of relief at the end of this month ought to be entirely confined to a portion of Naradigur and Ekar circles along the valley of the Tiljooga, where no bhadoi is grown, and where the aghani in any year is liable to be, and is often destroyed or damaged by floods, instead of, as was the case last year, by drought; at any rate, it is satisfactory to know that the beginning of the end has arrived.

15.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative				7,84,255	12	7½
Detail of the above total—						
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000	0	0			
Deputy-Collector of Muddehpooah	1,000	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	4,00,730	12	7½*			
On disbursement to Deputy-Collector of Muddehpooah for construction of gola	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	70,400	0	0			
Ditto ditto to traders for purchase of grain..	1,800	0	0			
To Bhagulpore municipality	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement..	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900	0	0	7,84,255	12	7½
Expenditure during the fortnight under report	Nil.					
Grand total to end of fortnight				7,84,255	12	7½

Statement showing Cases against property, as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of July 1874.

					Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.				
					Sudder.	Muddehpooah.	Banka.	Scoopool.	Total.
DACOITY—									
(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI)	MONTH OF JULY 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of July 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ROBBERY—									
(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI)	Month of July 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of July 1873	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THEFT—									
(Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft)...	Month of July 1874	7	5	23	3	38			
	Corresponding month of July 1873	16	5	16	7	43			
	Ditto ditto 1872	22	8	24	21	75			
LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS OR HOUSE-BREAKING—									
(Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return AI)	Month of July 1874	25	7	11	4	47			
	Corresponding month of July 1873	13	3	2	6	24			
	Ditto ditto 1872	26	13	5	13	57			
Total of all four crimes	Month of July 1874	82	12	34	7	85			
	Corresponding month of July 1873	29	8	18	13	68			
	Ditto ditto 1872	48	21	29	34	132			

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Through Nasir	15,016	9	4
Deputy Collector of Banks	678	7	0
" " Muddehpooah... ..	12,102	12	8
" " Scoopool	1,17,800	0	0
Mr. Hennessy	6,665	15	6
" as contractor... ..	1,87,137	0	1½
H. M. Durand, Esq.	18,398	0	9
" for carters	177	2	6
Mr. Hensely	5,000	0	0
Baboo Purn Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector	19,084	15	8
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, R. C. Gangooly...	15,000	0	0
Captain Conolly	463	3	0
Mr. Meredith	109	10	0
" Inman, Government grain officer, Jugodischuck	155	0	0
" H. Hull, contractor	3,000	0	0
Baboo Hurbullub Narsin Sing, for purchase of bhooas	500	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages and weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	0
Ditto for 38 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pointee	112	5	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	3,321	4	6
Total	4,00,730	12	7½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 5th August 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.	
				By sale to the public or laborers.		By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to					
				Public.	Laborers.		Ryots.					Zemindars.
SUNDER SUB-DIVISION.												
Peerpointee ...	1st August 1874 ...	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda. S. C.	Mda.	} All sold; defalcated in weight.	
Pernechurpore, ..	11th July 1874 ...	Nil	1,398 0 0	1,857 12 2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,857 12 2	Nil		
		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	232 2 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	982 2 8	Nil		
		1,000 0 0	2,898 0 0	2,607 12 2	232 2 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,839 14 10	Nil		
BARUA SUB-DIVISION.												
Kutoriah ...	7th August 1874 ...	4,727 0 0	4,727 0 0	3,076 15 1	200 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,276 15 1	300	Closed.	
Dhooria ...	Ditto ...	2,250 0 0	2,250 0 0	1,706 30 0	103 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,809 30 0	500		
		6,977 0 0	6,977 0 0	4,783 5 1	303 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,086 5 1	800		
MUDDEHPOORAH SUB-DIVISION.												
Kamp ...	5th August 1874 ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	2,873 3 0	Nil	13,767 36 4	1,107 9 8	1,233 22 0	19,863 23 4	600	Closed.	
Sonebura ...	Ditto ...	13,365 10 0	13,365 10 0	3,671 34 12	Nil	400 14 0	275 0 0	972 33 8	5,372 4 4	200		
Patturghaut ...	Ditto ...	2,614 0 0	2,638 0 0	1,800 0 0	Nil	Nil	274 6 10	332 33 8	2,448 5 2	Nil		
Byjnanthpore ...	Ditto ...	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	2,933 7 0	Nil	4,234 39 0	232 20 0	1,506 24 12	8,566 5 12	300		
		80,979 10 0	83,901 10 0	10,919 4 12	Nil	18,392 39 4	1,573 36 2	4,035 33 12	36,909 35 6	1,100		
Bhownanipore Circle.												
Bhownanipore ...	5th August 1874 ...	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	4,767 14 8	Nil	1,769 0 0	2,065 5 0	1,311 31 4	10,975 16 12	1,500	Closed.	
Maddanpore ...	Ditto ...	50,000 0 0	50,078 0 0	17,072 19 0	Nil	1,804 32 0	367 35 0	624 33 0	19,869 39 0	2,000		
Lalpur ...	Ditto ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	4,869 15 0	Nil	1,802 0 0	Nil	350 31 9	767 2 1	1,500		
Total	85,000 0 0	85,078 0 0	28,709 8 8	Nil	5,375 32 0	3,033 0 0	2,297 15 13	37,912 17 13	5,000		
Grand total	1,75,856 10 0	1,78,862 10 0	45,018 50 7	535 2 8	23,768 31 4	4,911 56 2	6,323 9 9	52,047 35 14	6,900		

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 5th August 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain consumed the entire year.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION.	1874.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M
<i>Soopol Circle.</i>										
Soopol	5th Aug.	1,30,000	91,675	30,050	8,249	1,375	680	8,325	2,621	57,009
Chundial		10,000	16,412	3,924	3,802	911	51	905	999	10,592
Rotowlee		8,000	8,000	2,935	Nil	498	Nil	319	1,529	5,281
Hurdes		10,000	14,000	6,169	2,200	717	329	677	1,331	11,423
Total		1,58,000	1,30,387	40,687	14,251	3,501	1,000	10,228	6,480	85,205
<i>Naradigur Circle.</i>										
Nowabakur	5th Aug.	30,000	42,430	20,375	1,585	6,507	177	637	4,910	34,191
Dugmurrah		30,000	32,000	12,502	1,474	5,038	Nil	1,253	679	20,951
Roshwar		40,000	37,570	15,918	Nil	1,525	44	173	2,783	20,443
Nurgo		20,000	10,884	4,578	1,990	1,420	134	86	17	8,231
Total		1,20,000	1,22,884	53,373	5,055	14,480	355	2,154	8,389	83,810
<i>Simrahi and Bulooa Circles.</i>										
Peopra	5th Aug.	20,000	21,000	5,061	2,050	1,316	4,095	2,705	4,044	19,871
Portabgunge		30,000	32,768	15,427	535	502	5,849	1,714	1,765	25,791
Bulooa		20,000	26,200	13,578	2,025	225	795	2,184	226	19,033
Simrahi		40,000	40,872	11,112	1,710	1,717	7,302	2,646	3,202	27,689
Nathpore		10,000	10,000	2,888	278	622	4,406	Nil	156	8,410
Dheemnuggur		5,000	5,110	2,376	Nil	128	1,400	38	729	4,731
Ryeoli Dulgaon		8,000	8,000	3,383	690	377	2,638	Nil	243	7,331
Total		1,33,000	1,43,950	53,825	7,888	4,987	20,004	9,287	10,365	1,12,856
<i>Ekar and Bongong Circles.</i>										
Ekar	5th Aug.	60,000	51,086	13,834	5,650	4,585	2,769	4,405	8,681	39,914
Samani		20,000	20,051	4,964	1,575	2,769	2,879	300	671	13,158
Notha		10,000	10,251	2,758	4,325	349	76	Nil	261	8,769
Bongong		30,000	32,739	10,345	2,542	2,317	4,320	4,715	2,716	26,955
Bargaon		5,000	4,732	Nil	Nil	1,544	32	Nil	1,215	2,791
Putchgachia		20,000	14,372	5,476	1,275	758	319	3,117	2,000	12,945
Moheshi		10,000	10,059	1,960	3,720	374	2,230	652	738	9,674
Total		1,55,000	1,43,290	39,337	19,087	13,696	12,615	13,189	16,382	1,14,206
COURT OF WARDS SUB-DIVISION.										
<i>Naradigur Circle.</i>										
Chandpeepur	5th Aug.	11,400	11,482	Nil	9,636	55	1,577	Nil	Nil	11,267
Bhupliac		11,400	11,504	Nil	8,688	332	1,588	Nil	Nil	10,608
Burhura		9,333	9,333	Nil	3,875	524	3,289	Nil	Nil	7,688
Total		32,133	32,319	Nil	22,198	911	6,454	Nil	Nil	29,563
Grand total		5,98,133	5,72,830	1,96,222	68,479	37,485	47,088	34,856	41,516	4,25,046

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain at sub-golas up to 5th August 1874.

Name of sub-golas.	From what gola stocked.	Amount stored.	Amount used in house to house relief.	Amount used in light labor work.	Amount sold.	Deficiency in weight.	Total expended.
Sukpore ...	Soo pool ...	2,000	212	.....	.....	All the grain stored in these golas was sent out by weight.	212
Barwari ...		2,000	117	.....	.....		117
Patra ...		2,000	99	.....	.....		99
Ghoran ...		1,000	301	.....	120		421
Sukela ...	Bonjong ...	1,000	293	.....	.....		293
Bharoli ...		860	.....	.....	.....		.....
Kidli ...	Ekar ...	2,000	88	328	.....		414
Shapore ...		2,000	278	.....	.....		278
Kunda ...	Tillub ...	2,000	386	510	.....		896
Arraputtee ...		925	51	290	.....		331
Gundaul ...		186	186	.....	.....		186
Jalai ...		131	95	.....	.....		85
Matipore ...	Simrahi ...	2,000	7	1,131	.....	1,132	
Dharrahra ...		2,000	68	1,840	.....	2,000	
Moheahpore ...		2,000	.....	1,800	.....	1,800	
Barokarewa ...		2,000	.....	.....	.....	400	
Luchmunia ...	Nathpore ...	1,764	Details not given.				348
Taungunge ...		1,082	.....	.....	.....	1,082*	
Chandpeepor ...	Soo pool ...	2,000	351	278	113	741	
Monjha ...		2,000	396	.....	.....	396	
Dighia ...	Dugmurra...	1,000	129	.....	.....	1,204	
Bhaptihal ...	Ruswar and Dugmurra.	1,000	43	.....	.....	43	
Choghotta ...	Soo pool ...	1,000	303	4	265	663	
Total ...		33,029	3,491	6,274	497	229	12,906

The amount shown in column 3 is included in the figures shown in column 5 of the gola return.

* No return received, but Baboo Ramsunker Sen informed me verbally that all had been used.

† Figures for these five golas given to 1st instant.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

No. 3032F, dated Purneah, the 13th August 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative for the period ending 8th August 1874.

A.

During the past fortnight I have visited Motiharee in Arrareah and Kudbah circles. I everywhere found that the new rice was coming into the market and that old rice from Dacca and the eastern districts and from Calcutta was being brought up and distributed over the country in large quantities.

The crops are everywhere looking well. I noticed that they were particularly fine in pergunnah Teerakharda in the north, and in the eastern part of thana Kudbah.

We have throughout the fortnight been favoured with showers, which have enabled the people to transplant their seedlings for the winter crop. The intervals of sunshine have been favourable for the reaping of the bhadoi, which is now general.

The prices now quoted are for old rice—Purneah 14 seers, Kusbah 14 seers, Kissengunge 16 seers, Arrareah 12 seers.

• New rice in some places selling at 18 seers per rupee and dhan at 32 seers.

At Kissengunge the price is 22 seers of new rice, and in some hats 40 seers of dhan per rupee.

The general health of the people is reported to be good everywhere.

The usual statement of grain thefts and dacoities is annexed.

Statement showing the theft of grain reported in the District of Purneah for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

Stations.	No. of cases reported.	Worth of grain stolen.
		Rs. A. P.
Kissengunge ...	3	7 1 9
Kusbah Amour ...	2	1 1 0
Bahadoorgunge ...	1	3 0 0
Bulrampore ...	1	2 0 0
Sudder ...	2	8 5 0
Gondwarah ...	2	12 0 0
Kalliangunge ...	4	11 8 0
Motiharee ...	3	6 12 0
Arrareah ...	1	0 2 0
Total ...	19	51 13 9*

PURNEAH,
The 11th August 1874. }

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

W. KNYVETT, Major,
District Supdt. of Police.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the month of July 1874, and the corresponding months of the years 1872 and 1873, as called for by Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873.

	Dacoity: Headings Nos. 30 & 31, crime return. Corresponding month of July 1872.	Robbery: Headings Nos. 32 and 33, crime return. Month of July 1874.	Theft.			House-breaking and theft.			Total of all four crimes.		
			Heading No. 43, crime return.			Headings Nos. 35 and 36 and 42 of crime return.					
			Month of July 1874.	Corresponding month of July 1873.	Corresponding month of July 1872.	Month of July 1874.	Corresponding month of July 1873.	Corresponding month of July 1872.	Month of July 1874.	Corresponding month of July 1873.	Corresponding month of July 1872.
Head-Quarters Division, Purneah ...	1	...	18	8	7	17	28	17	35	36	35
Sub-Division Kissengunge ... ..	..	1	45	7	5	30	7	..	76	14	5
Sub-Division Arrareah... ..	..	...	24	7	1	24	20	4	48	27	5
Total ...	1	1	87	23	13	71	55	21	159	77	35

PURNEAH,
The 5th August 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

W. O. LEWIS,
Court Inspector.

B.

Mr. Cordner's progress report is annexed.

It shows only a total of 25,866 persons on the work, or a daily average of 3,624. Payment by the token system has been everywhere introduced on these works and has as yet been found to work well.

A very large number of persons, viz. 13,139 daily, were up to the date of last report still employed by our relief officers. These will soon be materially reduced by recent rules reducing rates of payment; they were fast falling off even before the issue of these rules. Mr. Coles, at Bulrampore, reports that during the fortnight the number of laborers on road had fallen from 700 to 30; this was due, not to reduction of rates, but simply to the people going off of their own accord to work in the field.

The largest number of persons are employed in Arrareah and Kusbah Amour. To both of these places orders for effecting reduction have been sent, as since the cutting of the bhadoi has commenced, the plea that work cannot be obtained in the field is inadmissible.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1874.

Names of works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.	
			Class I.	Class II, A.	Class II, B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					In grain.	In cash.
No. 1. Purtoah to Keotgamah	The whole line of road, about 40 miles in length, has been fixed, and is in progress.	1 party ...	1,031	.....	.....	1,031	Mds. Str. 119 12	Rs. A. P. 313 15 8	The works have been brought to a close on this road, as the portion taken in hand this season has been completed. Between Purtoah and the river Belwah, 23 miles in length, the road has been completed, including the embanked portion from Bumbhag to Sirsee, a distance of 11 miles. There now remains a portion of only 9 miles between the river Belwah and Keotgamah which was not put in hand owing to there being heavy rice crops in the ground; this portion will be completed as soon as the crops are out. The laborers who have been employed on this work, and who were drafted on to road No. 2, there are only the professional laborers.	Payments are now made to laborers by means of grain tokens where shops have been established for that purpose by the civil officers and where we have used up the balance of rice in the hands of our cashier. As the payment by means of tokens is exactly the same as for cash so often described in these reports, it is not necessary to again allude to it.	Everything is being done by contract; the following being the rates:— Grassing slopes, annas 12 to Rs. 1, per 100 square feet, where turf can be procured within one chain of the bank. An extra sum of annas 1 ples 6 to be given for every other chain lead. Dressing banks and slopes at 6 annas per 100 square feet.	As a rule the laborers are supplied with Government tools; the holders being the only ones who use their own.	Rs. A. P. 313 15 8	.....
No. 2. Nathpore to Etwarah.	The whole line, 83 miles in length, laid out and levelled: estimate in progress.	7 parties ..	13,390	.....	.....	13,390	968 20	2,377 10 8	There is still further decrease in the number of laborers at work on this road, and the greater number of those now employed are professional laborers, as most of the ordinary agricultural class have returned to their usual avocations. A few light showers have fallen during the week, but more rain is now required; in a few places new dhan is being offered for sale in the markets. The cash payment in the column of disbursements has been for contingencies, salaries, &c., none of the laborers being paid otherwise than in grain.	.....	.....	.....	2,451 10 8	126 0 0
No. 3. Kiaraganga and Thaliya.	40 miles of old Gaugra and Darjeeling road being repaired and estimate sanctioned.	2 parties...	539	.....	.....	539	31 10	83 5 4	There has been a reduction in the number of laborers employed on this road since last report. All those who are now employed are engaged in repairs and on the dressing and grassing of the banks.	.....	.....	.....	83 5 4	.....

Names of Roads.	Progress in making out relief works.	Progress in carrying out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.	
			Class I.	Class II, A.	Class II, B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers	Proceeds of sale.				In grain.	In cash.
No. 4, Kishanpur to Noh-murud.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted.	3 parties ..	1,275	.....	.....	1,275	78 15	209 0 0	.....	.....	.....	209 0 0	.....
No. 4, Den-grah to Soortally.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted.	2 parties ..	460	.....	.....	460	6 30	18 13 3	.....	.....	.....	18 13 3	.....
No. 6, Den-grah to Bhopla Talpore.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	3 parties ...	2,567	.....	.....	2,567	115 20	308 1 6	.....	.....	.....	308 1 6	.....

The general aspect of the country in this part of the district is everything that can be desired; prices of grain have fallen; new dhann is being brought into the market, and the people are in general more contented and hopeful. The laborers on this road are still decreasing, and all of those at present entertained are employed in repairing, dressing and grassing the banks that have been thrown up. The crops look flourishing and there is every prospect of a good harvest. There is now ample occupation for laborers in the fields, and the rates given by the cultivators offer a much greater attraction to the unprofessional laborers than those given by the Public Works Department. There has been a very small attendance on this work during the past week, as almost all the laborers have left for works in the fields. As laborers are required to keep the road in order and set the dressing and grassing done on the banks that have been thrown up, I am transporting laborers who have completed their work here and who are willing to go. The crops are looking well, but the cultivators are beginning to look out for more rain. A great reduction has taken place since last report in the number of laborers employed on this road, as there is plenty of work going on in the fields, and the rates given by the cultivators more attractive than ours. The crops are looking splendid in this part of the district, and new rice is now selling in the market at 16 seers. Real distress, I am convinced, at an end in this part of the country; of course there is the usual poor of the place that can be seen at any time.

C. AND D.

The transport and storage of grain has now been quite completed ; grain had been conveyed to the most remote villages, and during the last hard fortnight before the bhadoi came in could be obtained without difficulty.

The golas, both Government and relief minor golas, have all stood well. I have not heard of or seen one which has not answered well the purpose for which it was built.

The train of transport ponies is now being gradually broken up.

Mr. Perry reports that he has sent away 550 out of 600 which he was working. A register has been kept of all these animals and their owners. Contractors now know their business and a useful system has been organized.

E.

No advances were made during the fortnight.

F.

Th returns of persons in receipt of charitable relief look very large. The numbers are however, less than last fortnight, being 27,192. It must be remembered that the period now under report is that which many persons said would be the hardest in the whole year. The relief officers and their subordinates had reached the most remote villages, and many people who had received the supplies on being sent away from the works are entered.

At the Sudder the numbers in receipt of relief are larger than in any other circle. This had attracted my notice before the receipt of the late circular, and the lists have been carefully scrutinized ; from Dengrah, Lieutenant Thornton reports that distress has entirely ceased, except among the very poor classes of professional beggars, and that new rice is being brought into the markets, Government rice being only saleable in very small quantities.

There appears to have been no extravagant charitable distribution here ; nor has there at Kudba, where all relief works have now been stopped.

From Kudba Amour the returns are not satisfactory, but recent reports show that matters are now on a better footing.

In Bulrampore and Kishengunge the number of village relief tickets is small ; the crops are here most magnificent, and Lieutenant Coles and Mr. Craven both report that distress has quite ceased.

From Arrareah the reports were last fortnight very alarming, but I found on visiting the circle that they were exaggerated. The number of laborers on the roads was very large, but will soon be reduced. I noticed no distress among them. They were mostly working at task works, trying to complete some very useful roads which have been laid out and nearly finished.

There is in the eastern and northern pergunnahs of the circle still a demand for Government grain, as there is not much bhadoi grown here.

In Nepal there is scarcely anything but aghani, which is much more backward than our crops. I am glad to say that the supply if stored will meet all demands.

The returns called for in Government letter No. 4640—S.R., dated 22nd July, will follow.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 8,06,608-2-8 + 20,107-15-10 = 8,32,716-2-6.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads ... ..	.....	10,468	0	0
District Engineer ... ..	.....	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others for district road repairs	.....	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plants ... ..	.....	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain ... ..	.....	4,72,568	15	7
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain	.....	74,725	0	0
" to zemindars to assist their ryots	.....	89,400	0	0
" to Lient. Coles on account of pay	.....	150	0	0
Office establishment ... ..	.....	1,514	2	7
" contingencies ... ..	.....	3,046	12	1
Gola establishment ... ..	.....	5,043	15	9
" contingencies ... ..	.....	77	0	0
Advanced for purchase of fodder ... ..	.....	2,014	2	0
" for cart tracks ... ..	.....	1,500	0	0
Construction of golas ... ..	.....	26,080	5	9
" of goladar's house ... ..	.....	148	6	0
Deputation allowances—		Rs.	A.	P.
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer ... ..	...	957	2	3
" H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant district grain officer ... ..	...	200	0	0
" D. O. Micklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent ... ..	...	561	0	0
			1,718	2 3
Total ... ..	.....	8,32,716	2	6
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight.</i>				
Transport of grain—		Rs.	As.	P.
Advanced to Mr. J. A. Craven, sub-divisional officer, Kishengunge, on account of transport of grain ... ..	...	784	1	6
Payments made to contractors on account of cart-hire and commission ... ..	...	146	11	3
			930	12 9
Office Establishment ... ..	.....	332	0	0
" contingencies ... ..	.....	181	5	4
Gola establishment ... ..	.....	1,080	1	2
" contingencies ... ..	.....	10	12	0
Deputation allowances—				
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer ... ..	...	200	0	0
" H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant do. ... ..	...	200	0	0
" D. O. Micklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent ... ..	...	187	0	0
" R. Money, Esq., transport officer ... ..	...	200	0	0
			787	0 0
Total ... ..	.....	3,321	15	3

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadoor, at his Zemindaries in the District of Purneah, for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF RELIEF CENTRES.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Amount advanced to ryots without interest on account of value of seeds, rice, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hossengunge, including Khunsoah ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	1,945	454	2,470	176.42	2,278 14 0
Chowkee Nurgudda ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	1,794	234	2,184	156.00	.....
Kudbah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	2,666	680	3,625	258.92	1,262 2 0†
Arrareah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	1,199	313	1,713	122.35	1,783 2 0
Luchmipore, including Toolseeah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260	6,990	4,290	12,540	895.71	4,004 0 0‡
Purneah—											
Hindoos	387	209	136	732	53.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahomedans	611	729	519	1,859	132.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rampore Koodurkuttee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366 0 0
Total	998	638	655	2,591	185.06	2,067	14,404	5,971	22,532	1609.40	9,753 2 0
Total of Col. No. 5 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.06	.....
										1794.46	

* For 3 fortnights.

† For 2 fortnights.

‡ For 2 fortnights.

PURNEAH,
The 11th August 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

RAMCHUND SATIAH,
Supdg. Agent,
For RAI LUCHMIPUT SING BAHADOOR.

Return of Sick and Infirm treated in Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF POOR-HOUSES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Kudbah	14	50	64	55	9	The two deaths at Dholebujja were from dysentery. The Kishengunge relief officer has been called on to explain the cause of the two deaths reported from Kishengunge.
Sunkurpore	28	71	99	63	...	2	...	34	
Kishengunge	12	4	16	2	...	...	2	12
Barsoe ... ..	...	23	23	4	...	...	...	19
Bulrampore	15	20	35	10	2	4	...	19	
Dholebujja	20	52	72	48	...	...	2	22
Bahadoorgunge	14	42	56	35	3	1	...	17	
Total	103	262	365	217	5	7	4	132	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
			By sales to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder ... { As per last return	16,084	3,287	13,133	6,982	40,386
{ During the fortnight	7,815	6,588	...	107	7,645
Dengrah ... { As per last return	17,018	1,434	11,768	2,172	32,392
{ During the fortnight	10,590	1,517	634	10	2,161
Kusbah Amour ... { As per last return	17,841	3,256	7,490	7,255	35,842
{ During the fortnight	5,723	1,712	480	1,428	3,610
Bulrampore ... { As per last return	29,097	2,307	80	2,659	34,153
{ During the fortnight	15,245	...	455	879	1,334
Kudbah ... { As per last return	8,998	1,978	17,111	3,548	31,635
{ During the fortnight	5,705	3,556	163	500	4,249
Bahadoorgunge ... { As per last return	21,799	0,100	5,341	13,990	47,290
{ During the fortnight	3,167	2,914	1,648	4,203	762
Kalliangunge ... { As per last return	8,185	1,612	1,279	848	11,924
{ During the fortnight	1,980	779	408	479	217
Kinsengunge ... { As per last return	23,648	6,062	3,638	10,047	43,295
{ During the fortnight	17,226	3,696	785	540	5,021
Arrareah ... { As per last return	25,647	36,817	63,785	10,595	1,46,844
{ During the fortnight	9,905	5,461	2,030	500	9,930
Despatched from Maldah.							
" from Godagaree.							
Total as per last return	1,60,187	63,008	1,23,475	67,096	4,32,761
Total during the fortnight	85,463	26,223	8,161	4,943	44,548
Grand Total	1,95,410	71,164	1,28,696	72,039	4,67,309

Memorandum showing the Daily Average of Persons Relieved during the Fortnight.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date.	AT CENTRES.		In Poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labour tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sales of grain under clause 6, para. 3 of relief instructions.	By other means.	Total.
		By cooked food.	By uncooked food.								
Sudder	132	2,446	30	338	877	8	18	.....	.....	5,840
Deograh	6	.....	2	208	.....	23	9	.....	48	296
Kusbah Amour	192	.....	7	537	5,154	15	23	.....	47	5,975
Kudbah	1	746	102	.....	.....	.....	1	3,371
Bulrampore	87	240	.....	279	2,732	.....	.....	.....	33	850
Kishengunge	454	6	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,606
Kalliangunge	307	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391
Bahadoorgunge	1,837	10	30	2,709	80	.....	.....	.....	503
Arrareah	19	396	140	1,000	4,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,791
Total	607	5,680	198	5,265	13,139	126	50	.....	129	27,192

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the Fortnight ending Friday, the 7th August 1874.

Area of sub-division	...	4,951 square miles.
Population	...	17,14,796 persons
Number of relief circles	...	9
Number of villages	...	4,179
Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—		
Managed through Public Works Department subordinates	...	4,000
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency	...	13,139
Total	...	17,139
Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief	...	21,617
Number of known cases of starvation death—		
Up to date of last return	...	7*
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, so far as known	...	1,794†

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. By sale to laborers	67,096	4,943	72,039
2. Ditto to public	1,69,187	26,223	1,95,410
3. In charitable relief	63,003	8,161	71,164
4. Advanced to ryots	1,23,475	6,221	1,28,696
Total	4,22,761	44,549	4,67,309

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works other than those under the Public Works Department in the District of Purneah, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Sudder road	2,608	2,330	200	5,276	191	167	19	377	64	...	...	64	
Kusbah Amour road	846	33,950	10,404	51,200	60	2,425	1,172	3,657	74	3,130	1,638	4,848	
Kudbah ... { Road ... } ... { Tank ... }	Return not received.												
Bulrampore road	16,320	19,150	7,784	43,269	1,164	1,343	554	3,060	...	...	...	...
Kishengunge ... { Road ... } ... { Tank ... }	Return not received.												
Kalliangunge ... { Road ... } ... { Tank ... }	Return not received.												
Bahadoorgunge road	13,405	4,524	5,917	23,846	1,522	405	691	2,708	606	838	1,241	2,685	
Arrareah road	19,505	25,499	11,070	56,074	1,393	1,881	791	4,065	870	1,068	401	2,339	
Total number employed	52,843	85,408	41,444	179,755	4,330	6,310	3,327	13,967	1,614	5,042	3,280	9,936	

* One death erroneously reported last fortnight is struck off.

† Includes Rai Luchmiput Sing's return, formerly separately reported.

No. 833—S.R., dated Nya Doomka, the 11th August 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., c.s., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Narrative for the Fortnight ending August 9th.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

I have no information of much value about the state of the bazars, except what the price currents give. Mr. Stewart says,—“The favorable prospects of the ensuing bhadoi crop have had their influence on the markets.”

The Godda Officer writes,—“Supplies in the markets are pretty nearly equal to the local demand;” but he adds that “15 or 20 maunds of rice cannot be had in a single day in one hât.”

In Deogurh supplies are sufficient and prices easy. There are no complaints from any part of Doomka.

The rainfall during the fortnight has been—

Doomka	..	..	9.81	
Deogurh	..	..	5.93	
Rajmehal.	..	..	1.2	} Rajmehal notation not understood. Godda figures not received for last week; rainfall reported slight.
Godda	..	..	2.0	
Jamtara	..	..	9.2	

The late heavy rain in Doomka came exactly when it was most wanted. The sunshine had done immense good to the Indian corn; and the want of rain was being felt on the high lands to finish transplanting. The late rain has set all the people hard at work transplanting, and has come just in time to fill the grain of the Indian corn.

From Deogurh reports are as good as possible. Mr. Wilmot says that, if the late rains do not fail, a better year could not be asked for than this promises to be.

Mr. Wood writes from Moheshpore,—“There has been no rain for the last 8 or 9 days. Transplanting of paddy more or less stopped except in the very low lands. Advantage has been taken of this weather by Sonthals to plough high lands for til and surguja oil seeds. The Indian-corn crop promises most favorably. Some few fields will be gathered in another week to ten days. The bhadoi dhan has suffered from the recent very dry weather, and should we not have rain in a few days, the yield on the higher lands will be but small.

It is likely the Moheshpore country, or rather South Sultanabad, got a share of our late rain, which came up from the east and south-east, and appears to have been very heavy to our north-east.

Mr. Stewart writes,—“There has not been much rain since my last report, but the weather cannot be pronounced unfavorable.” More rain is in some places wanted for transplanting. East of the hills there has been, perhaps, less rain than there should have been; but in the Damin there has been no lack of it, and there is every prospect of a good bhadoi and aghani crop in that tract, and I may say everywhere at present.”

I have had two reports from Godda, one from Colonel Moore, dated the 5th, and the regular narrative from the sub-division, dated the 6th. I shall quote the two side by side.

Colonel Moore says,—“From personal observation and enquiries, I fear the maize (janera) crop in the district, more especially from Godda to Barahat, will yield a poor return. An eight-anna crop all round would not be an exaggeration of the failure. Transplanting operations have been suspended, and the young rice not looking well.”

Baboo Omesh Chundra Banerjee, who writes the fortnightly, says,—“There has been a deficiency in the rainfall during the last fortnight; and although the light showers which have fallen throughout the sub-division have prevented any injury being done to the growing crops, cultivation of the himanta or late rice has been, to a certain extent, impeded, and in some places nearly stopped. This want of rain, which is favorable only to the janera, is beginning to make itself felt by causing the mahajuns to stay their hands, and also delay in transplanting, which proves ultimately detrimental to the late rice. If, however, copious showers of rain fall within the next week, no sensible harm will be done, though there will be cause for very great anxiety if it holds off much longer. Sugarcane, murwa, and kodo, which occupy no small area, as well as janera, are however looking remarkably healthy.”

I have quoted at length to show what different views two persons can take of the same fact. It is plain that the break in the rains was long and nearly complete in Godda, and that it had not ceased when these reports were written. This is the one undoubted fact. It is also unquestionable that unless rain falls in Godda soon, much damage will be done; but on every other point the two reports are contradictory. I may say that from Godda to Barahat is a great rice country; very little janera is grown.

The Godda maize country is nearly all inside the Daman.

Mr. Boerresen reports damage done to janera by insects.

The Jamtara narrative came in this morning. Mr. Hand, after a good deal of minute detail, says,—“The 6th and 7th proved splendid wet weather. The rain came just in time to save everything, and I hope to make up for, and counterbalance, the effects of the late drought. Transplanting was commenced with renewed vigour, and the weather promises to keep wet for some days longer. The rain on the 6th and 7th was 5.7 inches. The sum

total of all this therefore is, that though there has been cause for great anxiety, still the crops as they now stand have not been very materially injured. Makai will yield a full 14-annas crop, if not more. The earlier sowings indicate being ready for consumption by the end of this month." "Dhan is promising."

The small grains, gundli, murwa, and kodo, are all reported good, but not widely sown. Gundli will be ready to cut in ten days.

The prospects generally are about these.

In Doomka high-land planting is a little late. Everything else is as good as possible. We wanted heavy rain after the dry weather, and we have got it.

In Deogurh the weather has been very seasonable : with the best results on the crops up to date.

The Rajmehal Damin is as well off as Doomka and Deogurh.

In Moheshpore, the crops are earlier and more forward than elsewhere. Up to a short time ago the weather was perhaps more favorable than anywhere else. Now heavy rain is wanted.

In Godda the weather has been less favorable than in other places ; and now heavy rain is wanted, and very soon.

Up to date, as far as I can judge, crops are unusually good, except in Godda ; and with favorable weather from this on, we have every chance of a bumper season.

There is nothing to report about misery, starvation, or crime.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Our numbers show an increase which has not been accounted for.

The Godda Officer writes,—“ Payments in grain are being made in almost all the works.”

I do not know why he does not specify and explain the exceptions.

Mr. Stewart writes,—“ The establishments have almost been withdrawn, and accounts are now being closed.” His works are not only being closed, but are nearly finished.

From Jamtara Mr. Hand writes that his short supply of grain forced him to stop his works a good deal. He has been selling, and making large advances, distributing in charity, and paying altogether in grain, and therefore getting rid of his grain fast. He has had to cut one large tank and a bund for irrigation. The tank will now be cleaned and deepened.

I do not think it likely that our labor numbers will decrease very much more. We shall probably let 2,000 or 3,000 more go, and continue to employ from 6,000 to 8,000 on the sub-divisions and head-quarter roads.

C.—TRANSPORT.

Mr. Stewart reports a small private importation of 300 maunds into Rajmehal.

D.—STORAGE.

During the fortnight 5,555 maunds have been stored at Rajmehal. Arrangements are being made to store an additional 25,000 maunds at Pirpointee for Godda. About 1,000 maunds have been received in Deogurh from Calcutta, and 1,110 maunds in Jamtara.

E.—ADVANCES.

It is time that I should say a word generally about advances. In this direction our policy has been cut out for us. Officers occasionally make remarks about the necessity for advances. This generally means the people's capacity for advances, which may be called unlimited. Grain advances have been made in Godda, Rajmehal, Sultanabad and Jamtara, to a considerable extent, and to a very slight extent indeed in Deogurh, Belpatta, and Hendua. The cry for advances was about equally strong all over the district. A great deal of confidence has all along been placed in the local officer's opinion ; and the result is that advances have been made in the most unequal manner. The quantity appears generally to be a function of the quantity in store and the officer's fancy.

Thus the crops in North Godda were a good deal the worst of any in the district. All over Godda advances have been freely made : partly because there happened to be good reserve store in Godda.

The crops in Sultanabad were very much better. Still in Sultanabad large advances have been made.

In Ambar affairs were pretty much the same as in Sultanabad. The zemindar has taken 1,000 maunds out of complement to the Sarkar, but does not want it.

In Hendua the Sonthals were clamorous and were beginning to look riotous. When they were told that they would get no advances of any kind from the Government, and must pay the usual interest to their zemindar and mahajuns, they shut up and went home. I had no rice in Doomka to give them, and made a virtue of necessity. At the same time I was very confident that the ryots were in no great danger.

In Belpatta dribblets of advances have been made.

In Mohammadabad none have been made.

Jamtara was near the railway. A loud cry of distress was raised in April. Rice was imported, and much of it has been spent in advances. I am pretty confident now that Jamtara could have escaped with much less help than it got.

It will have been observed that no officer in the district has discovered a death from starvation; and that relief operations everywhere have been pronounced excellently timed and admirably successful.

I am afraid we have proved too much. My sub-divisional officers are, with one exception, greatly and provokingly in arrears with me; and I am horribly in arrear with the Commissioner in general work; therefore we have not succeeded in completely keeping our balance under the new strain. There is no doubt great efforts have been made in relief works, but nearly every officer says, with a sigh of satisfaction, that he has been just able to prevent famine.

I don't believe in this nicety of work. The fact of there having been no famine in the district up to date, taken with the fact that we have by no means nicely adjusted the rest of our work, proves that our action in relief has been a great deal more than sufficient, and I am bound to say so at once. At considerable expense we have greatly lightened distress, and got a good deal of very good and useful work done in roads, bunds, and tanks. But if we had been on the verge of famine in a dozen places, we must have gone in somewhere.

The necessity of making advances is next to impossible to estimate. Any number of people will jump at the chance. Eagerness to take advances is absolutely no criterion of anything.

When other signs of famine appear, advances are a good way of meeting it; but other ways, such as giving cooked food and giving work, are tests as well as ways of relief, and I am afraid many officers forget the difference.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The Godda Officer writes,—“The daily average of persons relieved during the fortnight is 133 by cooked food, and 1,575 by uncooked rations;” this is all wrong. Receivers of uncooked rations ought to be the very few “bhadra lok,” who make out a decent claim to have their “izzut” regarded. If only 133 are badly off enough to eat our boiled rice, we may very nearly shut up relief. I shall have the greater part of the 1,575 people struck off the roll.

Mr. Hand is doing better. His daily average of people on cooked food is 936, and on uncooked 528.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

These are given in a separate sheet. The cash payments all explain themselves, except in Godda. I have already said that the Godda officer has not given details.

List shewing the average of daily laborers on roads under Civil Officers, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.	No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.
1.	Godda and Barahaut Road ...	1,329	19.	Lokandia Bund ...	23
2.	Godda Tanks ...	285	20.	Mohagarna ditto ...	138
3.	Bandar Chuah Bund ...	100	21.	Haripore ditto ...	69
4.	Chandna ditto ...	134	22.	Noonphore ditto ...	121
5.	Talberia ditto ...	72	23.	Komuldiha ditto ...	18
6.	Sonepore ditto ...	144	24.	Kobra ditto ...	62
7.	Lokarmarra ditto ...	70	25.	Bunglia ditto ...	25
8.	Parna ditto ...	46	26.	Behareo ditto ...	61
9.	Meharowa ditto ...	88	27.	Becha ditto ...	97
10.	Simra Tank ...	83	28.	Sreepore ditto ...	71
11.	Kandooah ditto ...	70	29.	Pathra village Road ...	48
12.	Lohandia ditto ...	83	30.	Simrahor Korosonha Bund ...	60
13.	Bhora Bund ...	70	31.	Bartnah Bund ...	51
14.	Gobra ditto ...	89	32.	Pandooah ditto ...	36
15.	Gopalpore ditto ...	126	33.	Amarpore ditto ...	4
16.	Chunhurbona ditto ...	32			
17.	Amba ditto ...	53			
18.	Ranidih ditto ...	83			
				Total ...	3,834

RAJMEHAL SUB-DIVISION.

1.	Road from Sahibgunge to Barhait ...	393	11.	Khyasole Bund ...	6
2.	Madanabhee Tank ...	8	12.	Futichpore ditto ...	1
3.	Panehgarh Bund ...	68	13.	Kurumore ditto ...	93
4.	Boba or Jamin ditto ...	12	14.	Dankoni ditto ...	13
5.	Simuljuri ditto ...	105	15.	Mairaparah Road ...	2
6.	Hadam Road ...	123	16.	Doodh ... ditto ...	24
7.	Tinpahar Road ...	64	17.	Barhait Tank ...	126
8.	Doodhoke or Chitan Bund ...	64			
9.	Sole Bund ...	24			
10.	Barmesia ditto ...	1			
				Total ...	1,110

DEOGURH SUB-DIVISION.

No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.	No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.
1.	Modhupur to Pathrole Feeder Road	44	7.	Jugdishpur	28
2.	Jasidih and Rohini Feeder Road	31	8.	Tek Bohear	12
3.	Madundih Bund	20			
4.	Brijopur	42		Total	240
5.	Niadih	32			
6.	Nogee	36			

DOOMKA HEAD-QUARTERS.

1.	Kutchery New Road	29	4.	Bazar Drain	1
2.	Opening out earth round new planted trees,	4			
3.	Filling up holes	3		Total	37

BENAGARHIA.

1.	Road from Benagarhia to Kalipathar	603
2.	Tank in Ghotukpore	276
3.	Bandh in Phulpahari	233
4.	Road from Benagarhia to Soolunga	251
	Total	1,363

MOHESHPORE.

1.	For turing sides of Englishpara Tank	54
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JAMTARA SUB-DIVISION.

1.	Gaichand	44	
2.	Moochigurhi	43	
3.	Dakinbahal	14	
4.	Kuruka	69	
5.	Ladua	91	
6.	Chakri	22	
7.	Majhia	45	
8.	Kulhore	35	Closed on the 1st August.
9.	Saherdal	14	
10.	Situlpore	42	Closed on the 27th July.
11.	Kangai	66	
12.	Upper bandha	18	Re-opened on the 28th for completion.
13.	Moorgatona	15	
14.	Ghatty	41	
15.	Road to Railway Station	58	
16.	Deojore	45	Closed from the 29th July.
17.	Nala	55	
18.	Dolheria	15	
19.	Patharghatty	70	
20.	Searkotia	54	
21.	Amlajore	10	Closed from 29th July.
22.	Karya	30	
23.	Bindapathar	33	
24.	Palajoria	17	
25.	Pakuria	14	Closed from the 28th July.
26.	Geria	14	
27.	Mohempore	21	
28.	Kundahit	185	Closed from the 28th July.
29.	Bancatty	43	Closed on the 18th July.
30.	Khoriau	46	
31.	Cart Road	138	
32.	Khejoori	94	
33.	Bagdobhari	141	
34.	Salka	92	
35.	Afzulpore	92	
36.	Jamjuri	31	
37.	Chowkhonda	3	
38.	Jolhai	73	
39.	Talpukuria	86	
40.	Ashna	27	
41.	Dhaosonia	89	
42.	Paharady	71	

Total ... 2,209

MEMORANDUM.

	Average No. of laborers.
Godda Sub-division	3,834
Rajmehal	1,119
Deogarh	240
Dumka	37
Maheshpore	54
Benagarhia	1,363
Jamtara	2,209
As per Executive Engineer's Progress Report	3,079
Total	11,935

G. A. P. IN THE DISTRICT.

	Expenditure.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to last narrative	.....	.....	1,97,565 9 2½
Expenditure during the fortnight—			
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 1st August 1874	2,440 14 11½		
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 8th August 1874	1,375 9 9	3,814 8 8½(a)	
Godda Sub-division for the fortnight ending 1st August 1874—			
Godda and Barahat road	2,073 11 5		
Godda tank	302 6 3		
Bander Chua bund	251 11 0		
Chandna	254 11 6		
Talberia	165 0 0		
Mohopore	242 10 4½		
Lakarmara	166 7 6		
Paras	58 10 0		
Mohagama	154 13 10½		
Simra tank	150 14 6		
Kendua	118 3 0		
Lohandia	120 7 0		
Bhora bund	235 12 3		
Gobra	104 9 6		
Gopalpore	50 9 0		
Chiharboni	67 11 9		
Amba	44 12 0		
Ranidi	246 12 9		
Lohandia	157 8 6		
Mahagama	283 6 0		
Haripore	8 10 0		
Nonphora	62 1 6		
Kamaldiha	9 3 0		
Kobra	70 13 10½		
Banglia	154 14 0		
Behari	148 14 6		
Bacha	53 3 9		
Sripore	118 5 0		
Pathra village road	85 4 6		
Simra or Karsamba bund	306 9 4½		
Barma bund	110 11 6		
Pandha	84 12 6		
Amarpore bund	4 8 0	6,508 11 10½(b)	
Rajmahal Sub-division from 8th July to 5th August 1874—			
To Engineers in charge, Public Works Department	7,022 0 7		
To Cashiers in Civil Department	800 0 0		
Transport of grain to several stations	175 3 6		
On account of establishment, contingencies and storage of gola	76 15 6	8,074 3 7(c)	
Deogarh Sub-division for the week ending 25th July 1874—			
Modhupore Feeder road	15 0 0	15 0 0(d)	
Dumka Sub-division under Mr. W. M. Smith for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874—			
New cutcherry road	13 12 6		
Bazar drain and fencing, new planted trees, &c.	37 2 6		
Purchase of bamboo frames	19 2 0	70 1 0(e)	
Under Revd. H. P. Boerssew from 19th July to 8th August 1874—			
Road from Benagaria to Kalipathar	1,133 0 0		
Tank in Ghatakpore	521 0 0		
Bund in Foolpahari	432 0 0		
Road from Benagaria to Sulunga	435 0 0	2,521 0 0(f)	
Jamtara relief circle from 8th July to 7th August 1874	.....	8,805 15 10½(g)	
Sadder Office expenditure during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874—			
Paid for Jamtara relief establishment for June 1874	1,957 14 11		
for Moheshpore relief establishment for July 1874	174 8 9		
travelling allowance to ministerial officers employed on relief works	164 8 0		
for construction of a gola at Dumka	73 4 0		
toll hire for carts sent to Cynthia to bring rice	31 8 0		
for transport of grain, &c.	166 4 3		
Deputy Commissioner's office establishment for July 1874	432 3 8		
Dumka gola establishment for July 1874	64 6 8		
Special dak establishment for June and July 1874	136 15 3		
Cooly hire for conveying letters from 5th June to 31st July 1874	34 4 0		
Extra allowance to Mr. Stewart of Rajmahal from 1st March to 15th June 1874 at Rs. 150 per mensem	525 0 0	3,760 13 6	33,630 6 6(h)
Grand Total	.....	.....	2,31,195 15 8½
Expenditure under Court of Wards for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874			29 11 0
Advances.	Rs. A. P.		
Advanced to Mr. Hand, relief officer Jamtara, for relief works	1,000 0 0		
Advanced to Sub-Deputy at Kundahit for transport of grain	1,000 0 0		
Advanced to Mr. Hand, of Jamtara, for purchase of office furniture	50 0 0		
Advanced to Extra Assistant Commissioner, Godda, for relief works	50,401 3 6		
Advanced to relief officer, Jamtara	700 0 0		
	53,151 3 6		

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
(a) In grain	3,552 3 1	(f) Paid all in grain.	
In cash	233 5 7½	(g) In grain	8,805 15 10½
	3,814 8 8½	In cash	13 0 0
(b) Details not received.			8,805 15 10½
(c) In grain	6,200 0 0	(h) In grain	21,222 1 11½
In cash	1,874 3 7	In cash	5,809 8 8½
	8,074 3 7		27,121 10 0
(d) All in grain.		Details not received for	6,508 11 10
(e) In grain	50 15 0		33,630 6 6
In cash	19 3 0		
	70 1 0		

1. Rajmehal Sub-division	188-14	6. Moheshpore	...	94-66
2. Godda Sub-division ...	1,708	7. Jamtara	...	1,192
3. Pakour ...	149-21			
4. Dumka head-quarters...	30-64		Total	3,865-00
5. Deoghurh Sub-division...	2-35			

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

Price-current of food-grains in the Sonthal Pergunnah District for the week ending 8th August 1874.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Doomka head-quarters	11	11	12	12	13
Noonihaut	12	11	.....	15	15
Pakour	16	12½	.....	.....	17
Moheshpore ... ..	.....	11	.....	.....	15
Rajmehal Sub-division	14	9	.....	.....	15
Sahibgunge	14	13	17	17	16
Barhait ... ..	.....	10	.....	16	.....
Deoghur Sub-division	12½	12	.....	15	28
Pathrole ... ..	.....	14	.....	.....	15
Kurron	12	15	.....	16	14
Rohini	12	13	.....	14	18
Godda Sub-division ... ..	.....	11	.....	15½	15½
Saronee	11	12	.....	16	.....
Pathargama	12½	11½	.....	13½	13½

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a.) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	45,949	11	5
(b.) By sale to the public	14,086	3	13½
(c.) In charitable relief	2,168	1	13½
Advance to ryots	63,722	10	10
	1,25,925	27	9½
Grain disposed of up to date of last report	1,02,003	31	½
Ditto during the fortnight	23,921	36	9
Total ...	1,25,925	27	9½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government grain in the Southal Pergunnahs for the Fortnight ending 9th August 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain in store, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.				
Doomia	9th Aug. 1874	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.		
Deoghur	1st "	2,03,400	3,000	413 23 3½	13 15 4	307 7 14	612 18 6	1,375 24 11½	3,000	1,500		
Rajmahal	1st "		2,000	40 11 0	6 18 0	375 0 0	473 24 0	894 13 0	.....	.. ..
Godda	8th "		48,555	15,755 35 6½	215 36 12	16,700 10 8	4,979 7 3½	37,651 8 14	.....	5,800	
Moheaspore	7th "		85,000	4,504 11 12½	1,302 9 8½	23,787 32 0	22,307 10 0½	51,911 23 6½	.....	5,000	
Jamtara	30th July "		22,000	1,805 15 2	125 34 8	18,108 7 8	283 29 8	20,323 6 10	.....	.....
			16,096	894 8 15½	505 8 12½	3,763 33 12	6,016 20 9½	13,169 31 1½	3,000	.....	

DOOMKA; DEPT. COMMRL.'S OFFICE,
The 11th August 1874.

JOHN BOXWELL,
Offg. Deputy Commr., Southal Pergunnahs.

SONTHAL PERGUN.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No.	Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice.			
				Class I.	Class II.A.	Class II.B.	Total.	Quantity indentured.	Quantity issued.	Value thereof.	From what Gola.
1	Doomka and Jamtara road.	Estimated in progress; survey and level done.	Works opened on almost all the miles.	5,520	.....	.....	5,520	.....	147 mds. 1 sr., 3 cks.	397 6 9	Jamtara and Wooperbandha.
3	Deoghur to Jorumoondi.	Nil	192,962 cubic feet. Earth-work.	5,713 or 99'48 per cent.	.....	00 or 52 per cent.	5,743	232 mds.	165 mds., 8 srs.	413 0 0	Deoghur
6	Teenpahar and Borio road.	.....	.....	5, or 22 per cent.	2,251 or 99'78 per cent.	.....	2,256	.....	71 mds., 10 srs., 8 cks.	178 12 9	.....
7	Borio and Protapure road.	.....	.....	3,609 or 87'87 per cent.	406 or 12'18 per cent.	.....	4,107	.....	180 mds., 7 srs., 10 cks.	453 8 0	.....
10	Metalling Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	172 or 8'83 per cent.	1,776 or 91'17 per cent.	.....	1,948	.....	90 mds., 30 srs., 8 cks.	268 12 6	Doomka
13	Repairs to ditto...	.....	.....	75 or 32'81 per cent.	155 or 67'39 per cent.	.....	230	.....	10 mds., 7 srs., 12 cks.	25 7 9	Ditto
14	Bahowa & Barhait road.	7 miles	7 miles	540 or 43'81 per cent.	704 or 56'19 per cent.	.....	1,253	.....	40 mds., 8 srs.	123 0 0	.....
16	Pakour & Heeraupore road.	Ditto	Ditto	340 or 92'78 per cent.	28 or 7'25 per cent.	.....	368	.....	56 mds., 13 srs.	150 0 0	.....
17	Doomka Station road.	.....	.....	.....	178, or cent per cent.	.....	178	.....	10 mds., 7 srs., 14 cks.	25 7 10	.....
23	Moheshpore and Doomka road.	.....	.....	195, or cent per cent.	.....	.....	195	.....	11 mds., 24 srs.	29 0 0	Moheshpore.
31	Bund at Katikoond	.....	.....	1,205 or 88'34 per cent.	161, or 11'06 per cent.	.....	1,456	53 mds., 30 srs., 15 cks.	53 mds., 30 srs., 15 cks.	135 8 6	Doomka
32	Bund at Boari	.....	.....	549 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	549	.....	26 mds., 54 srs., 18 cks.	75 12 0	.....

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874.

NAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 1st August 1874.

Supply of food thereto.	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
Supply of Government rice on all the places where works opened.	Healthy and strong. No symptoms of distress or scarcity prevails now.	Twice weekly, made in rice.	From 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied from Department.	<div>Rs. As. P.</div> In rice ... 397 6 9 In cash ... 12 2 9 Total ... 409 9 6	
Ditto ...	Coolies are generally strong and healthy. The prospect of next Jonora crop is not satisfactory; paddy cultivation is in progress. Weather not favorable.	Twice a week in grain orders and grain tokens, except broken parts of rupees.	As. 4 per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Ditto ...	In rice ... 359 0 0 In tokens ... 54 0 0 In cash ... 17 4 6 Total ... 430 4 6	Explanation has been called for, for payment in grain orders.
Ditto ...	Healthy; less rain during past few days; the people are still engaged in cultivation. It is reported that rice cannot be got to pay more.	Every 3rd day by sub-cashier and moodias.	As. 4 to 5 per 100 cubic feet, daily labor— <div>As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0 </div>	Ditto ...	In rice ... 178 12 9 In cash ... 89 5 14 Total ... 268 1 104	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	In rice ... 463 8 0 In cash ... 22 5 0 Total ... 475 13 0	
Ditto ...	Healthy. No weak person has yet appeared.	Daily coolies every 2nd day and contract coolies twice a week.	Digging kunkur as. 5, carts as. 8. Daily labor— <div>As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0 </div>	Ditto ...	In rice ... 268 12 6 In cash ... 0 9 0 Total ... 269 5 6	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	In rice ... 25 7 8	
Ditto ...	Healthy; less rain during past few days. People are still engaged in cultivation.	Ditto ...	Contract work from 4 as. to 6 as. per c. ft. Daily labour— <div>As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0 </div>	Ditto ...	In rice ... 123 0 0 In cash ... 6 11 3 Total ... 129 11 3	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	In rice ... 150 0 0 In cash ... 13 6 3 Total ... 163 6 3	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	In rice ... 25 7 10	
Government rice all along the works.	Healthy. No rain since past few days.	Every 3rd day by sub-cashiers and moodias.	<div>As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0 </div>	Ditto ...	In rice ... 29 0 0 In cash ... 3 7 0 Total ... 32 7 0	Works stopped; only turning is going on.
Ditto ...	Healthy ...	Ditto ...	Contract work from as. 4 to 8 per 100 cubic feet. Daily labor— <div>As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0 </div>	Ditto ...	In rice ... 133 8 6	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	In rice ... 75 12 0	
Total ...					In rice ... 2,375 12 1 In cash ... 165 2 104	
Grand Total ...					2,440 14 114	

SONTHAL PER

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No.	Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice issued to laborers.			
				Class I—Contract.	Class II A—Daily.	Class II B.	Total.	Names of grs.	Quantity of rice wanted.	Quantity of rice issued.	Value thereon.
1	Doomka to Jamtara road.	Estimate being prepared, levelling and surveying completed.	Works opened on the 16th, 16th, 27th, 26th, 21st and 40th completed; 20th, 21st, 26th, and 32nd miles half completed; work in progress, 1st, 3rd, 9th and 16th; 26th and 29th are also in progress.	6,321	.....	.....	6,321	Ooperband and Jamtara.	165 mds., 25 seers.	165 mds., 25 seers.	Rs. A. P. 410 7 6
3	Deoghur to Jurmoondas road.	Nil	113,091 cubic feet of earth-work.	5,135, or 99'63 per cent.	.....	18 or '38 per cent.	5,151	Deoghur ...	101 mds., 24 seers.	101 mds., 24 seers.	254 0 0
6	Teenpahar and Burio road.	Complete project	Completely opened ...	770	.....	.....	770	.....	36 mds., 9 srs., 9½ chks.	36 mds., 9 srs., 9½ chks.	91 14 6
7	Burio and Protapore road.	Work stopped on the 3rd ...	.....	1,514	.....	.....	1,514	.....	33 mds., 6 srs., 4 chks.	33 mds., 6 srs., 4 chks.	86 7 0
10	Metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened ...	769	.....	.....	769	Doomkah ...	27 mds., 8 srs.	27 mds., 8 srs.	68 0 0
13	Repairs to ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	443	.....	.....	443	Doomkah ...	17 mds., 24 srs.	17 mds., 24 srs.	44 0 0
14	Bahawa and Burhait road.	Ditto	Ditto	1,220	.....	.....	1,220	.....	58 mds.	58 mds.	123 0 0
16	Pakour and Heeranpore road.	Ditto	Ditto	719	.....	.....	719	Burhait ...	46 mds., 19 srs.	46 mds., 19 srs.	123 0 0
17	Doomka station roads.	Ditto	Ditto	92	.....	.....	92	Doomkah ...	4 mds., 3 srs.	4 mds., 3 srs.	10 4 0
	Mohespore and Doomka road.	Work stopped ... ..	.....	353	.....	.....	353	Mohespore ...	6 mds.	6 mds.	15 0 0
1	Ban at Kati-coond.	Completely marked ...	Completely opened ...	1,913	.....	.....	1,913	Katikoond ...	22 mds., 25 srs., 3 chks.	22 mds., 25 srs., 3 chks.	66 6 0
22	Ban at Burio ...	Work stopped on the 3rd...	.....	24	.....	.....	24	.....	Nil.	.....	.....

GUNNAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 8th August 1874.

Supply of food therent.	Condition of the people and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
Government rice ...	Laborers are healthy and strong; no symptoms of scarcity or distress.	Twice a week in cash and Government rice.	From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied by department.	Rs. A P. 410 7 9 in rice. 12 4 6 in cash.	Rs. A. P. In rice ... 1,308 7 0 In cash ... 67 2 9 Total ... 1,375 9 9
Ditto ...	Laborers are able-bodied and healthy.	Ditto ...	From 3 annas to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Ditto ...	254 0 0 in rice. 14 0 0 in cash.	
Ditto ...	Laborers are healthy ...	Every third day by sub-cashier.	CONTRACT WORK. Rs. 1-7 to 3-13 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	91 14 0 in rice.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	86 7 6 in rice; work stopped on the 3rd.	
Ditto ...	There is no distress throughout the road.	Every alternate day to all.	A. P. Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 0 9	Ditto ...	68 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Spreading and consolidating 10 annas per 100 cubic feet. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	44 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto ...	Laborers are healthy ...	Every third day ...	Rs. 1-7 to 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet in contract work. DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	132 0 0 in rice. 7 3 6 in cash.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	128 0 0 in rice. 31 6 0 in cash.	
Ditto ...	There is no distress throughout this road.	Every alternate day to all.	A. P. Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 0 9	Ditto ...	10 3 0 in rice. 1 14 9 in cash.	
Ditto ...	Laborers are healthy ...	Every third day ...	Rs. 1-7 to 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet. DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	15 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto ...	There is no distress throughout this.	Every alternate day	From 4 annas to 8 annas per 100 cubic feet earth-work.	Ditto ...	66 6 9 in rice.	
Ditto ...	Laborers are healthy ...	Every third day ...	.....	.....	.....

Dated Berhampore, the 10th August 1874.

From—W. WAVELL, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th August.

2. At the commencement of this period I was at Rampore Hât, from which place I struck across country to Khurgaon, having heard very bad accounts as to the cultivation and the prospects of the crops on account of deficient rainfall. I found that the backwardness of cultivation had been, as I expected, greatly exaggerated, and that the prospects of the crops were by no means bad in the eastern portion of the Khurgaon thana, and that, with seasonable rain, the transplantation of the winter rice crop would probably be completed in good time. From Khurgaon I went by the Badshahye and Synthia roads to Kandi, and thence into Berhampore. In this part of the district matters were not nearly so promising. Tempted by the abundant falls of rain in June, the cultivators had sown a large extent of land broadcast, and the transplanted crop had been transplanted two or three weeks earlier than usual. The effect of the long-continued break in the rains during the last three weeks of July had naturally been disastrous in these parts, and extensive tracts, the promise of which I found at the end of June to be so very good, had, at the end of July, suffered damage which no rain that may have fallen since I saw this part of the country, or that may fall hereafter, can repair.

3. Not only in this, but in other parts of the district has there been a material change for the worse since the last fortnightly report was written, and unfortunately this change is owing to circumstances which are entirely beyond our control, and, as affecting the outturn of the crops of this year, are of far greater importance than any temporary outbreak of distress or increase of prices. No part of the district has escaped some loss from the insufficient rainfall during the past month, but the losses are very unequal in different parts. Thus, with the exception of some parts of Mirzapore and Sootce, the Jangipore sub-division has obtained almost sufficient rain, and the very heavy fall on the 7th instant (3 feet, 28 inches) has probably done more good than can easily be calculated. In the Rampore Hât and Lalbaugh sub-divisions, too, the rainfall appears to have been almost sufficient, except for the high lands of Khurgaon and Bhudihat, and if the drought has not destroyed the seedlings, as I fear has been the case in some parts, there is time yet for transplantation if the long threatened heavy rain will fall at last. The most unfortunate thanas are those of Bhurtpore and the southern and south-western portions of Gokurn. Here, for the past month, there has been no rainfall worthy of the name, slight sprinkles not being, I fear, sufficient even to keep the broadcast

I have this morning learnt that good rain has fallen in Bhurtpore, except apparently about Kandi. Parts of the Gokurn and Burwa thanas are, however, greatly in want of rain.

W. WAVELL,
11-8-74. Offg. Magts. and Collr.

sowings alive in some places, and a fortiori utterly insufficient for fields into which seedlings are to be transplanted. Heavy rain fell yesterday about Berhampore in a south-westerly direction, though the fall in the station was insignificant, and I have this morning heard that there was a good fall in part of the Gokurn thana. I trust that there was a really copious fall in Bhurtpore, by which a considerable

improvement in the prospects may be effected, but, however favorable the weather may be hereafter, a certain proportion of the crop has undoubtedly been lost, and the outturn of much of it has been diminished.

4. The aous crop also has been injuriously affected in many places by the deficiency of rain, and its magnificent promise of the past month has not been fulfilled. The strip of country in the Bhurtpore thana, between the Bhagiruttee and the Babla rivers, in which this crop is grown, has specially suffered, and one result has been that whereas a month ago I intended to have closed the Suktupore poor-house and to have very greatly circumscribed all relief operations in this part of the district, I found on my visit to the place last week that the numbers obtaining relief had considerably increased, and might be expected to increase still more. In fact, I have authorized the opening of a poor-house at Bhurtpore itself, a place at which there has hitherto been distribution of uncooked food. With regard, however, to the aous crop generally, it may be said that so large an area was sown down with it that, even allowing for a considerable amount of damage caused to the crop in parts, its actual outturn will probably be not much below the average, especially if we have falls of rain during the next few days.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*—The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts of the head-quarters sub-division is still reported to be sufficient for the daily wants of the people. In the Jangipore sub-division the bazar of the Dhulian is best supplied with rice. The Roghoonâthgunge bazar stands next. The bazars of Mirzapore and Notungunge have got a good supply. In the smaller bazars the supply is reported to be scanty. The supply of food-grains in the bazars and principal hâts in the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division is reported to be sufficient for local consumption. In thana Khurgaon the supply is less abundant than in the other thanas, but still no want is felt by the people. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the bazars in thanas Assaupore, Shahanuggur,

Manullabazar and Bhugwangolah continue to be abundantly supplied with grains of all descriptions; but the supply in thana Bhudrihaut still continues to be deficient. Advances of Government grain are being made to shop-keepers for sale in this thana. In other thanas, where supplies appeared to be deficient, the local dealers have not come forward, and under recent orders sales will be opened at the golas of Rangamattee in Gokurn, and of Sukteepore in Bhurtapore, and if necessary at Shahapore in Bhudrihaut, at Nobogram in Kalyangunge, and at Kandi and Jangipore.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*—The price of common rice is lower in the head-quarters sub-division than at the date of the last fortnightly report. The average of twelve of the principal marts is $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, it is cheapest at Jellinghee and Gowas, being 16 and 14 seers respectively at those places, which of course lowers the average rate very much, and dearest at Satoon and Kalyangunge, where it is 9 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively. Wheat is nearly the same price as last fortnight and gram is cheaper being $16\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In the Jangipore sub-division, in the Roghoonathgunge bazar, common rahri rice is 13 seers per rupee, whilst good rice is 12 seers per rupee. At Sooty rice sells at $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers. At Dewan Serai bazar bhadoi sells at 12 seers and rahri and purbi at 11 seers per rupee. At Mirzapore rice is at 12 seers, and it would therefore appear that the backwardness of the crops in part of that thana has not as yet had any effect in raising the price of the article. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the prices of coarse rice vary from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, and those of best rice from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In the Lalbagh sub-division the prices of best, common, and aous rice in the several markets vary from 9 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively: those of wheat, barley, and gram from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, 20 to 22, and 16 to 18 seers per rupee respectively.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots and others.*—No trustworthy information on this subject is available, but there is reason to believe that the supplies in the hands of zemindars and traders is sufficient for present wants, though the poorer ryots have probably very small supplies. A few days ago I was informed that the effect of the fall of prices and of the anticipation of a further fall when the aous rice comes into the market had had the effect of bringing out some stores of old amun rice which had probably been kept back in view of a rise in prices.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There was some rain, but generally very slight, in every station in the head-quarters sub-division during the fortnight under report. The want of a real good downpour to soak the ground thoroughly and flood the rice fields is much felt, as the rice crops have been, and are being, much damaged, especially on the stiff clayey soil west of the Bhagiruttee. The rainfall at Jangipore, where it has been heaviest, has been 6.50 inches during the fortnight, and on the 7th instant the quantity of rainfall was 3.28 inches. In the Rampore Hât sub-division there has not been a sufficient fall of rain, but in thana Khurgaon, in which it appears to have been most deficient, the rain that has fallen has enabled the cultivators to carry on agricultural operations everywhere. In the Lalbagh sub-division, during the fortnight under report, the rainfall at the head-quarters was 4.61 inches, and as stated in my preliminary remarks, deficiency is mostly felt in the high lands of Bhudrihaut.

5. *State of the crops.*—I have written on this subject in my preliminary remarks. The future of the winter rice crop, and, to a certain extent, of the aous crop, depends very much on the weather of the next few days. With heavy continuous rain much of the amun which is now greatly injured may be saved, but I fear that a certain portion has been damaged irreparably. In the Jangipore sub-division the harvest of bhadoi rice has commenced, but no bhadoi rice has as yet come into Roghoonathgunge or Jangipore market. In spite of loss by submersion in the part of the sub-division between the old and new entrances of the Bhagiruttee, the harvest is expected to be a bumper one. The prospect of hymunto rice is not good in parts of Mirzapore and Western Sooty, and these parts are much the same as those that suffered most from last year's drought. The worst tract in Mirzapore is the tract between Simla and Zindgi, about 5 miles long, and between Daspara and Matkhankra, about 3 miles broad. Throughout this tract little hymunto rice has been transplanted. The sub-divisional officer has been informed that advances must be especially made in these bad parts. The sub-divisional officer reports, as a consoling feature, that the seedlings in the nurseries at four of the villages still look well. At a certain village of which he heard the worst accounts he found remarkably fine seedlings. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that generally speaking the state of the crop is not bad, although the progress of the agricultural operations in some places has been somewhat retarded owing to the deficient fall of rain during the fortnight. In thana Pulsah the state of the aous paddy and sugarcane is not bad, but it has been reported that owing to the want of sufficient rain, transplanting has, to a certain extent, been stopped. In thana Rampore Hât the state of the amun crop has been reported to be good, and the sugarcane and mulberry crops are also in a thriving state. Only in thana Khurgaon the report is somewhat unfavorable, but on account of the late rains agricultural operations are going on pretty satisfactorily. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbagh states that the indigo is very nearly all cut, and the result of the season, especially in Bhagwangola, likely to be most satisfactory. The aous in that thana promises, up to the present time, a capital outturn. The crops in thana Bhudrihaut are somewhat backward for want of rain, and a considerable portion of the land in the villages bordering on the Kalyangunge thana have not yet been transplanted.

from the same cause. The prospect of the crops to the north of the line of the Branch Railway is, however, far more pleasing.

6. *Condition of the people.*—There is no improvement in the condition of the poorer classes, who are still severely pressed by the high price of food, and distress, as exhibited by the flocking of larger numbers of people to the poor-houses and centres for relief, is undoubtedly on the increase in Bhurtpore and other western thanas, and in the southern part of the Burwah thana. In the Jangipore sub-division there is distress in the interior of Mirzapore and in western Sooty. It is being actively relieved by the Relief Committees at Mirzapore, Beluria, Hilora, and Jangipore. The people who attend the Jangipore cook-house at Roghoonathgunge are, for the most part, Mirzapore people. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that there is no change to report in the condition of the people, but their wants have been in a great measure supplied by the assistance given them in the shape of relief works now going on in numerous places in the jurisdiction of this sub-division and by gratuitous relief. The agriculturists are now busily engaged in their works in the fields. Khurgaon is unquestionably the worst thana in this sub-division, and the sub-divisional officer has been directed to send the officer specially engaged for the purpose of enquiring with regard to advances to ryots to this thana. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the inhabitants of thana Bhadrihaut are, the sub-divisional officer believes, as a rule, poorer than the inhabitants of the other thanas, and having suffered more from last year's drought they require, as might be expected, more assistance than the people of the other thanas of the sub-division. The relief works and the small advances which are being made, as well as the charitable relief will, however, support the laboring classes and small cultivators to surmount the distress which they would otherwise have experienced.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—A report of three deaths from starvation was received from Andoolbarcea, a village of Burwah, at no great distance from Beldanga, where there is a relief centre. The relief officer who enquired into the matter found that one of the men had died of fever and the two others of diarrhoea, caused apparently by eating *shama*. The relief officer asked to be shown the worst cases of distress, and a man was brought suffering from fever, but who was said to be starving, in whose house the relief officer found 10,000 cocoons, grain, bullocks, &c.

8. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—Twelve cases of petty theft of grain were reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Jangipore sub-division three persons were punished for grain-theft. There were two cases of grain-theft reported during the fortnight in the Rampore Hât sub-division. In the Lalbaugh sub-division there was no case of grain-robbery or theft reported since the submission of the last narrative. A crime statement is annexed.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—Cholera has almost disappeared, and there are very few cases of small-pox still lingering in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Rampore Hât sub-division cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, but they are in a very mitigated form. Owing to the coming in of the aous crop distress is greatly mitigated in the eastern thanas, and is most intense in the western thanas of Bhurtpore, Gokurn, Kalyangunge, Bhadrihaut, Mirzapore, and part of Sootee. All the relief officers and assistants are now employed in that part of the district.

(B.)—RELIEF WORKS.

Two statements, one showing the average number of persons at work on the several works and other particulars, and the other the expenditure in money with explanatory notes, are herewith submitted. It will be observed that the number of laborers on the Gorabazar southern drain has greatly increased. A month ago, when the prospects of the aous and amun crops alike were so good, the cultivating classes would not resort to this work, and many laborers could not be tempted to work for rice payments. When, however, prospects became worse, owing to want of rain, the numbers rapidly increased. Many of the laborers are women, and there can be no doubt but that the execution of this work has been most beneficial in providing employment for the inhabitants of the vicinity of Berhampore. In some parts of the district, in the Jangipore sub-division for instance, the numbers of laborers on relief works will probably fall off, but in others they will, I think, increase, and it is in my opinion better that these works should be kept open than that the laborers should come (as I believe many would) on the purely gratuitous relief list. Much, however, depends upon the character of the weather during the present week. Heavy rain would doubtless relieve the works of many laborers who would have employment in agricultural operations on their own account or on account of others.

(C.)—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

From the returns furnished by the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, at Jamalpore, it appears that 24,628 maunds of rice have been imported to, and 6,811 maunds of rice have been exported from, the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division during the fortnight under report. This large importation has to a certain extent kept down the price of rice in the hâts and bazars. No purbi rice is said to have been imported into the Jangipore sub-division during the fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The assignments made for the storage of Government grain and for the management of golas have already been mentioned in previous reports. The following figures show the quantity of grain received into the district from—

Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Godagaree	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,752
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,467
							9,970
Total							64,189

There is still great difficulty in procuring transport for supplying rice to circles in the interior. The cargo of rice received from Calcutta by the steamer *Success* (9,750 bags) has enabled me to distribute large supplies to the various golas on the banks of the Bhagiruthi. Annexed is a statement showing the storage and consumption of grain in the district. I note that in the printed copy of the last fortnightly statement, the columns opened by me, showing advances to zemindars, was omitted. I have therefore included those advances in the column of advances to ryots in the present statement.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were 20 applications pending at the close of the last fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. Twenty-five fresh applications have been received during the fortnight under report. Out of the total 45, orders for payment have been passed in 9 cases, and the remaining 36 cases are under investigation. Cheques for payment in rice have been issued to the aggregate amount of Rs. 6,798 to nine zemindars. The above is exclusive of the advances made to the ryots direct for small amounts. In the Jangipore sub-division 881 maunds and 27 seers of rice have been advanced to 453 ryots, and 70 maunds to a zemindar of Joroor, to enable him to make advances to his ryots. The Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Collector and the Sub-Inspector on special duty actively exerted themselves to induce some zemindars to stand as securities for their ryots, but they have failed. The Sub-divisional Officer himself has been equally unsuccessful. It is worthy of notice that Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor, Baboo Pulin Behari Sen, and Rao Jogendro Narain Roy are lending money to their ryots without taking advances from Government. In the Rampore Hât sub-division, in 51 applications orders have been passed for giving 579 maunds of rice to ryots, and 1,163 maunds 37 seers of rice to 13 zemindars for making advances to their ryots. In the Lalbaugh sub-division advances have been made to the chowkeedars of Assanpore and Bhadrihaut thanas, on the understanding that the amount should be repaid in money at the end of next harvest in December or January, and with the stipulation that it may be levied at once for any neglect of duty. The Relief Sub-divisional Officer of Kandi has made advances to zemindars and ryots to the amount of 404 maunds 20 seers, actually given out, besides other grants sanctioned, but in which the rice has not been taken. Unless prospects alter materially for the better in the bad parts of the district, it will, I think, be necessary to make considerable advances in some villages; but the rainfall is so capricious and uncertain that it would, I think, be better to defer such grants on anything like a large scale for a short time, until it can be ascertained in what parts the crops have been wholly or very materially damaged. Even in adjoining villages there are great differences between the prospects of the crops owing to greater or less deficiency of rain, and much more relief may hereafter be required in one part of a thana than another, though both may have suffered equally from the failure of last year.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed.

A separate report, with accounts up to the end of June last, called for in Government No. 4640—S.R., dated the 22nd ultimo, will be submitted as early as practicable, as they are not ready for submission along with the narrative, owing to some accounts having been received too late, and to want of some information called for from the sub-divisional officers of Jangipore and Rampore Hât.

At head-quarters the cook-houses for Hindus and Mahomedans are still resorted to by numbers. The number of persons relieved under heading (d) has been 58.

In the Kandi relief sub-division there has been an increase in numbers owing to the want of rain and bad prospects of the crops.

In the Lalbaugh sub-division the Hindu and Mahomedan cook-houses at Shahanuggur and Mohimapore are being continued. The laboring classes have generally plenty of employment on relief works. Several relief roads have been started in thana Bhadrihaut. Rice is distributed at Sagurdighee in thana Bhadrihaut and Furrabag in thana Assanpore, to persons who are unable to work. Small loans of Rs. 5 each have been made to ryots of several villages under this head, as the re-payment in most instances will be by labor on relief roads. Of the total number of persons relieved, shown in the statement, 3,737 persons were relieved under heading (b), 628 under heading (d), and 1,287 under heading (c). There are 25 relief roads on which these persons were at work. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,764-4-8, and the total expenditure Rs. 567-8-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,196-12-2 at the close of the fortnight. As regards the Rampore Hât sub-division, a new poor-house has been started at Bosowah in thana Rampore Hât, and a poor-house at Jaipore in thana Khargaon has been abolished during the fortnight under report. The above poor-house was abolished simply because there are other poor-houses in its neighbourhood, where people incapable of work, and really needy, could easily obtain relief. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount

to Rs. 996-4-3, and the total expenditure Rs. 623-14-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 372-6. The figure given in column total as regards the Jangipore sub-division represents the average daily number as far as could be ascertained. In addition to this, 60 persons on an average daily were relieved by work on an embankment. There were 32 persons relieved under heading (d) during the fortnight. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,071-0-4, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,773-6-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 297-9-6 at the close of the fortnight.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

•Vide the accompanying statement.

No payments in money have been made in the sub-divisions during the fortnight under report from the imperial fund.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 24th July to 6th August 1874.	1	.....	15	29	45	25	30
Jangipore sub-division, from 24th July to 6th August 1874 ...	1	.....	1	10	12	14	13
Rampore Hat sub-division, for the fortnight ending 7th July to 6th August 1874.	.....	.....	1	7	8*	5*	5*
Lalbaugh sub-division, for the fortnight ending 8th July to 6th August 1871.	1	...	6	12	19	36	22

* Information incomplete.

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd-Class Hospital Assistant from 25th July to 7th August 1874. Station Berhampore.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	RESULTS.				REMARKS.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	
NOWADA	Cholera	10	16	16	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant T. Coopoo-swamy, in charge of Nowada Famine Hospital.
	Ague and fevers ... ..	...	32	32	20	...	...	3
	Rheumatism ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	Dyspepsia ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Dysentery	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea ... ..	...	6	6	4	...	...	2
	Spleen ... ..	...	4	4	3	...	...	1
	Ulcers ... ..	...	5	5	4	...	...	1
	Other diseases	10	13	23	21	...	1	6	
	Total	11	86	97	83	...	1	13	
BHARATHAPORE	Ague and fevers	3	21	24	19	5	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. Rangaswamy, in charge of Bharathapore Famine Hospital.
	Rheumatism	1	3	4	4	...	...	...
	Syphilis	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
	Dysentery ... ..	...	4	4	3	...	...	1
	Dyspepsia	3	7	10	8	...	...	2
	Diarrhoea ... ..	...	5	5	4	...	...	1
	Spleen	2	2	4	4	...	...	...
	Other diseases	2	41	43	31	...	1	11	
	Total	12	84	96	74	...	1	21	
PULSA	Returns not received from Hospital Assistant P. Mariswamy Pillay.

The cases of cholera treated by T. Coopoo-swamy were apparently of a mild type.

BERHAMPORE, W. WAVELL, S. M. SHIRCORE, Surgeon-Major,
The 11th August 1874. Offg. Magistrate and Collector. Civil Surgeon.

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight	...	...	...	...	70,778	2	0
Jangipore and Khamra road	contingencies	...	...	...	10	0	0
Bhugwangola road	{ materials	...	7	6	9		
	{ contingencies	...	20	12	9		
					28	3	6
* Panchgram road	{ materials	...	2	1	0		
	{ labor	...	15	0	0		
					17	1	0
* Kandi road	labor	...	...	...	1	8	0
Khamra	contingencies	...	...	...	12	0	0
Kishenghur	ditto	...	...	...	10	0	0
* Badshye	labor	...	...	...	10	0	0
Nulhattee	contingencies	...	...	...	2	1	8
Calcutta	ditto	...	...	...	20	0	0

* It was necessary to make money payment on one day owing to the supply of rice falling short. Access is difficult, and means of transport not easily available on these roads.

Bridges.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
At Katadara ...	materials ...	...	18 0 0
On Calcutta road ...	{ materials ...	16 12 0	
	{ 188½ maunds of lime ...	213 4 9	
			230 0 9
Culvert at Doomgram road ...	{ carriage and labor ...	18 3 6	
	{ stock purchased ...	25 12 6	
			44 0 0
Bricks at Katadara ...	contingencies ...	...	5 0 0
Tools and plant ...	...	...	29 0 0
	Establishment for July last	...	321 7 9
Southern drainage works of Berhampore on account of work establishment and petty bazar purchases ...	...	...	187 0 0
	Total ...		945 6 6

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Moorshedabad up to the 8th August 1874.

Names of Sub-divisions.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to public or labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Rampore Hat ...	7th August ...	3,858 0 0	1,620 0 0	.....	537 19 0	1,153 8 0	877 14 0
Ditto previous fortnight.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,208 5 0	1,316 30 0	2,339 18 0
Total ...	.....	3,858 0 0	1,620 0 0	.....	1,745 24 0	2,469 38 0	3,216 30 0
Lalbaugh ...	8th August ...	2,968 39 2	4,175 19 15	30 0 0	523 9 0	1,610 17 0	721 29 0
Ditto previous fortnight.	.....	3,612 25 14	.....	.....	716 7 0	.....	1,305 33 13
Total ...	.....	6,581 25 0	4,175 19 15	30 0 0	1,239 16 0	1,610 17 0	2,027 23 13
Jellingee ...	27th June ...	50 27 4	.....	.....	5 35 0	.....	18 2 6
Ditto ...	12th July ...	135 30 0	.....	.....	55 10 0	.....	21 26 4
Total ...	.....	185 17 4	.....	.....	61 5 0	.....	39 28 10
Choa ...	8th August ...	706 17 6	.....	.....	590 9 9½	.....	.....
Katlamaree ...	31st July ...	349 22 0	.....	.....	335 22 0	.....	.....
Dowlatabad ...	31st " ...	598 17 4	.....	.....	397 23 12	.....	185 20 2
Sunkerpore ...	8th August ...	281 4 8	.....	8 15 6	81 18 10	.....	80 31 11
Barromassia ...	8th " ...	174 0 0	174 0 0	.....	106 30 0	.....	24 0 0
Fureedpore ...	1st " ...	391 5 8	391 5 8	.....	51 0 0	.....	304 0 0
Nobogram ...	8th " ...	874 22 12	.....	.....	188 38 14	.....	.....
Head-quarters ...	7th " ...	.....	.....	.....	896 25 8	.....	.....
Kandee ...	23rd July ...	3,146 9 8	.....	.....	1,913 33 8	121 0 0	626 23 15*
Rangamattee ...	8th August ...	3,638 13 13	.....	.....	971 23 11	.....	2,193 37 7
Public Works Department.	10th " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,531 39 5
Total ...	.....	10,189 32 1	565 5 8	8 15 6	5,623 26 7½	121 4 0	9,952 1 8
Grand Total ...	.....	20,824 34 5	6,360 25 7	33 15 6	8,660 31 7½	4,231 15 0	15,236 2 5

* This return is entirely wrong.

† There is an omission here, as to my certain knowledge some 2,000 maunds have been advanced to zemindars and ryots.

BERHAMPORE,
The 10th August 1874.

J. A. DAWSON,
District Grain Officer.

W. WAVELL,
Offg. Magte. and Collr. of
Moorshedabad.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.
					Men. Women. Childrep. Total.
Head-quarters sub-divn. 17	3	4	16	16	7,402*
Jangipore sub-division 6	.....	2	.....	6	4,482
Rampore Hat sub-divn. 8	.....	2	7	15	2,381†
Lalbaugh sub-division ... 1	.....	3	.....	7	5,623
		.		44	19,787

* Information incomplete.

† Information incomplete, as returns from Khurgaon have not been received.

Fortnightly report for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.	Average number of coolies.	Supply of food,	Condition of labourers.	Payment of wages.	Arrangement for tools.
Panchgram to Jeenantee ...	253	To be had in small quantity.	Good ... (Work stopped for want of rice).	Task work at the rate of 2½ to 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, paid in rice.	The men are supplied with tools.
Radhaghat to Gokurno ...	188	Easily obtainable.	Good ...	Not reported.	The men work with their own tools.
Old Calcutta road ...	165				
Klahenghur road ...	31	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Hurripara to Barroepara ...	449	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto.
Berhampore South Drain ...	1,393	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not reported.	Ditto.
Hurripara to Patkabarrce ...	389	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		
Panchgram to Sheropore ...	137	To be had in small quantity.	Ditto ...	Paid in rice at 2 annas per diem.	
Gorabazar improvement ...	181	Easily obtainable.	Ditto ...	Paid in rice at 2½ annas a day.	Tools are supplied.
Lukshi Jole improvement ...	13	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto
Jangipore to Khaura ...	101	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Coolies bring their own tools.
Dewansera to Jeagunge ...	20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Jorroor and Newada road ...	329	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Kandi to Radshya road ...	93	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Khurgoon to southern boundary of district.	135	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Azingunge to Radhaghat ...	293	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Bhuggowangola road ...	100	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto.
Bhuggowangola to Ackrisung ...	71	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Under J. C. Hampton, Esq. ...	812	Ditto ...	Not bad ...	Paid in rice, rate not reported.	Ditto.
Under the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât.	586	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Dahapara to Jeenantee ...	203	Ditto ...	Good ...	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto.
Bunshibati to Helora road ...	131		Not reported.		
Total ...	6,077				

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative ...	48,454	10	3
Detail of the total—			
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government	16,456	1	10
Salaries, establishment, and contingencies ...	2,534	12	5
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoynamaroo ...	200	0	0
Tueenvee advances ...	23,522	8	0
Paid for construction of a furraash ...	83	0	0
Advances for purchase of grain ...	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells ...	33	4	0
Transport of Government grain ...	3,600	0	0
Advances during the fortnight under report—			
Transport of Government grain ...	400	0	0
Salaries, establishment and office contingencies ...	1,133	7	3
Total	1,533	7	
Grand Total	49,988	1	

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Moorsshedabad.

No. 1694—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Narrative for the fortnight ending 10th August 1874.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The health of the people continues good. Cholera has disappeared, and so has small-pox, with the exception of a few isolated cases here and there. Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, has lately passed through the district and inquired into the state of the people. He reports that the public health is good, but that there are signs of privation having been suffered during the earlier stages of the scarcity. This quite accords with what has come under my own observation: there was very prevalent and wide-spread distress during March and April, even with relief-works in progress in various points; since then our organization has been completed, and this, coupled with the distribution of Government grain throughout the district, has relieved what would otherwise very rapidly have become a grave disaster. With the exception of the two circles of Porsha and Tumbuli, supplies are nowhere sufficient, and prices vary in the most perplexing manner. At the large hât of Fakirgunge, in Patiram, one day country-rice was sold in sufficiency at 12 or 13 seers per rupee, no Govern-

ment grain was therefore disposed of; on the next hât day grain was not procurable, and purchasers had to go to a Government golah, some way off, to have their wants supplied. It is the same in most places, the supply very irregular, and, on the whole, deficient; it is to be noted, however, that prices show a downward tendency. It would appear that there are still some stocks in hand, which are gradually being disposed of by the holders, as they see future prospects continually brightening. The weather has been on the whole most favorable for the crops, and reports from all the circles are most encouraging, and everywhere it is reported that the bhadoi just ripening is a magnificent crop; some of it has been cut, and a little has already come into the market. The winter crop is also reported as doing well; a large proportion of it has been transplanted, and the operations with respect to it are in a very forward state. From Doorgapore Circle only do I hear that the winter crop is backward. Mr. Pollen complains that there the transplanting has been begun indeed, but the work is not so well forward as it ought to be. I would remark, however, that most of Doorgapore lies very low, and the late floods so completely submerged many parts of it as to stop work altogether for some time. During the past fortnight we have had no heavy rain; what there has been, has consisted of showers sufficient to refresh and keep alive the young rice plants, but not sufficient to flood the rivers: there is a cry of want of rain, but there has been no such deficiency as to cause damage. The prospects of the winter crop are on the whole most encouraging, and if only we get heavy showers during September and the early part of October, we may expect a good harvest. In Thakurgaon to the north, prices show a downward tendency, but fall very slowly; they range from 7½ to 11 seers per rupee, the general rate being 8 to 9. Mr. Scanlan has taken advantage of this spell of comparatively dry weather to push in supplies of Government grain, and at Thakurgaon alone last week disposed of Rs. 6,730 worth of rice without causing any particular alteration in the market selling rate. The bhadoi is only just coming into the market in Thakurgaon; as soon as it does come in, the demand for Government grain will fall off, and relief operations for that part of the country may be closed.

In Beergunge some bhadoi is coming into the market from the Rangpore district; the consequence is that the demand for Government grain is beginning to fall off there. The people in every instance prefer their own country rice, if they can get it; and that they have so long been dependent on Government sales, is of itself evidence that other grain was not procurable. I omitted to mention in my last report that in Thakurgaon a series of grain robberies had occurred: a number of bad characters banded together and began a systematic plunder of their fellow villagers' grain godowns; threats of personal violence deterred the earlier victims from complaining; information, however, did reach the police, and the result has been that a considerable number of persons have been sentenced by the Sessions Court. From the evidence adduced in these cases, it appears that many of the Thakurgaon villagers have grain stored in their houses, sufficient for their own wants, and with a surplus to provide for contingencies. On the whole, during the past fortnight, the condition of the people has bettered, rain has fallen in sufficient quantities to prevent damage to the winter crop, the bhadoi is now safe, and is a very good crop; jute also has turned out well, while prices are slowly declining.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Of actual work on the roads there is next to none. Mr. Scanlan is trying to improve the existing road between Thakurgaon and Bonbari, so that rain may interfere as little as possible with future transport arrangements. In Beergunge and Bochagunge circles too, coolies are employed in trying to finish off uncompleted roads; while in Bindol, Mr. Fasson finds some employment in the same way. The coolies employed are partly men who do not live by agriculture, and partly agricultural laborers, who have failed to be absorbed by the labor market. The largest numbers are at Bindol, and are persons that, Mr. Fasson says, he must find employment for, as they cannot get it elsewhere. I know there are a great number of villagers in the Bindol direction, who generally at this time of the year go down to Putnitolla and the south to obtain work in the fields; this year there being no demand for their labor, they can find no employment: numbers of these men passed through the station as usual going to seek employment, but they did not all obtain it, for I know some of them returned, finding no demand for their services. The difficulty is to find work for laborers at this time of the year: employment, however, is found for them in dressing roads, filling up holes, improving village foot-paths, &c.; and in no case on any of the works is a higher sum paid than can be earned by an agricultural laborer in the vicinity. Wages in this district vary from 2 annas to 4 annas a day with food twice a day as well. On our works, on the other hand, a man cannot earn more than one seer of rice per day; in fact Mr. Fasson has been trying the experiment of only giving ½ a seer per day for a certain amount of work done: we may rest assured, therefore, that our works are not attractive. Every effort will be made to get rid of what laborers there are. I may add that Mr. Fasson gives employment to several men who come across the Nagor river from Purneah every day, and who assert that they cannot get work near their homes, neither in the fields, nor on Government works; the addition of these helps to swell his list.

C.—TRANSPORT.

There have been some transport operations going on: rice has been sent into Thakurgaon; there was also an unexpected run on some of the Radisankoil golahs from the Purneah district, which necessitated further supplies being thrown into that circle. Such supplies must go from Raigunge, but as Mr. Pollen has nothing to spare, whatever he sends away must

be made good. Our Maldah reserve has been all sent away, the deficiency therefore must be made good from Neetpore and Godagari. The reserve at Sahibgunge to the amount of some 5,000 or 6,000 maunds will have to be moved up to Putnitolla to supply the place of some of the rice sent from there to Beergunge Circle. The Railway authorities have also just made over to us 10,000 maunds of rice on the Atrai; of this 2,000 will be carted to Chintamon in Habra Circle, and the balance 7,000 be landed at any point in the Patiram Circle that Mr. Finucane wishes to have it stored. Our stores have been on the whole judiciously placed, but it has been impossible to avoid moving a few thousand maunds here and there as occasion arises. Very little grain has been imported into the district; some was brought up the Koratoya river into the Bhaduria Circle from the eastern districts, and this had the effect of lowering prices considerably: the fall of the rivers has apparently stopped this traffic, or, it may be, the coming in of the bhadoi has warned traders that prices will fall below what they can afford to sell at. A little rice at one time came up the Atrai to Patiram and Putnitolla, not grain imported by any mahajuns residing at any of the marts on that river, but brought by boats sent out from Dacca and elsewhere, with instructions to sell wherever a market offered. The imports into Bhaduria were of the same nature; the relief afforded, therefore, was only afforded to persons residing on the banks of the two rivers Atrai and Koratoya, and did not touch those living in the interior: such importation has now stopped, and rice is nowhere reported as coming into the District from outside. From the very first all the substantial traders, whose agents reside in the marts on the Atrai, Jamoona, Koratoya, and Poornabhaha, have declared their intention of not importing, and this they have adhered to throughout, so that such chance importation as I have noted above, plus stocks in hand, have been all that could be depended on to meet the emergency.

D.—STORAGE.

During the last few weeks grain has had to be moved about from one circle to another, the surplus of one being made available for the wants of another. These movements have been effected without difficulty, for in selecting sites for golahs, when grain was first stored, the necessities of future transport were kept in view, and our main depôts have always been on the banks of rivers, navigable during the rains. It is satisfactory to find that our golahs have been fairly well built, and the rice properly stored: no loss has resulted from the Burmah rice heating and becoming black and unsaleable. I have not received specific answers to my circular on the subject issued on receipt of Government letter, but I am sure I would have heard of it, had such damage occurred to any extent. Owing to the steady demand for Government grain, our stores are fast running out, and a question has been raised as to the sufficiency of our supplies to last up to the time when the ripening of the winter crop restores things to their normal condition. Out of the total amount stored, which, counting what has been received from the Railway, amounted to about 11 lakhs of maunds, there are not, allowing for wastage, much over 1½ lakhs remaining in hand; if so much, it is a matter for serious consideration therefore whether such amount is sufficient for our requirements until such time as the people are no longer in want of help. Of course if the weather is not propitious, if the rain fails us in September and October, it is perfectly certain that no amount of grain now at our disposal will avert a great calamity; but supposing nothing unforeseen occurs, will our supply hold out to the end? I am inclined to think they will. The bhadoi crop is now safe, the outturn is a good one, and twice the usual breadth has been sown; allowing for loss by the late flood and damage done by too much sun, we may count on about twice the usual amount of bhadoi passing into the hands of the ryots. In ordinary years the bhadoi is kept by the individual cultivator for his own consumption, any surplus he may have only being disposed of: such surplus generally lasts about six weeks, i.e., till the first week in October, the supply for the period that intervenes between the beginning of October and the coming in of the earlier sorts of winter rice being met by issue of old stocks. It is feared that much the same will happen this year, i.e., that the ryots will only sell surplus stocks, that such surplus will only last until October, that our supplies will have been exhausted, and that after that there being no stocks to fall back upon, prices will rise and great distress be the result. I have discussed the matter with most of my Circle officers, and the result arrived at is as follows: The Bhadoi will this year come in very gradually, having been sown at different periods according as the ryots found means to purchase seed. The last of the Bhadoi will not be reaped until the middle of September, and the coming in of the crop is sure to decrease sales of Government rice, more especially if the latter be not pressed on the market. Again a larger area than usual having been sown this year, there will be more surplus to be disposed of, and also fewer eventual purchasers, inasmuch as more persons will have stock in hand to last until the Hemanta comes in. The prices in November are expected to rise, but not to the same extent as they have done, and the people being then certain of a winter crop, there will be no panic, and money will be procurable from mahajuns. The Bhadoi will come into the market more gradually than usual, but there will of course be a natural anxiety felt by all to dispose of their surplus, before prices fall further. There is no doubt that many would prefer to buy good clean rice at 14, in preference to Bhadoi at a cheaper rate. In order then to avoid all possibility of competition, I would raise the price of Government rice to the rate at which clean country sells in the bazar here, viz. 12 seers for the rupee; this raising of price would also enable us to keep a reserve in case prices show a disposition to rise during the latter end of October. By acting on the above suggestion, our present supply will, I think, be found more than sufficient, our sales being thus reduced to a

minimum during the period the bhadoi is in the market, allowing the people during that period to depend on their own resources. If after the Bhadoi goes out, there is any demand amongst those who have none of that crop to fall back upon, we will be prepared to supply the demand; if, as I hope, prices will not rise so very high, we can always dispose of any stock in hand. It would be unpolitic to dispose of our grain until we see what happens in November, and it would be unfair to the ryots to keep open our golahs at rates, likely to interfere with the disposal of their produce; both difficulties, it seems to me, will be avoided, by raising our selling price, and thus reducing our sales. I may add that the rice now in our store is, I am told, mostly good mugl and ballam rice, which the dealers would be glad to buy in any year, and the sale of which at 14 seers per rupee, must interfere with sale of bhadoi.

The Relief Commissioner has been moved to address Government on the subject, with what result is not yet known.

E.—ADVANCES.

I subjoin the remarks of the District Relief Officer under this head, and I may add that the Circle Officers have, from the first, watched carefully the effect of this system of relief, and are unanimous in expressing their opinion that advances have been a great boon to the people, and that Government liberality has not been abused. Some few cases have been reported, where the recipients of advances were found selling Burmah rice in order to purchase seed grain; and in a few isolated instances, attempts have been made to obtain advances on forged receipts, or by hypothecating another's land. In some of these cases legal steps have been taken; in others, the rice or its value has been returned. Grain advances supplied a real want, and though in some few instances designing persons may have imposed on the officials, I am sure the grain, as a whole, has been consumed in a manner that Government intended it should be.

The following statement shows the amount of grain issued on account of advances in the different circles of the district during the past weeks. It will be seen that in all but four circles the issues have now receded to a comparatively insignificant amount, and (except Thakurgaon, where they were somewhat delayed by the short stores of grain,) these are the circles in which the Relief Officers arranged to give out the total amount of the advance in two or in three instalments. It must then be borne in mind that only a very small portion of the issues during the last week was on account of newly granted advances to fresh borrowers, or of supplementary advances to previously successful applicants, but rather that nearly the whole amount had been previously promised by Government. As soon as the liberal concession of lower rates became known to the public, many applications for new or further advances were presented; but following the instructions issued, the Relief Officers have been particularly strict in their enquiries, and very few applications are now granted, only in cases where an absolute want of them is apparently proved. With the coming into the market of the early bhadoi, the necessity of completing the second instalment is disappearing, and virtually the work of granting advances may now be considered as at an end.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Totals included in last narrative.	OF THIS FORTNIGHT.		TOTAL.
		First week.	Second week.	
	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.
Bhadooria ... ..	...	330 30 0	174 20 0	505 10 0
Bindoll	20,056 30 0	545 0 0	.....	20,601 30 0
Boergunge	636 30 0	340 25 0	247 15 0	1,223 30 0
Bochagunge	4,040 30 0	618 0 0	519 15 0	5,178 5 0
Chocramon	24,685 15 0	1,408 35 0	1,010 0 0	27,304 10 0
Dinagapore	22,012 25 0	710 15 0	357 0 0	23,080 0 0
Durgapore	33,783 10 0	290 20 0	1,300 20 0	34,344 20 0
Gungarampore	16,195 0 0	663 0 0	1,763 0 0	18,620 0 0
Habra	802 20 0	91 0 0	78 15 0	893 20 0
				78 15 0
Foolbaree	416 15 0	496 5 0	111 20 0	902 20 0
Kaliagunge	21,465 10 0	187 0 0		21,763 30 0
Lunkerhaut	11,992 10 0	282 20 0	101 0 0	12,346 0 0
Patiram ... { Zemindars	7,996 10 0	138 35 0	900 30 0	9,035 25 0
... { Ryots	10,243 10 0	611 25 0	1,651 25 0	12,006 30 0
Patnasatolah	56,416 10 0	1,141 0 0	238 0 0	57,796 10 0
Porsha	16,005 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	16,085 0 0
Tumboolee	25,963 0 0	1,850 0 0	171 25 0	27,985 25 0
Thakurgaon	2,060 15 0	1,484 20 0	1,263 20 0	4,797 15 0
Ranessankoli	9,582 25 0	5,546 20 0	574 0 0	15,678 25 0
Total ...	2,94,621 25 0	17,678 0 0	10,491 25 0	3,22,791 20 0

This is a favorable opportunity for placing on record a short account of the way in which the granting of these advances has been conducted.

Immediately after the orders of Government authorizing the granting of these advances were received, the intention to make these advances was communicated to the zemindars, the necessity of the measure was shown to them, and they had pointed out to them how self-interest and humanity alike needed their exertions. To these calls almost with unanimity they turned a deaf ear; many of these zemindars are non-resident, and their agents replied that answers could not be expected for a month or more; others did not answer; a few promised, but did not follow up their promises by a single sign of preparation, and nearly all of the rest said they had no objection to Government making these advances, but they would not, or could not, do it of themselves. It has since been found that in a few instances zemindars, who would not hold up a finger to help their own tenantry, and so to maintain the prosperity of their own estates, even resorted to threats towards their tenants of their resentment, if not worse, should they ask for aid from Government.

It may be as well to exhaust this unpleasant part of the account—the conduct of the zemindars—and have done with it.

Since the advances have been given out, some of the zemindars have come forward to undertake the obligations of their tenants, here and there ostensibly to prevent their people incurring unnecessary debts on the security of their tenures, but, in general, with the expectation, or rather certainty, of reaping where they have not sown, of getting a large margin of profit without the expenditure of any capital, or trouble or labour. The following is an example. Since the zemindar of has heard from some source that either 25 per cent. commission will be allowed to zemindars, or that they will be at liberty to take bonds from the ryots at any rates they chose, after themselves receiving at 16 and 18 seers per rupee, he was very anxious to become security, in the hope of gaining a large sum of money without incurring any expense or trouble.

The following sentence embodies the views of all the relief officers who have noticed this side of the question: "The ryots are afraid that if they be left entirely to the mercy of the zemindars there will be no end of oppression to them, and that they will never be able to get rid of their liability, but become the bounden slaves of the zemindars." He continues—"My experience of the locality leads me to believe that the apprehensions of the ryots are not groundless, and that it is desirable to make agreements direct with the ryots, and then make over the bonds to their zemindars to realize the amount due from them." It is now reported from different quarters that the landlords have already commenced to take oppressive proceedings to get from the ryots the rent, for the possibility of obtaining which they are indebted to the exertions of Government, which has preserved, for their benefit, the ryots whom they, with short-sighted apathy, would have allowed to starve.

In a district like this, where there still exists a competition on the part of zemindars for cultivators, rather than one of cultivators for lands, it is clear that by the advances the zemindars are immensely benefitted, and that the zemindars are now in many instances willing to take over the obligations to Government is a clear proof that the amounts of the advances have been very moderate, and only what was absolutely required.

While the answers of the zemindars, when thus appealed to, to do their duty, were awaited, the circle officers through their staff were quickly collecting the data on which advances could be safely given. To have delayed this till the zemindars' answers were received would have proved a fatal mistake. As soon as it was evident that the zemindars were not going to avail themselves of the very liberal offers of loans in money or in grain, wherewith to give loans to their ryots, nor to become sureties for the advances which Government was preparing to lend, applications from village committees, proffered by their respective mandals and leading men, began to be entertained. As a rule, the applications were tendered to the relief officers, and reports based on the previous enquiries taken from the inspectors, or more generally written after a second enquiry in the villages whence the applications came. Lists of all those who joined in the applications, together with a rough estimate of the value of each individual's property, the extent and nature of their holdings, the number of individuals in each family, together with their latest receipts of rent paid to their landlords, were taken, and then submitted to the relief officers, who fixed, in consultation with the leading men of the village, the amount of grain to be lent. After this was done, the conditions were all again explained to the applicants, and a formal agreement, embodying these conditions and the hypothecation of their lands, tenements and personal property, was duly executed and taken. This was followed, as quickly as might be, by an order on the most convenient store for the delivery of the amount engaged for, or in some circles of an instalment of it. Of course there have been some slight variations in the procedure. In some circles, it is believed, the enquiries were nearly all made by the circle officers, either at their head-quarters or on tour. In some the lists of the subordinate applicants under the mandals and leading men have not been invariably filed; in some the latest receipts of the zemindars have not been always retained. In some of the agreements taken the boundaries of all the separate tenements hypothecated have not been fully entered according to the requirements of the Registration Act; but in all, the several and joint responsibility of all the borrowers for the full amount of the advance appears to have been clearly laid down.

In two or three circles only have the relief officers noticed anything like a general idea that Government would not insist on the payments of the loans. In Luskurhaut, where in one or two

cases the zemindars were willing to help their tenants, the latter obstinately said they would rather starve than touch their money or grain, while they were clamouring for Government advances, hoping never to be forced to pay them : and again in Patiram, the circle officer noticed a story that His Excellency the Viceroy would travel through the country to tear up all the bonds ; and another, that those who did not apply for advances would be men marked down for future taxation. But the judicious conduct of both of these officers speedily corrected these absurd stories and such like follies. Mr. Finucane, reporting of this Patiram circle, observes : " I have taken particular care to inform the ryots that it is not for their interest to encumber themselves more than they can help, and indeed generally they show no inclination to do so. I think if there ever was a notion among them that Government would not insist on being paid the price of grain advanced, that notion prevails no longer. If ryots are convinced that they will have to pay, it is inconceivable that they should ask for more grain than is absolutely necessary, for they must have sense enough to see that they are receiving inferior grain at probably four-times the price which they will be able to realise hereafter from their own superior rice." Again, in respect of this and the Bhaduria circle, where zemindars have come forward more freely to take advances for their cultivators, we have the check of the estimates framed by the zemindars of the requirements of each village : and again, in general, the zemindars have given either an explicit or implied acquiescence in the amounts about to be granted to their cultivating communities. That the zemindars have been alive to their own interests, in watching that their people did not get excessive grants, is shown by those instances where they have come forward to give their own lands and estates as security, when they became really alarmed lest the ryots were about to borrow on the security of their tenures too heavily.

In the Doorgapore circle one of the zemindars, a leading man, who had at first refused to stand security for the advances then granted to his ryots, afterwards became convinced that the first supply was inadequate and brought his people up for a second supply, becoming surety for the amount of both loans.

Mr. Pollen writes : " I have taken the greatest care to impress on the people the necessity of avoiding all unnecessary debt, and have given them plainly to understand that whatever becomes of their rent to the landlord, the Government dues must be paid in full. I have not held out the slightest hope of a compromise of any kind, and I have pointed out, over and over again, that in case of one of their number dying, the rest of the community must make good his quota." Mr. Fasson writes : " The mandals have almost everywhere taken up the cause of their poorer villagers who needed advances. The whole system of the advances has been based on the co-operation of the mandals, and their conduct throughout has afforded a strong contrast with that of the zemindars. In many cases the mandals submitted a complete list of the landholding population, marking off those who did not need rice. The mandal having submitted the list, consents to become security jointly with four or five of the principal inhabitants." It follows, as they would be the first and heaviest, perhaps the only losers, and to the extent of their whole property, that they would take every care to prevent any imposition or extravagant requisitions. In Porsha the relief officer at one time expressed a fear, not that the people were asking for too much, but for too little. From Thakurgaon came particular accounts of the people, suggesting that it was useless arranging for instalments for repayment, for they would be able and only too glad to clear the debt from the first bhadoi crop ; and both in that circle and in the Sudder circle considerable tracts, where last year's crops were tolerable, have not furnished one application for advances for relief works or for relief. In the Sudder circle I have myself seen among the applicants their anxiety not to be suspected of over-valuing the property they were offering as security, and the pains taken by the relief officer in keeping them in mind of the strictness of their engagements. It is generally supposed in this circle that the amount is to be repaid within three months.

It is needless to adduce further opinions, for we may assert that the advances were timely given—an ample inquiry on collective and good security—and not prodigally, but rather with a prudent parsimony. The number of persons to be maintained for so many days guided the officer in fixing the minimum, and the maximum was, I think, estimated in money at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual rents paid by the whole of the associated cultivators.

I think we may assert that the borrowers have every wish and intention to act up to their engagements ; but the question is, whether the zemindars, under the present state of the law, with their prior liens for rent and power of attaching the standing crops, will not forestall every effort of the Government, or even whether they would not try to frustrate the realization of Government loans from a spirit of opposition. It would be hard if all the direct benefits should be reaped by the zemindars, while the Government loses labor, capital and prestige, with only the advantage of a consequent enhancement of the stability of the land revenue, the discharge of a debt to humanity, and the temporary reduction of our relief work gangs. The giving out of advances interfered with no trade, and it has been remarked that the expenditure of Government grain during the time when issues were being made scarcely exceeded that of a previous period of equal duration.

Without those advances cultivation must have been very backward almost all over the district, to the prolonging of the period of distress, and the total area of cultivation must have been far less than what it now is.

The immediate result was to free our relief works of nearly all persons belonging to the cultivating classes and agricultural labourers, as is proved by the state of the pauper rolls of

Beergunge, Boohagunge, Thakurgaon, and Phulbari, where advances could not be given out early, and where the pauper rolls continued to be very heavy until they were given out. It is greatly to be desired that the matter of registration of these agreements should be at once decided, as the delay will cause further legal difficulties, and perhaps something should be done to facilitate and remove from the regions of chance the recovery of the value of this 3,30,000 maunds of rice. I hope in my next report to give some account of the number of advances given, and the households to which this help has reached, and also to give the names of the few zemindars who have behaved well in helping their tenantry.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The district relief officer has furnished the report under this head.

A copy of the Government telegram to scrutinize our charitable relief lists has just been placed in my hands, and I have much pleasure in reporting that every direction in it, applicable to this district, has been forestalled, and that the moment it became safe to do so, the circle officers were directed to take these measures with a persistence which some among them appeared not altogether to like.

The result of this scrutiny and of the more favorable aspect of affairs has been that, during the past fortnight, the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief has decreased from considerably over 84,000, probably 87,000, to 53,881,—a decrease of 30,426 in the fortnight. Three weeks ago the numbers stood at more than double this, being over 1,13,000. The subjoined statement shows that the decrease has been general and progressive, and this gives room for expecting a continued decrease arising from scrutiny, in addition to the easement which must follow the harvesting of the bhadoi crop. I have shown with tolerable accuracy the numbers under the simple classification of—

1st.—Those receiving gratuitous relief.

2nd.—Those employed on out-door labour.

3rd.—Those employed in-doors in making thread, gunny-cloth, or in husking rice or the like.

There are shown 3,965 as employed in this last way. The probability is that much of the expenditure now applied in finding these people employment will be recovered from the sale of the manufactured articles, while it affords employment at home for some few thousands of women who, on account of age, domestic cares, or caste prejudices, are unable to work on roads. These are all people who are on the charitable relief rolls and are paupers. If no employment were found for them, they would be none the less on our hands, getting something less as gratuitous relief. The rates of their remuneration vary slightly in different localities, but it is found impossible to fix one scale. As far as I can make out, a woman must be particularly industrious to earn by manufacture much more than another woman would, working on the roads in turfing or the like. The number employed on out-door light labour, in turfing, improving, or repairing roads made as relief works is 14,458.

These only get a working subsistence allowance, one seer of cleaned rice a day for adults, half that quantity for children, while a rough sort of task work is insisted on. A gang have a reasonable quantity of work shown them as their day's task, and no one is paid till it is quite finished. In two or three circles there are a few men among these gangs employed on higher rates, as the work is particularly hard, such as bridging, clearing jungle off roadways, &c. Such work cannot be done by weak men or women, and able-bodied men have to be employed at, or nearly at, the ordinary wages paid by the cultivators to hired labourers. Again, among the gangs of women and children some proportion of strong men must be kept to break up earth or the like, so as to keep the weaker ones fully employed. These have to be paid higher when they are particularly wanted. It will be seen from the list

Bhaduria	6 pice.
Bindol	7 "
Boohagunge	8 to 8 "
Churamon	8 "
Durgapore	8 to 8 "
Raneesonkoil	8 to 12 "
Phulbari	12 "
Thakurgaon	8 to 12 " a day.
Tambooli, up to	4 Rupees a month.
Luskerhatt	2-8 to 3 "
Habra, up to	4 "
Porsha	2-8 "
Patiram	3 to 4 "
Putnetolla	3 to 4 "

in the margin what are the prevailing rates in the different circles for hired labor. Where daily wages are in vogue, $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna a day or Rs. 2-12 a month is the lowest rate of wage anywhere given; but in addition to this is food, two meals a day, over and above the amount of the money wage. It is clear that the people have every inducement to find other employment than that on our roads, obtaining, under the irksomeness of the ticket system, something like real hard labor, with only a seer of rice a

day. I do not believe the remuneration could be brought lower, and that the men on our works now are (save the especially injured men, probably not altogether 200 in number) only those who positively cannot obtain in this year any other employment (for the usual employers of labor are now, of course, working harder themselves and hiring less), or they are men not strong enough to go afield, though not reduced to accept gratuitous relief. The composition of the gangs will best be shown by a few examples—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Churamon has	53	537	193
Durgapore	257	574	703
Patiram	137	244	130

This shows that the men are but very few compared with the women and children. And the work they are doing, the proper consolidation and turfing of the roads, is very important